DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

FOURTH ANNUAL

GENERAL REPORT

OF THE DEPARTMENT,

1903-04.

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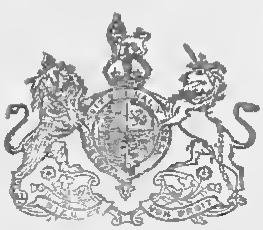
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Chief Secretary's Office,

Dublin Castle,

30*th March*, 1905.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Fourth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1903-04.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture and

Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Dublin.

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FOURTH

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,

&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR

OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Fourth Annual General Report.

As explained in the last Report, it is more suitable that the Annual Report of the Department, instead of being limited to the period of the financial year, should include operations up to at least the 30th of September, when the agricultural year has its natural close. The present Report accordingly for the most part covers that period, and, in some instances, brings the account of the Department's proceedings up to the end of December.

The details of the Department's operations are arranged, as before, under the six heads of Agriculture, Technical Instruction, Fisheries, Statistics and Intelligence, Veterinary, and Transit and Markets. Full information as to the Department's work will be found under these several heads, but a brief summary may be of use here as a guide to these details.

Committees.

The successful administration of the varied schemes which have been promoted by the Department with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board and Board of Technical Instruction, is rendered possible by the system of county and urban

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Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, which provides in every county and urban district a local organisation for carrying on this work; and the Department have again to record their appreciation of the efficiency and earnestness with which these bodies have discharged their important functions.

Live Stock Schemes.

County Committees, as well as farmers throughout the country, continue to show a keen desire to take full advantage of the provisions of the Department's live stock schemes. These follow the same main lines as the schemes that were in operation in previous years, but several modifications have been made to meet the wishes expressed by local authorities. Under the horse breeding scheme, the number of stallions now on the register is 211, as compared with 192 in the previous year; and the number of nominations to mares has increased from 2,594 to 3,241. Under the cattle breeding scheme, there is still difficulty in procuring the full number of suitable bulls for the premiums offered by the several County Committees. During the past year there were 732 premium bulls standing in the country, as compared with 618 in the previous year. Increased advantage has also been taken of the facilities afforded by the Department for purchasing bulls on loan, as the number of loans granted last year shows an increase of seventeen on the previous year. The number of premium boars kept under the 1904 scheme shows a decrease of fifty-one, but the provisions of the scheme have been altered in such a way as will tend to secure a much larger number of premium boars for the coming year. The work of the live stock and other county schemes will be much facilitated in future years by the system of agricultural stations for—amongst other purposes—the decentralisation of the means of distributing pure-bred stock to the County Committees in the different provinces.

Education and Instruction.

It may be well to recall that, in pursuance of the general principles explained in the First Annual Report, the policy of the Department through the several schemes has been intended to include a steadily increasing amount of education and instruction in connection with the various direct means of action adopted for the promotion of its objects. Throughout the past year the development of this work of education and instruction has been a prominent feature.

Agricultural Instruction.

In the case of agricultural instruction, the number of itinerant instructors was increased from ten last year to seventeen, and in every county in which they are at work their services are much appreciated by the County Committees and by the farmers. The instruction given by these teachers, together with the influence of kindred work mentioned below,

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forms one of the most effective means of helping the cultivators to realise the advantages of increasing, under right conditions, the area of their land under tillage. The instructors delivered during the year 1,159 lectures, at each of which there was an average attendance of sixty-four. Besides delivering a series of lectures, the duties of the instructors include visits paid to individual farms with a view to giving personal advice, and the carrying on of a number of demonstration plots intended to illustrate the instruction given, and a number of field experiments, the object of which is to ascertain facts with regard to the crops and the modes of treatment best suited to the soils of the locality, and to ascertain further data useful to the agriculture of the country. Each of the seventeen instructors made an average of 500 visits to farms, making a total of 8,500 holdings personally visited during the year. They carried out 974 field demonstrations and 309 field experiments. Included in these field experiments, conducted under different conditions of soil and climate throughout the country, was one designed to test the qualities of ten varieties of seed potatoes. Reports giving full particulars of these experiments have been issued to the public in leaflet form.

County Centres or Winter Schools.

In counties where the work of itinerant instruction has been going on for two seasons, it has had the result anticipated by the Department, of creating a demand for more regular and fixed courses of agricultural instruction for the benefit of young farmers. In the winter 1903-4 the Department and the County Committees arranged at seven centres for such regular courses of instruction, each of which constituted, in effect, a winter school of agriculture. These centres were distributed among the following counties :—Antrim, 1; Armagh, 1; Down, 1; Monaghan, 1; Tyrone, 1; Tipperary, 1; Galway, 1. The duration of these courses varied from six weeks to five months (see page 30). They included instruction in all that relates to the practical work of tillage farming, the breeding and management of live stock, veterinary hygiene, poultry keeping, and elementary science relating to agriculture. The number of students admitted to these courses was 161. In nearly all the centres the attendance was steadily kept up throughout the course, and the instruction was followed with the most encouraging diligence. In December, 1904, this work was continued, and extended to the Counties of Carlow, Kildare and Wexford. There were then sixteen centres, the number of pupils being 301. The Department hope to establish centres in other districts as qualified instructors become available and as the demand for the instruction develops. The Department have continued their co-operation in the agricultural instruction given in connection with schools already established where the conditions seemed favourable. Schools of this kind are now at work in Monaghan and Down, and at Mount Bellew, Co. Galway.

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Agricultural Stations.

The Department during the year were able to reach a further stage of their development in this respect, namely, the establishment of Agricultural Stations, the primary object of which is to provide at central points in the provinces more convenient for the farmers in remote districts than Dublin, a place for the selection and distribution of the different breeds of live stock, poultry, &c., for the purposes of the county live stock and other schemes; but at which provision will also be made for regular agricultural instruction for farm apprentices. Stations of this kind have been acquired, and are in course of organisation, at Ballyhaise, County Cavan; Athenry, County Galway; and Clonakilty, County Cork. The Department look forward to increasing, in due time, the number of these stations, with their accompanying provision for agricultural instruction; but they believe it will be wiser to defer any further large expenditure under this head until some experience has been gained of the working of the stations already arranged for, and until the necessary supply of trained instructors is available. The Department have also established a forestry station at Avondale, Co. Wicklow. Regular agricultural instruction for young farmers of a somewhat more advanced kind than that given at the county centres, is being carried on at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, where 77 students were admitted during the year, of which number 23 secured free scholarships. At Glasnevin, also, was given higher agricultural instruction in connection with the Agricultural Faculty of the Royal College of Science to students who are being trained as teachers; and special courses were given for the training of creamery managers, gardeners, and horticultural instructors.

Kindred Schemes: Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, Manual Instruction.

Allied with the functions of the agricultural instructor are those of the instructors in poultry-keeping, horticulture, and butter-making; while all these forms of instruction are in turn allied with the teaching of Domestic Economy and certain aspects of Manual Instruction, as well as with the direct promotion of agricultural industries.

Poultry-keeping.

There were thirty instructresses in poultry-keeping employed during the year,—all the counties in Ireland, except three (Limerick, Dublin, and Donegal), having now poultry schemes in operation. The object of the poultry schemes is, primarily, to improve the existing breeds of poultry in the country by the distribution of an adequate infusion of pure-bred stock, and subsequently to develop the poultry industry, as practised by the cultivators, on lines of egg production and the rearing and fattening of fowl for the table. It is essential that this work should be accompanied by careful instruction in the best methods of the rearing and management of poultry.

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In pursuance of these schemes the thirty poultry instructresses gave 3,185 lectures, at each of which there was an average attendance of 85, and visited the holdings of 15,000 occupiers. There were 40,857 dozens of eggs of pure-bred stocks distributed from 392 distributing stations which have been established at convenient centres in the various counties. This shows an increase on the work of last year, when there were twenty-two instructresses employed, and 220 egg-distributing stations.

Horticultural Schemes.

There were fourteen horticultural instructors engaged during the year, as against nine last year. Their duties are to assist in the administration of the county scheme of horticulture, under which the County Committee can purchase in bulk fruit trees, shrubs, plants, &c., and distribute these at cost price to the occupiers. The instructor assists in the laying out of cottage gardens, and instructs the people in their cultivation and general management. These schemes meet a need which has been very keenly felt, and are proving very satisfactory, especially in improving the resources and home conditions of the smaller cultivators. They should be regarded in connection with other kindred schemes, such as prizes for the best-kept cottages and gardens, and the teaching of domestic economy and poultry keeping. The horticultural instructors gave 629 lectures throughout the year, at each of which there was an average attendance of 60, and each inspector visited an average of 600 gardens. The number of fruit trees distributed under the schemes was 170,000. The number of gardens improved in consequence of the scheme is returned at 8,000. In most of the gardens the only vegetables previously grown were potatoes and cabbage. In addition to these many of the gardens now include onions, peas, parsnips, carrots, lettuce, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, turnips, beans and leeks. As many as seventeen varieties have been found growing in one garden as a result of instruction received. In the schemes for the best kept gardens and cottages, horticultural, agricultural or domestic economy instructors from other counties usually assist the committee as judges. These prize schemes were in force in twenty-five counties in the year, as against nineteen counties in the previous year, and the amount of money distributed in prizes was £4,655.

Domestic Economy: Rural Districts.

The teaching of domestic economy in rural districts in connection with county schemes of technical instruction, as well as through centres of rural domestic economy aided directly by the Department, and in the towns under the urban schemes of technical instruction, has made much progress. To this form of instruction the Department attach special importance, as it affects directly the home life of the people. They aim at making subservient

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to it the teaching given by the instructors in poultry-keeping, horticulture, home industries and manual work. The teaching embraces the subjects which a thrifty housewife ought to know, including cookery, laundry-work, home sewing, and, in rural districts, poultry-keeping, butter-making, calf-rearing, and some elementary gardening. It is found that the dietary of the people is to a large extent innutritious and uneconomical, and one of the purposes kept in view in this instruction is to enable the housekeeper to understand how to obtain more nourishing food in a more economical way, and, in rural districts, to increase and vary the food supply by growing vegetables and learning to cook them. The gardening schemes, and the work of the horticultural instructors assist this latter purpose considerably. The manual instructor in a rural district, in adapting his teaching to the special circumstances of his pupils, and apart from the regular purpose of manual instruction, aims at imparting to country boys the sort of handiness which is useful to them about their dwelling-house and about the farm. The home industries classes are intended to provide a means of adding to the income of the rural family and furnishing employment for the spare time of the womenkind without interfering with any of the operations of agriculture. In these matters the work of the agricultural and technical instruction branches of the Department is closely co-ordinated. In rural districts throughout the year sixty-three domestic economy instructresses have been engaged, under county technical instruction schemes, giving itinerant courses lasting from six weeks to three months. They gave 360 courses throughout the year, the average attendance at each course being forty-two pupils. There were twenty-one instructresses in butter-making employed under agricultural schemes during the same period, giving instruction practically to the same set of pupils. These instructresses, like the poultry, horticultural and agricultural instructors, visit the houses of the people; and the average number of homes thus visited by each instructress throughout the year was 300. There are nine schools at which full courses of domestic economy are given to pupils from rural districts, namely :—Carrick-on-Suir, Dungarvan, Kilmacud, Moate, Sligo, Stradbally, Dunmanway, Portumna, and Loughglynn. Domestic economy instruction suitable to rural districts was given at the Munster Institute during the year to 191 students.

Manual Instruction.

Manual instruction in rural districts, under county schemes, was given by forty-two instructors, who gave 160 courses, at which there was an average attendance of forty.

Home Industries.

Home industries classes in lace, crochet, knitting, shirt-making, embroidery and sprigging, drawn thread work, toy-making, basket-making, &c., were held at 100 centres, and were given to 3,000 pupils. The Department make it a condition

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that girls engaged in these classes must attend a course of domestic economy instruction.

Domestic Economy: Urban Districts.

In urban districts the subject of domestic economy was dealt with during the year by fifty-two instructresses, teaching at fifty centres about 6,000 pupils. These centres included classes in Technical schools and in schools (such as Convent schools) other than Secondary schools. The subject of domestic economy has been introduced into eighteen Secondary schools where aid is available from the Science and Art grant under the Department's Science programme, and throughout the year 350 pupils attended courses in the subject. At the suggestion of the Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration, an arrangement has been under consideration between the Board of National Education and the Department by which a further extension may be given to this form of instruction in the case of pupils of the higher standards in the National schools.

Fruit Growing.

Amongst the agricultural industries advanced there has been special development in fruit culture. Apart from the scheme of cottage gardening above referred to, a series of fruit-growing experiments was arranged for during the year, with a view to inducing the farmers in suitable districts to take up the growing of fruit as an important commercial addition to farming. Four centres were selected: at Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clonakilty, Piltown, and Broadway, Co. Wexford; and at each centre twenty farmers undertook to plant each an acre of fruit and vegetables. Three further centres at Mountbellew, Piltown (No. 2), and Naas, are in process of organisation. The districts selected are places which have in former times been famous for fruit growing, and if the experiments at these places prove successful it is anticipated that the industry throughout suitable districts in the country generally will receive a strong impetus. The experiments are being conducted under the supervision of qualified instructors, and the number of trees, bushes and plants, including apple and pear, plum, damson, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, and strawberry, which were distributed and planted in the four first-named centres, was 400,000; while in the three at present being organised, a further 300,000 trees will be planted. This number does not include the 170,000 trees planted in the cottage gardens already referred to. A fruit show and conference was held in Dublin, in October, on the lines of the show and conference held in Cork during the Exhibition, and proved a great success. In connection with the schemes for the development of a fruit-growing industry, the Department undertook experiments in the preserving of fruit and the making of cider, which were carried on at Portadown and Drogheda.

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Dairying.

In order to encourage improvement in the management of creameries, the Department in 1903 prepared a scheme whereby facilities were provided at the Albert Agricultural College to enable creamery managers to gain a good technical knowledge of their work. The scheme also included (1) the awarding of certificates to those managers who satisfied the Department of their ability to manage a creamery with success; (2) the inspection and registration of creameries; and (3) the holding of a series of surprise butter competitions. The number attending the creamery managers' class in the past year was 22. As the result of inspection, 27 creameries have been placed on the Department's register. Five surprise butter competitions were held during the year, the number of entries varying from 99 to 104.

Industrial Experiments.

Experiments in connection with cheese-making; with the utilisation of peat for litter and for fuel; with the cultivation of tobacco; as well as with cider-making, and fruit and vegetable drying and preserving, were continued, under the Department's direction, during the year.

Technical Instruction in Urban Districts.

In the cities and towns, with few exceptions, the schemes of technical instruction have continued to make encouraging progress. In many places the attendance is more than the available school premises can comfortably accommodate, and the need for provision for building suitable premises for technical schools has become a very pressing one. Under the heads of Technical Instruction, including the Domestic Economy (other than in Secondary schools), the Manual Instruction, and the Home Industries, already referred to, there were 40,000 pupils attending the classes under the schemes throughout the year. In addition to these there were 8,600 pupils in Day Secondary schools receiving instruction under the Department's programme for Experimental Science, &c., in Day Secondary schools, for which aid is available from the Science and Art grants.

Training of Teachers.

The training of teachers, which forms an important branch of the Department's duties, is one to which a great deal of energy is being devoted. This work was carried on throughout the year in the following manner:—At the Royal College of Science and the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, forty Irish students were being trained on free scholarships, with a view to their being qualified as agricultural instructors. For the purposes of the technical instruction schemes and science teaching 30 scholarships and teacherships-in-training were held at the College of Science during the year. All these scholarships include maintenance, free tuition, and railway fares to and from Dublin.

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For art instruction three teacherships-in-training, carrying maintenance allowance and free tuition, have been given at the Metropolitan School of Art; and in addition to these a dozen scholarships for art and other classes are given yearly.

Teachers for Domestic Economy subjects are being trained at the Department's Training College, Kildare-street, and at the Munster Institute, Cork. From amongst the pupils who have attended for two sessions at the Munster Institute a special selection is made of those who seem likely to prove successful as teachers, and these are kept for further training. The total number of teachers in training at Kildare-street Training College throughout the year was seventy-three.

In poultry-keeping special free courses of instruction were provided every year since 1901 for persons likely to qualify for instructorships, and in addition to these courses, certain scholarships for Irish students in the poultry section of Reading College were provided by the Department. Of those who availed themselves of these courses, twenty-five persons were subsequently appointed instructors.

During the past year nine pupils who have had previous experience of gardening have been undergoing training at the Horticultural School in connection with the Albert Agricultural College. Several of those who had made satisfactory progress during the course are now employed as horticultural instructors either under County Committees of Agriculture, or directly by the Department in the supervision of the plots established for the purpose of experiments to demonstrate the possibilities of fruit growing on a commercial scale. It is proposed to continue this course of instruction, in order that the Department may be in a position to supply suitable men for the post of horticultural instructors under County Committees as the supply of such men is still considerably below the demand.

A special summer course for the training of teachers in lace and similar subjects was given at the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork. For Manual Instruction twenty exceptionally well-trained Irish artisans were given a six months' course of special training, with free scholarships and maintenance allowance. With a view to training teachers for special commercial subjects, four commercial scholarships were given during the year for Irish teachers, who were sent for the purpose of this training to the London School of Economics. Two industrial scholarships, one for the woollen industry and one for tanning, were given to enable young Irishmen engaged in these industries to obtain special instruction at the best centres of the industry in England.

To enable the teachers in Secondary schools to deal with the Science programme of the Department, the summer courses which were given in previous years were continued. They were given in Belfast, Dublin, Cork and other centres throughout the country by a staff of teachers, including many experts of the highest distinction, and were attended by 813 teacher students.

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Statistics and Intelligence.

In addition to the Department's quarterly *Journal*, there were issued during the past year numerous reports and returns, including a detailed annual report on agricultural statistics, two half-yearly reports on banking, railway and shipping statistics, a report on migratory agricultural labourers, and returns of prices of agricultural produce. Over 30,000 of these publications have been distributed. Twenty-seven new leaflets and bulletins on various subjects connected with agriculture and technical instruction were prepared, and over two million copies were circulated.

Fisheries.

The detailed report relating to fisheries is issued separately. Part I. of the Report for 1903 (Cd. 2154) was issued in July last, and contains full information as to the state of Irish fisheries and the operations of the Department in connection with their protection and development. It has, accordingly, been unnecessary to give in the present Report more than a brief summary of the more important questions relating to Irish fisheries (see page 91). Here it is sufficient to note that the year 1903 was the best the Irish sea fisheries have had in the past decade, save 1899. The number of men engaged in sea fishing in Ireland was approximately 25,000, the number of boats employed being 6,235. The Department continued to afford instruction in various matters concerning fishing. The loans made to fishermen to enable them to purchase and repair boats and obtain gear, amounted to nearly £2,700. The Department also continued their arrangements for distributing twice a week, by telegraph, to mackerel-fishing centres in Ireland, information as to the progress of mackerel fishing. The Department's steam cruiser *Helga*, which was assisted by the steamer *Granuaile*, belonging to the Congested Districts Board, was employed during the year in preventing steam trawlers from fishing within the prohibited areas. Owing to certain legal difficulties county authorities have been prevented from taking advantage of the offers of the Department to render aid in the construction and improvement of piers and harbours. As regards the inland fisheries, it is sufficient to say that the salmon and trout fisheries have heen most productive in the year under review. The present annual value of the catch is calculated to be hetween £350,000 and £400,000. Of this, about £60,000 goes to various private proprietors, the balance heing the amount derived from the industry by fisbermen fishing under common law rights. Having regard to this large public right of fishing, the Department contrihuted to the expenses of protection in five districts. The Department continued to assist approved salmon and trout hatcheries. The output of salmon and trout fry was, approximately, 4,800,000, from twenty-four hatcheries. Scientific investigations were carried on during the year under the direction of the Scientific Adviser of the Fisheries Branch.

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Veterinary.

The Veterinary Branch of the Department deals with the Department's work as central authority in Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts. Details as to the working of the Branch will be found in the Annual Report, issued separately, of proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts (Parliamentary Paper, Cd. 2110-1904).

Transit of Agricultural Produce.

The Transit Inspectors appointed by the Department continue to devote much attention to the work of ascertaining the manner in which consignments of Irish agricultural produce are prepared for the markets and dealt with by the carrying companies. Their reports point to a change for the better in the methods of packing and in the treatment of the consignments during transit. In all cases in which it was observed that the consignments were not properly prepared or were carelessly handled in transit, representations were made to the consignors or companies concerned. Circulars have been issued to carrying companies pointing out the need for the exercise of due care in dealing with the consignments, and to consignors making suggestions as to the manner in which the consignments should be prepared for transit to the markets. Several complaints as to delays in the delivery of agricultural produce were received, and inquiry was made in each case. It appeared that a quicker transit could be provided if butter were sent in such quantities as would ensure through trucks to the destination of the consignments.

Railway Rates.

Inquiries were also made into complaints received as to charges for the conveyance of articles of agricultural produce. Details as to the result of this action will be found in the appendices to this Report. Attention has been given to the question of the charges for the conveyance of foreign produce to Great Britain. The consignments of this produce are usually large, and special arrangements can accordingly be made in regard to their transit. If Irish consignors were to combine to send their goods at certain times in large quantities, they should be able to secure lower rates for conveyance.

Appointment of a representative in Great Britain.

Several suggestions have been made to the Department as to the appointment of a representative to watch the interests of Irish agricultural produce in the markets of Great Britain. The Department, through their transit staff, have already taken action with the view of securing this object. In the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, members of the transit staff visited the principal ports and stations on the routes by which Irish produce is consigned to the markets in Great Britain, and spent a considerable time in making inquiries in regard to the position of the produce in those markets. In 1904, seventy-three centres in Great

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Britain were visited, and over 400 merchants were interviewed. From these interviews it appears that much improvement has been effected in the condition in which Irish butter and eggs are placed on the markets.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The Department co-operate with the local authorities in the work of preventing illegal sales of margarine or of adulterated butter. Two officers are employed by the Department in procuring samples of butter and margarine for analysis. Large numbers of samples have been obtained, and prosecutions have been successfully instituted in several cases. The Department's inspectors visit periodically the premises of manufacturers of margarine, as well as of wholesale dealers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the registers of transactions in margarine are kept properly posted up to date. Inspections of the registers have proved of much advantage in enabling the Department to determine the nature of the assistance that can most effectively be rendered to local authorities in the enforcement of the Acts.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

The Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of the great majority of the counties have, on the suggestion of the Department, made provision in their agricultural schemes for the enforcement of the Act. Samples have been taken in several counties, and in certain cases prosecutions have been successfully instituted.

Science and Art Institutions, &c.

The work of the Department in reference to the Royal College of Science, of the Science and Art Museum, the Metropolitan School of Art, the National Library, the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, is referred to in detail in later sections of the Report.

The Department have continued to afford assistance in the nature of expert advice on matters relating to the occurrence of mineral raw material in the country, and they have taken the opportunity afforded by various Exhibitions to bring Irish minerals nnder the notice of those likely to become interested in the mineral resources of Ireland. They have also endeavoured, as opportunities arose, to bring the general industrial resources of the country to the notice of capitalists. It was with this intention that they decided to take part in the St. Louis Exhibition. The object of the Irish exhibit which they organised and maintained at St. Louis was to furnish an illustration of the resources and general progress of the country, and to demonstrate to those likely to become interested in Ireland as a field for the investment of capital, that the country was moving on lines which offer a guarantee for industrial development.

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Details of the Department's work in other directions are given in the proper sections of the Report. Particulars of the funds of the Department and of the administration of the Endowment Fund, will be found at pages 18-21.

The Report has been divided as follows :—

Part I. ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

Part II. DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit and Markets.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1 COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

Council of Agriculture.

The constitution and functions of the Council of Agriculture have already been explained in previous reports, and it is unnecessary to refer to the matter again in detail. The Council, which is constituted under Section 7 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, consists of 104 members, of whom 68 are appointed by the County Councils and 34 are nominated by the Department, the President and Vice-President of the Department being *ex-officio* members. A list of the members of the Council is printed in the Appendix.

The sixth meeting of the Council was held in the buildings of the Royal University (by kind permission of the Senate), on 12th April, 1904. There was a large attendance of members. Among the more important subjects discussed were the question of the extension of tillage in Ireland, the Department's live-stock schemes, the effect of recent legislation on the dairy industry, and the development of forestry. The discussion on these subjects was of much value, and the Department have found it possible to carry out several useful suggestions made by the Council. A summary of the proceedings was published in the Department's *Journal*.*

The Department have to record, with regret, the death during the year of no less than four prominent members of the

* *Journal*.—Fourth year, No. 4, 1904, pp. 599-605.

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Council, whose valued services were always freely placed at the disposal of their colleagues and of the Department. Count Moore, of Mooresfort, Tipperary, who had been a member of the Council since the establishment of the Department, and who had represented the Munster Provincial Committee on the Agricultural Board from 1900 to 1903, died in January. Mr. Thomas M'Govern, M.P., one of the representatives of the Cavan County Council, who took a keen interest in all branches of the Department's work, died in April. Mr. Thomas Barry, of Killavullen, one of the representatives of the Cork County Council, and Mr. Laurence T. Kelly, one of the representatives of the Queen's County Council, who was elected a member of the Agricultural Board in 1903 by the Leinster Provincial Committee, died in May. The four vacancies in the Council thus created have been filled by the appointment of Mr. Hugh P. Ryan, of Thurles; Mr. Francis J. Lynch, of County Cavan; Mr. Cornelius O'Callaghan, of Co. Cork, and Mr. P. A. Meehan, of Maryborough. Mr. George Murphy, of Dunsany, Co. Meath, was appointed by the Department to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Lord Plunket, on his appointment as Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Agricultural Board.

The Agricultural Board, which controls the expenditure of the larger portion of the Department's Endowment Fund, at present consists of the following members :—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., D.L.	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart.	Lissadell, Sligo,	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam.	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P.,	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P.,	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Nolan, Col. John P., J.P., M.P.	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.

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Reference has already been made to the lamented death of Mr. Laurence T. Kelly, of Ballymeelish Park, who had been a member of the Board since May, 1903. The Leinster Provincial Committee of the Council of Agriculture, at a meeting held on 17th August, 1904, appointed Mr Robert Downes, J.P., Chairman of the Westmeath County Council, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Kelly's death.

The Agricultural Board meets at the offices of the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The schemes and operations of the Department, which are explained in detail in the section of this report which deals with agriculture, have all been undertaken with their advice and concurrence.

Board of Technical Instruction.

The Board of Technical Instruction, as at present constituted, consists of the following members:—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank, . .	The Wolds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary's, Sligo, . .	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Dempsey, James, .	York-road, Belfast, .	Belfast County Borough Council.
Dowd, Alderman Patrick,	32, South City Markets, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunne, Christopher J., J.P.	Watercourse, Cork, .	The Department.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A.,	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
FitzGerald, Sir Edward, Bart.	Geraldine-place, Cork,	Cork County Borough Council.
Goff, William G. D., J.P.,	Glenville, Waterford, .	Waterford County Borough Council.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L,	Oakley House, Windsor Park, Belfast.	The Department.
Jaffé, The Right Hon. Sir Otto, J.P., Lord Mayor of Belfast.	Kin Edar, Strandtown, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Joyce, Alderman Michael, M.P., Mayor of Limerick.	Limerick.	Limerick County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.	St. Joseph's, Galway, .	The Department.
M'Learn, Sir William, J.P.	Carrickmore House, Londonderry.	Londonderry County Borough Council.
Martin, Rev. William Todd, D.D., D.Litt.	College House, College-green, Belfast.	Intermediate Education Board.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Power, Thomas, . .	Dungarvan. Co. Waterford.	Munster Provincial Committee.

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Name	Address.	By whom appointed.
Smith, William, J.P., .	Montree, Athlone, .	The Department.
Taylor, Alexander, .	99, Donegall-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Teegan, Thomas H., .	10, Claremont-road, Sandymount, Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the County Dublin Urban Districts.
Woodhams, William J., .	16, Royal-terrace, Fairview, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.

The Department have to record, with regret, the death in February, 1904, of Sir James Musgrave, Bart., of Drumglass House, Belfast, who had been a member of the Board since it was first constituted in May, 1900. The prominent part he had taken in the industrial affairs of the North of Ireland and his deep interest in the promotion of technical instruction, had rendered his services of special value to the Department and to the Board. The vacancy caused by the death of Sir James Musgrave was filled by the appointment of Sir James Henderson, Bart., Chairman of the Library and Technical Instruction Committee of Belfast.

The Board of Technical Instruction at present control the expenditure of an annual sum of £29,000, which is set aside for technical instruction elsewhere than in County Boroughs, and for certain central purposes. This sum of £29,000 is part of the annual sum of £55,000 provided for tecbnical instruction in non-agricultural subjects under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, tbe balance, £26,000, being allocated, with the concurrence of the Board, for technical instruction in the six county boroughs, and applied in aid of schemes in these boroughs subject to the approval of the Department alone. Out of the sum of £29,000 referred to, the Department, with the concurrence of the Board, set aside an annual sum of £4,000 for central purposes, *e.g.*, for Senior Scholarship schemes, provision for training teachers, &c. The remaining £25,000 is distributed in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction in urban and county districts in the manner explained in the Department's Third Annual Report. Details of these schemes will be found in Part II under the head of "Technical Instruction."

As the funds available for the ordinary subjects of technical instruction are none too large for the urban schemes, the Department found it necessary to ask the Agricultural Board to allocate a sum of £5,000 in 1902-3, and of £5,500 in 1903-4 out of the funds administered with the concurrence of that Board, for Manual Instruction classes and Domestic Economy classes in rural districts. Such classes are regarded as part of the general scheme of agricultural education, but, for administrative reasons, the Department have hitherto found it convenient to administer this sum with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction. Classes in Lace and Crochet-making,

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Basket-making, and other rural industries, are also financed from the Agricultural Board's surplus, the amount voted in 1903-4 for this special purpose being £3,000.

The Consultative Committee of Education.

The Consultative Committee for co-ordinating educational administration, as constituted by Section 23 of the Act, consists of the Vice-President of the Department as Chairman, and one person appointed by each of the following bodies :—The Commissioners of National Education; the Intermediate Education Board; the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction. The Committee, as at present constituted, consists of the following members :—

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
The Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, P.C., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
William R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical Instruction.
T. P. Gill, . .	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

The most important work which has hitherto engaged the attention of the Committee may be shortly stated as follows :—The arrangement arrived at between the Intermediate Education Board and the Department for co-ordinating the courses in Science and Drawing of the two bodies; the utilisation of Technical Schools for training National School teachers; the co-ordination of the National Education Board's Code for Evening Schools with the Department's Code for Evening Science and Art classes; arrangements regarding the teaching of Cookery, Laundry-work, Domestic Economy, and Manual Work in wood and metal for pupils of higher standards of National Schools. At the last meeting of the Committee, which was held on 7th November, 1904, the following subjects were under consideration :—The existing arrangements regarding scholarships and exhibitions; the grading of schools; Domestic Economy as a special subject in Day Secondary Schools; proposals regarding the Department's Code for Science and Art grants for evening classes.

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2. FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Endowment Fund.

During the year ended 31st March, 1904, the whole of the Department's Annual Endowment Fund of £166,000, provided under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, was duly received, together with a further annual sum of £5,000 under the provisions of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, No. 2, 1902. The latter sum was previously payable to the Royal Dublin Society under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888, for the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle. The interest received from securities held by the Department in Local Loans Stock and Exchequer Bonds, and from deposits in the Bank of Ireland, amounted to £11,935 18*s.* 8*d.*

Parliamentary Vote.

Into the Parliamentary Vote for the Department have been brought the grant for the payment of the salaries and other expenses in connection with the officers and institutions transferred to the Department from other Departments under Section 2 of the Act, as well as the grants in aid of the Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account, and the grant in aid payable to the Congested Districts Board. The amount of the latter grant for the year 1903-4 was £35,000.

The Vote for the Department also contains the grant for Science and Art Instruction in Ireland, and the grant of £3,500 in aid of Technical Instruction in Ireland, as defined by the Technical Instruction Act of 1889, the administration of which was transferred from the Board of Education, South Kensington, to this Department under Section 2 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. This grant, which has been styled the "Equivalent Grant," will not be continued in its present form after the year 1904-5, but its place will be taken in the year 1905-6 by a sum of £7,000 which is to be provided from the Ireland Development Grant. The amount of the Science and Art grants has increased from £10,900 in 1901-2 to £18,000 in 1902-3, to £32,500 in 1903-4, and to £33,900 in 1904-5. The increase in these grants is mainly due to the increase in the number of schools adopting the Department's Programme for Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools (see page 58).

The sums expended for the institutions maintained by the Department from the Parliamentary Vote during the year 1903-4 are as follows :—

	£
Royal College of Science, . . .	13,927
Museum of Science and Art, . . .	12,743
National Library, ...	4,008
Metropolitan School of Art, . . .	4,661
Royal Botanic Gardens, . . .	4,084
	£39,423

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The Vote for the Royal College of Science for 1904-5 shows an increase of £1,660 on the previous year, the increased provision being made for additional equipment, prizes and scholarships, and extension of the summer courses for teachers.

The accounts of the Department for the financial year 1903-4 will be found in the Appendices (see pp. 132-138).

3. THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Agricultural Board's Surplus.

The Department's Endowment Fund consists of an annual income of £171,000. Of this sum, £55,000 a year is set aside for the purposes of Technical Instruction, and £10,000 a year is allocated for Sea Fisheries. Provision is also made for the payment from the Endowment Fund of salaries and superannuation allowances of certain persons formerly employed under the Commissioners of National Education, and also for the payment of travelling expenses of members of the Council of Agriculture and of the two Boards established by the Act. When the sums mentioned have been provided for, the "Surplus" of the Endowment Fund is, approximately, £105,000 a year. This Surplus is administered by the Department with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, and is applicable for "the purposes of Agriculture and other rural industries," and "Sea Fisheries."

The amount of the Surplus expended by the Department during the first four years of their existence is as follows :—

	£
1900-1, ...	19,571
1901-2, ...	47,281
1902-3, ...	93,138
1903-4, ...	97,358

The amounts shown for the two latter years include grants of £5,000 and £5,500 respectively, voted by the Agricultural Board for the purpose of providing Manual Instruction and instruction in Domestic Economy in rural districts. As already stated, these sums are administered by the Department with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction.

The annual amount of the "Surplus" of the Endowment being approximately £105,000, it will be seen that in the year 1903-4 the expenditure from this source left a credit balance of only £7,642. It is estimated that in the year 1904-5 the Department will have reached the limits of their available annual income from the Endowment Fund. When these limits have been reached the development of the Department's work must depend on the reserve fund which has been formed to meet this contingency. This fund consists of the unexpended balances of the "Surplus" Endowment as well as of certain capital sums received under the Act of 1899, which the Department have invested in accordance with Section 16 (4) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. The total sum thus invested now amounts to £387,768, and produces interest at the average rate of 3 per cent.

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Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

The portion of the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund reserved hy the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, for expenditure elsewhere than in congested districts counties, which remained vested in the Commissioners of Puhlic Works, has been transferred to the Department under an Order in Council dated 24th March, 1904, in accordance with the terms of Section 15 (*c*) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

The Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund was the residue of a sum collected by public subscription for the relief of distress in Ireland in the year 1822. This sum was vested in trustees known as the "Trustees to aid Sea and Coast Fisheries of Ireland." By the Act 47 and 48 Vic., c. 21, the fund was transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works, who were authorised to make fishery loans therefrom to such persons, and upon such security, as the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries should recommend. By the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891 (54 and 55 Vic., c. 48) the fund was transferred to the Congested Districts Board, save £20,000, which was reserved for the purpose of loans in non-congested districts under the same terms as obtained hefore the passing of that Act.

By the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, this sum of £20,000—or what it was then represented hy in cash, investments, and outstanding loans—was placed at the disposal of the Department. It was not, however, actually transferred until 18th April, 1904, when the Department received from the Commissioners of Public Works £1,521 19*s*. 6*d*. in cash, £20,000 in Consols, and promissory notes to the amount of £7,700, inclusive of arrears and irrecoverable halances. Since that date, the Department have made loans from this fund to the number of eighty, at an average of ahout £12 10*s*. each.

The Annual Sum of £55,000 for Technical Instruction.

The annual sum of £55,000, allocated under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, for the purposes of technical instruction, must, as has heen explained in previous reports, be divided into two parts, of which one must be distributed, in proportion to their respective populations, among the County Boroughs in aid of approved schemes of technical instruction; and the other for schemes of technical instruction elsewhere than in County Boroughs, and for certain other purposes mentioned in the Act. Details of the expenditure of this portion of the Endowment Fund will be found in Part II. of this Report. The annual sum for technical instruction has now heen fully allocated, and in many instances useful developments are desirahle if the funds were available. It was pointed out in the Third Annual Report that the need for regular and special huildings for technical schools has made itself strongly felt, and that the schemes in many instances have, as the result of three years'

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preliminary work, settled upon lines which can henceforth be regarded as those of permanent development. It has already been explained that the only public source from which provision for such buildings is available at present is the local rate which may be guaranteed as security for a loan. In most instances this does not afford an adequate provision for the purpose.

4. CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Royal College of Science.

The thirty-fifth annual report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science, that is, the report for the Session 1902-3, is given in the Appendices (see page 442).

The work of the College has been carried on successfully, though severely handicapped by the want of adequate accommodation. This want has been so acutely felt that it has been necessary to arrange for the provision of additional temporary buildings for use until the completion of the new College. Some difficulty has been encountered in obtaining a suitable site for these temporary buildings sufficiently near to the present College. Such a site has, however, now been secured. The premises are being erected, and will be provided with the necessary equipment, which will subsequently be installed in the new College.

The foundation stone of the new Royal College of Science was laid by His Majesty the King on the 28th April, 1904. The erection of the building will be under the direction of the Board of Works, the joint architects being Sir Aston Webb and Mr. T. Manly Deane. The plans have been completed, and building operations have commenced.

Other Central Institutions.

The recommendations of the Committee appointed to inquire into questions relating to the staff of the National Library have, with few exceptions, been accepted by the Treasury and carried into effect. As a result, the staff of the Library has been increased and the positions of its members improved.

The proposed re-organisation of the Metropolitan School of Art will be carried out as soon as practicable, and preliminary steps in that direction have already been taken. The Department much regret to have lost the services of Mr. James Brenan, R.H.A., who was obliged to retire last March under the age-limit imposed on civil servants. Mr. Brenan rendered efficient and most meritorious service to the School during his occupancy of the post of Head Master. Mr. R. H. A. Willis, late Head Master of the Manchester School of Art, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Brenan.

The work of the Science and Art Museum has proceeded during the year on the lines already established. A collection of circulating school exhibits has been formed, and some valuable additions to the Museum collections have been made.

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Full particulars respecting the work done throughout the year by the Science and Art Museum, the National Library, and the Royal Botanic Gardens, will be found in the reports relating to these institutions contained in the Appendices (see p. 379 *et seq.*).

The Royal Veterinary College of Ireland.

The revised constitution of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland has been formally completed by the issue of a new Royal Charter, and meetings of the newly appointed Board of Governors have been held. The following gentlemen represent the Department on the Board of Governors :—Mr. James Byrne, J.P.; Mr. W. A. Byrne, M.R.C.V.S.; Professor J. R. Campbell, B.Sc.; Mr. M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S.; Mr. C. W. Dunbar-Buller, D.L.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall; Mr. J. Scott Gordon, B.Sc.; Mr. J. F. Healy, M.R.C.V.S.; Mr. H. de F. Montgomery, D.L.; Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P.; Mr. J. J. Ross, M.R.C.V.S.; Mr. Frank Shawe-Taylor, J.P.; Mr. W. J. M. Starkie, D.LITT.

5. MISCELLANEOUS.

Irish Minerals.

The Department, being desirous that the exhibit of Irish minerals which they had caused to be collected for the Cork Exhibition, 1902, should be brought under further notice of those likely to become interested in the mineral resources of Ireland, arranged with the governing body of the Imperial Institute, London, to exhibit these specimens at the Institute during the months of March, April and May, 1903. At the close of this period the collection was transferred to the International Building Trades Exhibition, held in June, 1903, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington. Both these exhibitions were well attended, and the Department have reason to believe that the exhibitions have had beneficial results. This collection of specimens formed portion of the Irish exhibit at the St. Louis Exhibition. A duplicate of the exhibit was shown for award in the department of Mines and Metallurgy in the British Royal Pavilion at St. Louis, and obtained a grand prize.

The Department have continued to afford assistance in the nature of expert advice on matters relating to the occurrence of mineral raw material in the country. At the request of owners and others interested in such material, numerous inspections were made by the Department's mining engineer, in order to advise the owners whether they would be justified in incurring expense in complete detailed prospecting. In some cases the proprietors asked the Department to undertake this detailed prospecting, including experimental borings. The Department, however, considered that it was not within their province to undertake work of this kind, which was a matter for private enterprise and capital.

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St. Louis Exhibition.

A special Irish Exhibit was established at the World's Fair held in St. Louis from May to November, 1904. This Exhibit was erected and maintained by the Irish Exhibit Company of St. Louis with the sanction and co-operation of the Department, and with the concurrence of the Royal Commission for the St. Louis Exposition, and of President Francis and the authorities of the Exposition.

The organisation of the Irish Exhibit and the arrangements for collecting in Ireland and transporting to St. Louis the various industrial and other exhibits which found a place in it were carried out by the Department, who also sent special representatives to St. Louis to watch the interests of the Irish exhibits and exhibitors during the course of the Exposition.

The Irish Exhibit was designed to illustrate worthily the resources of Ireland and the industrial, educational, artistic and general progress which the country has made in recent years, and to show to American and Irish-American business men that the country offers good guarantees for the investment of capital. This was the only practicable way in which a combined Irish Exhibit could be held at the World's Fair, for Ireland, not being an independent country nor an autonomous State or Colony within the British Empire, could not, under the rules of the Exposition, have a national pavilion of her own.

The Exhibit was organised so as to include the following sections:—(1) General industries; (2) home, cottage, and art industries; (3) technical education; (4) minerals and raw materials; (5) agriculture; (6) fisheries; (7) statistics and intelligence; (8) historic art, industries, and relics; (9) historic engravings, portraits, &c.

The idea of the exhibit generally was carried out by inducing many of the leading manufacturers to put their goods together in the form of combined exhibits. Thus, the Linen Manufacturers' Association in Belfast, representing the largest factories of the North, organised a joint exhibit illustrating the flax and linen industries of Ulster. The rope-making industry of the North was also effectively represented.

In a similar manner the distillers of Ireland combined to show the processes of manufacturing pot-still whiskey from the barley grown by the tillage farmers of the South and East. There was likewise a combined exhibit for the woollen industry, which, besides showing the finished product in the shape of cloths, tweeds, homespuns, rugs, blankets, &c., indicated the varieties of Irish wool and the goods which it is especially suited to produce. The hosiery industry of Ireland was represented in all its forms, whether in linen, wool, silk, or cotton. The Irish poplin industry was represented by two leading houses.

Amongst the industries represented were the bacon industry, carpets and rugs, cabinetmaking, soap and candles, starch, chemicals, paper, book-binding, publishing, &c. The home, cottage and art industries section included lace, crochet,

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embroidery, homespuns, carpets, curtains, ecclesiastical metal-work, mosaic, inlaying, stained glass, pottery, basket-making, toy-making, and many other industries. The hand-made carpets of Donegal were illustrated by the Congested Districts Board, who also sent two carpet-weavers and a loom. A home-spun weaver, a spinner, and a handkerchief embroiderer were among the workers sent to St. Louis by the Board, while with these workers were associated a damask hand-loom weaver and lace workers arranged for by the Department.

The revival of Irish musical instrument-making was illustrated by some of the harps and bagpipes now made in Belfast, and some specimens of bookbinding and furniture treated in a Celtic spirit came from the same quarter. An interesting exhibit in this section was a display of Belleek pottery, manufactured for this occasion largely from special designs.

The educational section included a collection of samples of the work now being done by pupils in the technical and art schools in Ireland. Amongst the exhibits were specimens of enamelling, mosaic, tapestry, embroidery, stained-glass designs, and specimens of lace and crochet and other of the art crafts as they are at present taught in Irish art schools.

The display of Irish minerals, building stones, and decorative marbles, already referred to, which formed so remarkable a feature at the Cork Exhibition of 1902, and afterwards at the Imperial Institute, was shown here, and was also duplicated in the British section.

The Historic Loan Collection comprised illustrations of Irish metal-work from the axes and swords of the bronze age, about 2000 B.C., down to the choice silversmiths' work of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a collection of Irish engraved portraits and landscapes.

Grants of Books to Village Libraries.

The village libraries scheme of the Department was adopted in the year 1901 for the purpose of helping the educational work of the Department in rural districts by making a small selection of more or less elementary works on agricultural and industrial subjects available in places where no facilities for obtaining such works had previously existed. Small voluntary libraries, the working of which was approved by the Department, were aided, on application, by a grant of books to the value of £3, and for this sum it was found possible to supply about thirty volumes covering a considerable range of subjects likely to interest a rural population. The Department paid all expenses of carriage. The number of libraries which have received grants from the Department is 206; of these 22 are situated in congested districts, and were dealt with under an arrangement with the Congested Districts Board, the Department being refunded by that body the amount of the grant, together with expenses of carriage, for libraries situated in these districts, and approved by the Department and the Board.

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When the Public Libraries (Ireland) Act of 1902 enabled Rural District Councils to establish free public libraries out of the rates, the Department considered that aid could usefully be given by making grants of books to Councils which had adopted the Act and had established libraries under a suitable scheme of working. The scheme has accordingly been remodelled to suit the altered conditions, and a larger and more advanced list of books has been drawn up, in addition to the previous list, for the purposes of the new scheme.

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1903-04.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

In previous reports the difficulty of presenting, at the close of the financial year, a comprehensive statement of work done by the Agricultural Branch of the Department has been explained. The last annual report covered the period of the agricultural year—from 1st October, 1902, to 30th September, 1903. This report will, therefore, so far as possible, deal with the twelve months ending September 30th, 1904, and will treat of the work under the following heads :—

(*a*) Agricultural Instruction.

(*b*) Improvement of Live Stock.

(*c*) Special Investigations.

The procedure followed by the Department in the portion of its work delegated to County Committees was briefly outlined on page 15 of the last report. It will suffice, therefore, to state that in 1903-4 the same procedure was adopted, the only change of importance being that the Department's contribution towards the Joint Fund, out of which the cost of all the schemes is paid, was increased to five-ninths in non-congested counties, and to three-fifths in congested counties. As hitherto, the Department paid the whole salary of Agricultural Instructors, their travelling expenses only being paid out of the joint funds.

The administration of the schemes in the Western Counties was very much simplified during the year owing to the Congested Districts Board having resolved to allow the operations of the Department to extend into congested areas after 1st

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April, 1904. To meet partially the cost of this extension the Board further resolved to contribute to the Department's funds a sum of £2,000 annually.

During the year under review all the County Councils adopted the provisions of the Act, and appointed Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction to administer the fund formed by the local rate and the Department's contribution.

Each Committee chose from among the schemes promoted by the Department for the improvement of agriculture such as in their opinion were likely to be of benefit to the locality.

Naturally, the progress made by these Committees has not been uniform. Several, having the advantage of a first-class secretary, and having set to work early, were able to secure the necessary teachers for their schemes of instruction; while for the improvement of live stock the promptitude and intelligence of the secretary enabled them to acquire at the outset their full proportion of the available premium animals.

County Committees are beginning to realise more and more that the success of their work depends almost entirely on the energy and ability of their secretaries, and on the appointment of small executive sub-committees, consisting only of those who have special knowledge of the particular subject with which they are asked to deal.

In the appendices will be found a statement of the amount set aside by County Committees for each section of the work and the amount of the Department's proffered contribution to the joint fund. The sums actually disbursed cannot, however, be stated as many counties have not yet furnished a statement of their accounts, nor can they all do so until January, 1905. In many cases the entire sum allocated will be spent, in others only a portion. Owing to the simultaneous action of the Committees it was foreseen by the Department that all the money allocated could not possibly be spent. For example, it was well known early in the season that the number of premium sires available must fall short of the collective total which the Committees expected to secure. The Department in this, as in other branches of the agricultural work, refrained from any action which, though it might have secured to each county its proportion, would have been an undue interference with the healthy competition of Committees and a neutralising of the capabilities and resourcefulness of energetic secretaries.

(*a.*) Agricultural Instruction.

The principles on which the Department's programme of agricultural education is based have been fully dealt with in previous reports. It is a programme with which rapid progress cannot be made until teachers have been trained.

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The Department have no reason to complain of any lack of interest in agricultural education on the part of County Committees. On the contrary, these bodies are fully alive to the need of technical instruction in agriculture for young men who are to be the farmers of the future. Qualified teachers have recently been sought for repeatedly by the Committees but with little success. This is not surprising seeing that until the Department established a Faculty of Agriculture at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, no provision had been made in Ireland for systematic instruction in technical agriculture. Reference, however, to the next paragraph will show that the provision of a supply of teachers adequate to the demand is only a question of time. Each year a number of men who have had a three years' course of training at the Royal College of Science become available; and several of the Committees have wisely decided to postpone dealing with agricultural education until fully qualified instructors can be secured.

Royal College of Science.

Of the students who have gained agricultural scholarships at this College thirteen have already completed their course of instruction, and are now at work in Ireland. The number of students in the Agricultural Faculty at the close of the session in June, 1904, was :—

First year	8
Second year	9
Third year	5

The number under instruction in the present session is :—

First year	20
Second year	11
Third year	9

The Department hope to see increased demand for the valuable scholarships in Agriculture which they offer for competition amongst young farmers who have had a fair general education and a good training in practical agriculture. The scholarships and the prospects are sufficiently attractive to secure the very best men, and it should be distinctly understood that none but those of exceptional ability are able to benefit to the full by the three years' course. The instruction given at the College is of a very high order, and the standard for the diploma can be reached only by young men who, in addition to their practical knowledge of agriculture, have continued their studies after leaving school. Hitherto so few have come properly equipped with a sound general education and acquaintance with the methods of study that the Department may be compelled to restrict the scholarships to those who have had a preliminary training at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. Such an arrangement would ensure that the holders of the scholarships had not only a knowledge of practical agriculture, but also a sufficient preliminary training in general

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science and in study to enable them to reap the full benefits of the courses at the Royal College without detriment to their health.

Besides training agricultural teachers, the staff of the Agricultural Faculty have taken charge of the Seed Testing Station and the investigation of plant diseases.

During the Christmas vacation 1903 a short course for creamery managers was also held at this College, and again at the beginning of the present session a special class was formed for the instruction of employés engaged in the seed trade and nursery business. It is hoped that special courses of a similar nature may in future be given to those engaged in various callings allied to agriculture.

Albert Agricultural College.

This College is gradually assuming the position which, in accordance with the policy of the Department it should occupy, viz., a centre for the teaching of technical and practical agriculture of a type intermediate between that provided at the Royal College of Science and such as is furnished by local agricultural schools.

The necessary structural alterations and additions to the buildings are still in progress. When these are completed an extension of the session and a change in the curriculum are contemplated. The present short courses, while they may be ample for the teaching of butter-making or certain specific branches of farm work, are quite inadequate to enable a student to master any of the sciences bearing on agriculture.

During the year under review the following were the attendances at the College :—

Winter class, creamery managers	22
do. farmers	27
Summer class, farmers	50
Horticultural class	9
Royal College of Science students	5
Summer class for horticultural instructors	13

The winter course at the College extends from October to March, and the summer course from March to September, or about twenty and thirty weeks respectively. The fee for the winter session was £10; that for the summer session £15. For the summer session, however, there were twenty-five free places offered, seven for Connaught and six for each of the other provinces. Of the fifty students who attended the summer class referred to, fourteen had attended the previous session and were granted free places in order to undergo a preliminary training for the Royal College of Science, where they are now being educated as teachers of agriculture. Three others, who had attended the summer session for the first time, also succeeded in obtaining scholarships at the Royal College.

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Of those who attended the Creamery Managers' Class several succeeded in passing in one or more subjects at the annual examination held in March for the Department's Creamery Managers' certificate..

In addition to its educational function, the College farm continues to serve as a station for the breeding and distribution of pure-bred stock in connection with county schemes. A very large number of bulls, boars, sows, fowl and turkeys were distributed from it during the year.

The new orchard of four acres is now nearly fully planted, and a number of gardeners trained therein have been engaged by County Committees or in connection with the Department's horticultural work.

Munster Institute, Cork.

The Munster Institute, as has been explained in the Department's third annual report, is now devoted solely to the instruction of girls in such subjects as butter-making, poultry-keeping, calf-rearing, cookery, laundry-work, sewing and gardening. The demand for admission to this Institute has not abated. At present there are over 200 applicants awaiting admission, many of whom have had their names on the Department's books for twelve months.

Since the school was enlarged and reorganised there have been in the year four sessions of eleven or twelve weeks each. All students pay a fee of £3 3*s*. 0*d*. on entrauce. At the end of each session first term students who have made satisfactory progress are re-admitted, a number of the best pupils receiving free or half-free places. At the close of their second term the majority of the girls are expected to return to their homes, but a few of the best who give proof that they possess ability to impart instruction are retained for a third, fourth, or even fifth term, and thus given an opportunity of qualifying for a teacher's certificate.

Tbe farm attacbed to the Institute also serves as a station for the distribution of stock in connection with the County Live Stock Schemes, and has thereby contributed largely to the success of this work in the South.

An important experiment on the cultivation of early potatoes was again carried out at the farm in 1904. The crop was reported by the Department's expert to be the finest in Ireland. Further reference to this experiment will be found in the *Journal* of the Department for October, 1904.

Agricultural Schools and Classes.

The dearth of trained teachers alone has prevented a large increase in the number of local agricultural schools and classes where systematic instruction in technical agriculture could be given to young men. It will be remembered that in a Memorandum issued in 1901, outlining

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the Department's policy of agricultural education, a preliminary period of at least two years of itinerant instruction was deemed desirable in which to arouse interest in, and to bring about an appreciation of the value of systematic agricultural education. Accordingly, as men have been trained they have been secured by County Committees for this work. A few, however, were retained as teachers of agricultural classes mainly in those counties where some progress in itinerant work had already been made.

The following table shows the centres at which agricultural classes have been held during the year :—

Centre.	Duration of Course in Weeks.	No. of Students.
Ballymena, . . .	6	55
Downpatrick, . . .	20	24
Loughrea, ...	6	14
Monaghan, ...	20	23
Omagh, ...	6	14
Portadown, ...	10	21
Tipperary, ...	10	10

All the classes (except that at Tipperary) were held in winter, when farmers' sons have most time for study. Every effort was made to keep the instruction given as practical as possible, but no rigid uniformity was aimed at, the character of the instruction being determined by local considerations. Admission was for the most part free, and in certain cases a travelling or maintenance allowance was paid to some members of the class. In others the area from which the class was drawn was sufficiently small to render such aid unnecessary.

There is an increasing demand for schools and classes of a similar character, and efforts have been made to meet it so far as teachers are available. The result has been the recent provision of an increased number of schools and classes. A report of this, however, belongs to a succeeding volume.

Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture.

The work done by the Agricultural Instructor has been so often discussed and is now so well known that it is unnecessary to describe it. The best indication of the appreciation of this work is afforded by the increase in the number of County Committees who have made provision for such an officer in their

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estimates. In this connection the following figures are of interest :—

Year	Counties.
1900-1	2
1901-2	10
1902-3	10
1903-4	17

While these figures show the actual progress made they do not indicate what is of far greater moment, viz., the increase in the demand for lectures and discussions on practical agricultural topics. The number of agricultural instructors at work is at present governed entirely by the available supply of qualified men. So keen has been the demand that the services of every available student on completing his course at the Royal College of Science have been promptly secured by a County Committee. For 1904-5 thirty counties have made provision for an instructor in their programmes ; but the number of qualified candidates will not be nearly sufficient to supply this demand.

During the year 1903-4, 1,159 meetings—lectures and discussions—were held by the instructors, the average attendance being sixty-four.

Each instructor carried out a number of field demonstrations and experiments, the total being 974 demonstrations and 309 experiments. The results of the experiments are now being collated, and as was the case in previous years they will appear in the Department's *Journal* or in leaflet form. The number of experiments which each County Committee can successfully undertake is limited. Experiments are not only troublesome to farmers on whose land they are carried out, but costly to the Committee. Demonstration plots, on the other hand, the results of which are not collected but left to be gauged by farmers themselves, are naturally more numerous. They serve the purpose of showing to farmers in the neighbourhood the qualities, good or bad, of any new seed, manure, or method of cultivation the adoption of which is being pushed by persons interested in them from either a business or a scientific point of view.

The Department desire to express their indebtedness to those farmers who are patiently carrying out field experiments and collecting data for the information of the Department and the ultimate benefit of the public.

Full details of the schemes of itinerant instruction in agricultural subjects will be found in the Appendices, p. 172 *et seq.*

Horticulture.

By the establishment of a Horticultural School at Glasnevin, by efforts to secure uniformity in the packing and grading of fruit, by the establishment of experimental fruit preserving factories at Portadown and Drogheda, by subsidis-

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ing fruit shows, by the planting of orchards on a large scale in a few districts, by pioneer lectures, by inspection of fruit trees for disease, by leaflets and by correspondence the Department have sought to encourage the fruit-growing industry in Ireland. The above do not, however, form part of the work delegated to County Committees: they constitute work best undertaken by the central authority.

Horticulture, however, has not been neglected by such Committees. In several counties an itinerant instructor has been appointed and is being paid out of the joint fund. In addition to giving lectures and demonstrations, it is part of his duty to visit gardens and orchards, and to point out how they may be improved. Not only does he show how to plant and prune fruit trees, but he may also be called upon to assist the County Committee in the purchase of trees for distribution at cost price. In some cases it is part of his duty to lay out and supervise the cultivation of demonstration fruit and garden plots. Owing, however, to the greater amount of good which can be done by visits to villages and homesteads and by practical demonstrations in planting and pruning, the spending of his time on one or two plots in the county has very properly been hitherto discouraged. The production of fruit and vegetables for home consumption, rather than for sale, is his immediate object.

As a result of the efforts of these instructors there has been an enormous increase in the demand for fruit trees of all kinds. Unfortunately this demand has not always been met with a supply of first-class trees, and cases have come before the Department where trees, poor in quality, or infested with disease, have been purchased. The Department do not believe that such trees were the produce of Irish nurseries, but in order to reduce the risk they have undertaken to inspect Irish nurseries to see the sort of material which County Committees are purchasing. The following shows to what extent this branch of county work is developing :—

Year.	Counties adopting Scheme.
1900-1	nil
1901-2	1
1902-3	9
1903-4	14

Reports show that in the period under review 629 meetings were held, the average attendance being 60, while visits were paid to over 8,000 gardens.

In the provision which has been made for next season a still larger number of County Committees are seeking the services of horticultural experts; but, unfortunately in this as in other agricultural pursuits requiring a high degree of technical knowledge, the supply is not yet equal to the demand.

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Poultry Keeping.

The recommendation of the Department to County Committees to appoint an officer whose function it should be to stimulate interest in poultry keeping has been generally adopted. Of the thirty-three administrative counties one only has not given effect to the recommendation. In each county meetings have been held and individual poultry keepers have been advised and assisted in procuring pure breeds of fowl from egg-distributing centres established in accordance with conditions which will be found in the Appendix.

The following gives some indication of the progress made and of the interest taken in this industry, so important to cottager and labourer as well as to farmer :—

Year.	Counties.	No of Meetings held.	No. of Egg Distributing Stations.	Eggs Distributed. Dozens.	No. of Turkey Stations.
1900-1, . .	4	223	–	–	–
1901 2, . .	12	1,134	36	4,108	-
1902-3, . .	22	2,231	220	18,040	–
1903-4, . .	32	3,185	392	40,857	181

It will be seen that the work in this section has been very heavy. Teachers have had to be trained and poultry stations stocked with selected birds. In this latter work the instructors have largely assisted, and but for their enthusiasm and the convenience afforded by the poultry department of the Albert Agricultursl College so much work could not have been accomplished. The question as to how long such a scheme ought to remain in operation is one which will in a short time engage the attention of the Department. Its immediate object will soon have been attained. Interest has been aroused, fresh blood—so much needed—is being introduced by means of the egg stations, and in a very few years the business will have been raised in Ireland to the worthy position it occupies in so many other countries where farmers and their sons—and not only wives and daughters—find in poultry keeping an interesting and profitable occupation. Those who see in the scheme merely a plan to replace the cross-bred fowl of the country by pure breeds fail to understand either what is being attempted or what has already been done.

In 1903-4 the Egg Distribution Scheme was extended by the inclusion of ducks, and, in addition, premiums were offered for American Bronze turkeys.

The selection of the breeds of fowl is left to County Committees, and it is interesting to observe that their choice has mainly fallen on the Buff Orpington and White Leghorn.

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In Antrim the County Committee adopted a different plan for supplying settings of eggs from that followed in other counties. Instead of egg distributing stations they established a small poultry farm managed by their instructor, and from this eggs were sent to various parts of the county. In all 916 dozens for hatching were distributed from this centre during the year. This plan is not one which is suited to all parts of Ireland. There are obvious advantages in having poultry stations so distributed that people may have every opportunity of seeing the hirds from which they get eggs and of obtaining settings without the need of their being sent by post.

Home Butter-Making.

There was an increased demand during the past year for instruction in home butter-making. The following indicates the extent to which such instruction has been given :—

Year.	Counties.
1900-1	1
1901-2	4
1902-3	11
1903-4	18

Each instructor is provided with an equipment consisting of five or six churns and butter-workers together with such other utensils as are necessary. The class consists of ten or twelve pupils—two to each churn—who attend daily and make butter under the supervision of the teacher, who, in addition to systematic instruction to these pupils, also gives occasional demonstrations to the general public. The appreciation in which these classes are held may be gauged from the fact that every County Committee which has hegun the work is anxious to continue it.

Bee-Keeping.

The comparatively high cost of itinerant instruction in bee-keeping has prevented many County Committees from giving that attention to the industry which the Department would desire.

The ideal arrangement, undouhtedly, would he one under which the horticultural instructor also taught bee-keeping ; for it would be impossible to justify the double expense of sending two men to the same cottage, the one to give instruction in fruit and vegetable growing and the other in bee-keeping.

There is, however, often difficulty in securing the services of a person who has the requisite training and ability to impart instruction in both suhjects. The question is engaging the attention of the Department ; but until County Committees have had time to give their present system a trial the Department do not feel called upon to do more than aid in making the action of the Committees in this direction as effective as possible.

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The Department have sanctioned the setting aside out of the joint fund of a sum to be applied to the eradication of disease amongst bees. It is hoped that when the numerous schemes on which they are already engaged have been well established and demand less of their time, the County Committees will devote increased attention to this subject.

Provision was made by eleven counties for instruction in bee-keeping. The Department again supplied agricultural societies with the services of a bee expert, and the use of a tent properly equipped for demonstrations at county and local shows.

Pioneer Lectures.

Notwithstanding the fact that under their various schemes the County Committees provided a large number of lectures, the Department have been constantly requisitioned for additional pioneer lectures. During the year they arranged for 225 on veterinary hygiene, 76 on special agricultural subjects, 121 on horticulture, and 40 on flax growing. At these lectures there was an average attendance of 134, those on veterinary hygiene being specially popular.

(*b.*)—Improvement of Live Stock.

The procedure adopted in previous years for the improvement of live stock was followed in the year under review. Outline schemes were prepared by the Department guided by the experience of previous years and by the advice and assistance of special committees. The schemes, as finally approved by the Agricultural Board and adopted by all the County Committees in Ireland, will be found in the Appendices, page 154. Unlike the schemes of preceding years those for 1904 were made applicable to congested districts. As might have been expected, however, residents in such districts have been slow to realise that in future they will have to look for guidance and aid to their own County Committees rather than to the central authority. In fact the Department found it necessary to supplement the work of such Committees by supplying in congested districts a number of sires besides those allocated under the county schemes. Steps are now being taken to make the new procedure better known in congested areas, and it is hoped that in a short time those desiring to improve their stock will learn to apply in time to County Committees and not direct to the Department.

Horse Breeding.

The provisions of the horse-breeding scheme are now so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The extent to which they were utilized will best be realised by a study of the following table showing the operations of the scheme since it was started. As the 1904 accounts have not all been

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settled at the time of writing the figures for that year in this return are to some extent estimates, as were those for 1903 (now corrected) given in the last report :—

The following table shows the extent to which this scheme was utilized during the last four years.

——	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
No. of Stallions registered :—				
Thoroughbred, .	97	111	123	140
Clydesdale, . .	23	35	48	48
Shire, . .	8	16	21	23
Total, . .	128	162	192	211
No. of local Mare Exhibitione held.	143	170	180	210
No. of nominations of Mares :—				
To Thoroughbred Stallione.	1,102	1,580	1,651	2,145
„ Clydesdale Stallions,	328	528	658	811
„ Shire Stallions, .	114	235	285	285
Total, . .	1,544*	2,343*	2,594*	3,241†
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Amount allocated for nominations.	5,481 0 0	6,756 0 0	6,933 10 0	8,371 0 0
Amount expended for nominations.	4,632 0 0	5,831 10 0	6,234 0 0	7,614 10 0‡
No. of Premiums to Stallions :—				
Thoroughbred, .	2	5	6	12
Clydesdale, . .	–	3	1	1
Shire, . . .	1	1	–	–
Total, . .	3	9	7	13
No. of Loans granted for the purchase of Stallions :—				
Thoroughbred, .	1	1	6	11
Clydesdale, . .	6	4	2	1
Shire, . . .	–	–	1	–
Total, . .	7	5	9	12

* No. actually paid for. † Estimated No. to be paid for.
‡ Estimated amount to be paid.

It will be observed that this year the rate of increase in the number of registered sires of the cart-horse type is less than that of thoroughbreds. This is the effect of clause 10 of the scheme, which provided that no new sires of the Clydesdale and Shire breeds should be registered except for the province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Louth, and the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork. The object of this provision, which is the chief point of difference from the 1903 scheme, was to check the great impetus that had been given to the importation of Clydesdales and

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Shires; for most authorities agree that such sires, if too freely imported, will impair the reputation of Irish horses.

The number of registered sires in certain districts is still insufficient; hut the assistance afforded by the Department's loan scheme, and by their practice of offering free the services of inspectors to examine horses in Great Britain for intending purchasers, as well as hy their premiums, is having a marked effect in increasing the number of registered sires.

In previous years the Congested Districts Board had supplied a number of stallions to serve mares at a small fee in congested districts. These stallions were transferred to the Department in January, 1904. They were mainly of the Thoroughbred, Hackney and Welsh breeds. Such of them as were in request in congested districts were again placed at the disposal of the farmers at a small fee. In all 3 Thoroughbreds, 7 Hackneys, 2 Norwegians, and 6 Welsh cobs were so located. The remainder were sold. Outside congested districts only two sires were located directly hy the Department, one in Co. Antrim, for Cushendall ponies, and one at Athenry and Loughrea, Co. Galway, no one having come forward to buy a horse for these districts.

To meet the demand which always arises in March for suitable thoroughbred sires, the Department have adopted the practice of purchasing a few early in the season for resale—generally under their loan scheme. In this way a large number of centres which were formerly in need of sires have now been supplied. During the period between their purchase and resale these stallions are kept at Chantilly Stud Farm, Co. Dublin. The acquisition of this farm, which was taken over from the Congested Districts Board in January, 1904, has proved of great advantage in furthering the objects of the horse-breeding scheme.

Cattle Breeding.

The 1904 cattle-hreeding scheme contained two new and important provisions, viz.:—preference to suitahle two and three-year-old bulls which held premiums in 1903 and the inspection of these animals for premiums hefore the spring shows and sales instead of after, as in previous years. These changes, which were made at the request of a numher of County Committees, had become necessary to secure a sufficiently large number of high-class animals to meet the exceptional demand created by the simultaneous action of thirty-three counties. The effect has been to increase greatly the total number of premiums taken up, while reducing the number for yearlings. One advantage arising therefrom was that the Department were enabled to maintain—what is very necessary—a high standard for yearlings. At the same time the effect has been the retention in the country of a large numher of tbree-year-old hulls, which otherwise would have been lost to Ireland for breeding purposes.

The objection to the new arrangements is that a farmer may thus obtain for an individual bull subsidies amounting in three

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years to £40 (or to £60 under the scheme for 1905), sums which, it must be admitted, are somewhat excessive.

The limit to the funds available for the improvement of live stock may be said to have now been reached, and it is not improbable that as more animals become available County Committees will desire to distribute the money over a larger number of bulls—in other words they will probably reduce the value of premiums.

The following table shows the extent to which the cattle scheme has been utilized since its inception :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Value of Premiume to Bulls :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Yearlinge, .	12 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Two-year-olds, .	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Three-year-olds,	—	—	—	10 0 0
No. of Premium Bulls :—				
Yearlings, .	200	292	402	335
Two-year-olde,	150	132	216	312
Three-year-olde,	—	—	—	85
Total, .	350*	424*	618*	732†
Shorthorn, .	247	337	478	557
Aberdeen Angus,	57	52	78	98
Hereford, .	43	28	58	83
Other Breeds, .	3	9	9	14
Total, .	350*	424*	618*	732†
Money allocated for Premiums to Bulle.	£ s. d. 8,902 0 0	£ s. d. 11,235 0 0	£ s. d. 11,535 0 0	£ s. d. 14,125 0 0
Money expended in Premiume to Bulls.	4,039 8 0	5,658 18 0	9,186 18 0	10,555 0 0
No. of loane granted for the purchase of Bulls.	54	86	105	122

* No. of premiums paid † No. of premiums provisionally awarded.
‡ Estimated expenditure.

It will be seen from these figures that the magnitude of the operations under this scheme has more than doubled since 1901, a fact which testifies to its growing popularity.

In 1904 the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls worked most satisfactorily, farmers having begun to realise the need for making early application instead of delaying until the eve of the spring shows and sales, when it is impossible to give due attention to each case.

The Department's Inspectors report that on the whole an improvement has taken place in the manner in which premium

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bulls have been kept. In some cases, however, the persons selected were quite unable to feed or to care for a high-class animal.

The Department found it necessary to place specially a number of bulls in congested districts, owing to the difficulty of getting residents to realise that the schemes are now administered by the local and not by the central authority. During the year every opportunity has been taken to impress upon residents in these areas the desirability of applying early to the County Committee. These efforts appear to have been successful, as the Department are informed that a large number of farmers in congested districts have already applied to County Committees for premiums in 1905.

The distribution of premium bulls is not all that could be desired, as some forward counties usually secure their full complement of the available animals, whereas others make their arrangements too late for the principal sales and shows, where all the best animals are sold. The remedy is in the hands of the County Committees themselves, and the Department trust that these bodies will see that action is taken sufficiently early to give those who desire premiums an opportunity of getting a fair share of the best animals available. Hitherto the supply of first-class bulls has not been sufficient to meet the wants of the country.

Swine Scheme.

The number of boars kept under the terms of the 1904 scheme for encouraging improvement in swine, shows a decrease since 1903. This is due to the difficulty of procuring an adequate supply of suitable animals, of exhibiting boars at local shows, and of getting farmers to attend to buy them. The amount of the premium—£5—is in a large number of cases enough to pay for the boar outright, and would appear to be sufficient inducement to enable anyone who has to keep a boar to secure a good one. Experience, however, has shown the need for a change. Several recommendations have been made to the Department, to most of which effect has been given in the 1905 scheme.

The following table shows the extent to which the scheme has been taken advantage of since 1901 :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
No. of Premiums to Boars.	151*	154*	181*	130†
Money allocated for Premiums to Boars.	£ 2,395 0 0	£ 2,685 0 0	£ 2,530 0 0	£ 2,070 0 0
Money expended in Premiums to Boars.	752 6 8	726 0 0	878 13 4	620 0 0‡

* No. of premiums paid. † No. of premiums provisionally awarded.
‡ Estimated expenditure.

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Subsidies to Agricultural Shows.

The system adopted in 1903 of allowing each County Committee to place at the disposal of local agricultural societies a sum out of the joint fund, has not given universal satisfaction. Complaints have been made that under this system the funds are not always so well administered as in 1902, when the County Committees themselves prepared the schedule and paid the prizes awarded thereunder. An Inspector of the Department attended most of the shows, and in many cases reported an improvement. The Department, however, are on the whole dissatisfied with the work done by many agricultural societies. In too many cases expenses are greater than the value of the prizes warrants. In other cases little encouragement is held out to the small farmer, while in many others no assistance whatever is given by the society in furthering the schemes of the County Committee. If local agricultural societies are to continue to receive grants out of public funds they will have to do something more than merely hold an annual show. In a variety of ways these societies could do much to promote the schemes of County Committees. Meetings might be held in winter, experiments conducted, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act might be put into operation, and the Department's Seed-Testing Station might be made use of by the society in its collective capacity, and competitions in ploughing, hoeing, hedging, thatching, &c., might be promoted for the benefit of the rising generation of farmers. It is hoped that in 1905 such progress will be made in these directions as will justify the continuance of the grants.

The following figures show the amount of these grants made since 1901 :—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Number of Shows subsidised.	61	81	121	127
Expenditure from Joint Fund.	£ s. d. 4,384 4 9	£ s. d. 4,472 8 6	£ s. d. 6,239 11 1	£ s. d. 6,632 4 0*

* Estimated expenditure.

Agricultural Stations.

To relieve congestion in the central offices, which occurs at periods through the year when farmers are seeking for premium sires and for information on almost every subject connected with farm work, the Department have for some time had under consideration the desirability of establishing a few agricultural stations in districts remote from Dublin. Attention has already been called to the difficulty in connection with the cattle and swine schemes owing to the unequal distribution of premium sires. While the success or failure

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of the live stock schemes depends to a great extent on the activity and business capacity of the County Secretary, it must be admitted that the successful administration of the schemes is hampered by the present arrangements for the selection of sires which require applicants for premiums to attend sales in Dublin and thereby impose considerable expense on small farmers, particularly on those from the Western districts. The system of the Department purchasing animals and sending them on approval to applicants is obviously unsatisfactory. By the provision, however, of an agricultural station it will be possible to purchase a number of animals and locate them within easy reach of the districts where such animals are required. There farmers may without great expense attend and themselves make their selection. The Department have acquired premises suitable for such stations at Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan, at Athenry, Co. Galway, and at Clonakilty, Co. Cork. These places are within easy reach of important railway junctions. The Department will favourably consider the question of allowing young men to attend at these farms in the capacity of farm apprentices.

Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms.

To supplement the work of itinerant instruction several County Committees have undertaken the task of encouraging the improvement of cottages and small farms by offering a number of prizes for competition among occupiers. Schemes of this kind were tentatively approved of by the Department in two counties in 1901. The success attending the efforts in these counties that year led six additional counties to arrange for similar schemes in 1902. In 1903 nineteen, and in 1904 twenty-five counties adopted similar schemes. It is evident that the Committees are satisfied that the work is accomplishing the end desired, as in 1905 provision has been made for schemes of this nature by twenty-seven counties.

Nearly all the schemes contain provision for prizes for both labourers' cottages and small farms. The total amount approved for the purpose of this scheme in 1905 is about £5,000.

The work of judging is now done, so far as possible, by the Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture, although, for reasons readily understood, no instructor acts as judge in the county to which he is attached.

The object of the prizes will be best understood by reference to the following points taken into consideration by the judges in making their awards :—

Cottage Section.

(*a.*) Cleanliness and general order of cottages and premises.
(*b.*) Cultivation of garden and variety of vegetables grown, arrangement of manure heap, and provision for collection of liquid manure.
(*c.*) General management and care of live stock (if any). Quality of poultry to be particularly considered.

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Small Farm Section.

(*a.*) Cleanliness, order and economy in dwelling-house and offices (including poultry-houses).

(*b.*) Judicious character of cropping, efficiency of cultivation, arrangement of manure heaps, and provision for collecting liquid manure.

(*c.*) General condition of land under grass, care of fences, gates, water courses, &c.

(*d.*) Freedom of land from weeds, including grass land, stack yards, and headlands.

(*e.*) Cultivation of headlands.

(*f.*) Management and care of live stock and poultry, particularly with regard to their quality.

Special credit is given where simple accounts of receipts and expenditure are kept and exhibited to the judge.

(*c.*)—Special Investigations.

Field Experiments.

One of the duties of each Instructor in Agriculture is to conduct a number of field experiments, mainly on the influence of manures and seeds in the yield of crops. During the year 1903 such experiments were conducted in the counties of Antrim, Carlow, Cavan, Down, Kildare, Sligo, North Tipperary, and Wicklow.

The crops experimented upon were hay, potatoes, mangels, turnips and oats. The results of these experiments, together with a report thereon, were published in the *Journal*, March, 1904. These reports have since been issued separately in the form of leaflets which have been very largely distributed among farmers throughout the country. A large number of experiments on the same crops have again been carried out during the year 1904 in the same counties as last year, together with Londonderry, Armagh, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Cork. The complete results of these have not yet been received, but as soon as possible the reports will duly appear in the *Journal*.

Barley Growing.

The arrangement made with Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Sons and Company, Ltd., in 1901, for the carrying out of special investigations into the growing of malting barley has been continued. The 1904 experiments were carried out in Cork, Tipperary, Queen's County, Wexford, and Louth. The results are the subject of a special paper in the *Journal*, January, 1905, which will be reprinted in leaflet form.

Early Potato Growing.

Those who are interested in the development of the early potato-growing industry, started a few years ago by the Department in certain localities, should read a report of the work for 1904 which appears in the *Journal* for October, 1904. It may be here stated that the experiments were

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considerably extended last season with varying results. Some of the new districts included were not quite suitable for this crop. At all the old centres the industry has developed, and some remarkably fine crops were grown in Sligo, Clare, and Cork, some of them being ready to raise by the middle of June. A hopeful feature is the fact that several merchants in Great Britain have reported that the quality of the crop was excellent, and have made pronouncements to this effect in trade journals.

The financial results this year were not so good as formerly, not so much because the crops were bad or late, but owing to the altogether unprecedented fall in prices in July. The Jersey returns are stated to be less than half those of 1903, and the Cornish crop suffered similarly. Irish returns, though smaller than usual, were not really unprofitable, chiefly because old varieties had been discarded, and only good vigorous seed used. This is an important point and one to which growers should pay special attention.

Cultivation and general tillage was not quite up to what the Department desire; and the methods of marketing are still far from perfect. A wholesome rivalry has been stimulated among growers which augurs well for the experiments in 1905, for the carrying out of which steps are now being taken.

Fruit and Vegetable Preserving.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that the Department had established at Portadown a small experimental factory to determine whether fruit preserving and drying can be profitably undertaken in Ireland. The fruit crop of 1903 was deficient, there were no trained hands, and much difficulty was experienced in securing a proper water supply. The crop of 1904, on the other hand, has been excellent, and a very large quantity of fruit has been preserved. Those who have tried them pronounce the preserved products of the factory to be excellent, and quite as good as similar productions of other countries. Steps are now being taken to place the manufactured article on the market.

A great drawback has been the difficulty in securing a regular and prompt delivery of clean, well-handled fruit. A very large percentage of the fruit delivered was quite unsuited for preserving, and, accordingly, could only be converted into pulp for sale to jam manufacturers. While by this means the Department have been enabled to provide a market for the surrounding growers, it is impossible for them to pay a good price for fruit which has to be rehandled, and of which only a small proportion is fit for preserving. Notwithstanding the fact that better prices were paid for clean carefully picked fruit, growers seemed to take very little trouble about gathering and despatching their fruit to the factory. The efforts of the Department's officers have, therefore, been directed towards effecting an improvement in this direction, and it is to be hoped that, in the interests of the fruit growers themselves as well as of the factory, these efforts may meet with success.

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Vegetable drying to a considerable extent has also been carried on at Portadown. A contract has been made for part of the winter's output; but it is yet too early to form any opinion as to the results.

In previous reports reference was made to a company started at Drogheda, under the title of "Drogheda Fruit, Ltd.," for the making of jam. Unfortunately, this business was not a financial success, and as it was evident that the company could not make provision for buying up the 1904 fruit crop, the Department themselves took over the business in May last and made it a branch of their fruit-preserving factory at Portadown.

The remarks as to the quality of the fruit supplied at Portadown apply with equal force to Drogheda where a large proportion of the deliveries had also to be made into pulp, only a very small proportion being delivered in a condition fit for preserving.

Generally, it may be said that the experience gained so far with fruit and vegetables grown in Ireland is that they are well fitted for preserving, and that the products are quite equal to those of other countries; but improvement in picking, grading, and delivery must be effected before it can be possible for the business to be made a financial success. This is a question of education.

The ultimate aim of the Department in making this experiment is to encourage fruit growing; as it is realised that without an outlet for second and third class fruit, farmers will not be induced to plant large areas, and to take that interest in the industry which is essential to success.

The Department have carried out experiments and demonstrations, and have trained workers so as to make the conditions as favourable as possible for private enterprise in fruit preserving, and when this object is attained they will deem it their duty to either sell or close the Portadown and Drogheda factories. Already a large number of hands have been trained, and it is gratifying to be able to report that two firms have now started fruit preserving and drying with the help of workers trained by the Department at Portadown.

In this connection reference may be made to the fact that by direction of the Department the manager of the Portadown factory made frequent visits to the South of Ireland which have resulted in the starting of cider making at two centres and fruit pulping at one. The services of trained cider-makers have, where available, been secured by the Department for the purpose of teaching local hands in this country.

Cheese-making Experiments.

The Department have continued their experiments at Glenfield, Liscarrol, County Cork, to ascertain whether good cheese can be profitably made in Ireland, and how the returns compare with those from making milk into butter. As cheese-making commences in spring and ends in autumn, the figures given in the last Annual Report were those for the year 1902. The figures for 1903 are now given, but

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those for 1904 are not yet to hand, the cheese not having been sold. As was explained in the last Report, all the milk produced on the farm is not used for cheese-making, a certain proportion being required for calf-rearing. When the balance is not sufficient to make one large cheese per day—as is the case in early spring and late autumn—the milk is sent to a creamery.

The following is a summary of the 1903 results :—

Milk made into cheese	13,173 gallons.
Curd produced	13,291 lbs.
Ripe cheese sold	11,800 lbs.
Shrinkage in ripening	11·22%.
Gross value, or about 6¼*d.* per lb.	£306 14*s.* 6*d.*
Cost of carriage and other expenses,	£15 9*s.* 9*d.*
Net value of cheese per lb.	5·9*d.*
Net price per gallon for milk	5·3*d.*

The whey, which is a bye-product in cheese-making, was fed to pigs, and was valued at £48. This figure was deduced from the total value of the pigs when sold, the price paid for them when bought, and the cost of the Indian meal fed along with the whey. It works out to about £1 per cow, and is usually reckoned sufficient to defray the cost of making the cheese.

The money returns for 1903 were not so good as those of 1902. In 1903 the cheese trade was good at the beginning of the season, but towards the spring of 1904, when the last of the cheese made at Glenfield was being sold, the price fell lower than it has been for several years, the last consignment only realising 50*s.* per cwt., as against 68*s.* made at the beginning of the season. The bulk of the cheese was made to suit the taste of the Glasgow market, and was sold there.

Encouraged by the success of this experiment, cheese-making has been started by two or three creameries in 1904, at one of which—Killeshandra, County Cavan—the Department supplied the services of an expert cheese-maker to instruct the manager in the process.

During 1904 one pupil was trained at Glenfield, and so far as the accommodation will provide, the Department are prepared to train others during 1905.

Calf Feeding.

The series of calf-feeding experiments which was commenced at Collooney, Sligo, in 1901, has been continued. Reports on the experiments carried out in 1901 and 1902 have already appeared in the Department's *Journal*. The calves reared at Collooney in 1903—the third batch—have recently been sold as one-and-a-half year old stores. Full particulars of the cost of feeding, the weights of the animals, and the prices obtained, will be published in the *Journal*.

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The 1901, 1902, and 1903 experiments will form the first series. A second series was begun at Collooney in the spring of 1904. Five batches of calves were fed to test the value of the following foods :—

(1.) Separated milk alone;
(2.) Separated milk with Indian meal;
(3.) Separated milk, Indian meal, and flax seed;
(4.) Separated milk, oatmeal, and flaxseed; and,
(5.) Separated milk, Indian meal, oatmeal and flaxseed.

Following the procedure of previous years these animals will be kept till the autumn of 1905.

Seed-testing Station.

The following table shows the use which has been made of this station since its establishment :—

Year.	Number of samples tested
1901	387
1902	488
1903	712
1904	1041

In 1903 ten counties made no use of the station; while in 1904 three only failed to do so. Of the samples received—

156	were sent	in	from County	Antrim.
9	,,	,,	,,	Armagh.
103	,,	,,	,,	Carlow.
14	,,	,,	,,	Cavan.
89	,,	,,	,,	Cork.
14	,,	,,	,,	Donegal.
79	,,	,,	,,	Down.
111	,,	,,	,,	Dublin.
1	,,	,,	,,	Fermanagh.
21	,,	,,	,,	Kerry.
5	,,	,,	,,	Kildare.
7	,,	,,	,,	Kilkenny.
18	,,	,,	,,	King's County.
5	,,	,,	,,	Limerick.
117	,,	,,	,,	Londonderry.
11	,,	,,	,,	Louth.
4	,,	,,	,,	Mayo.
12	,,	,,	,,	Meath (and Westmeath).
4	,,	,,	,,	Monaghan.
17	,,	,,	,,	Queen's County.
4	,,	,,	,,	Roscommon.
4	,,	,,	,,	Sligo.
10	,,	,,	,,	Tipperary.
49	,,	,,	,,	Tyrone.
31	,,	,,	,,	Waterford.
121	,,	,,	,,	Wexford.
28	,,	,,	,,	Wicklow.

The purity and germination of the samples were, on the average, much the same as in 1903. Six samples, said to be English

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clover, contained seeds of foreign weeds, which is a sure indication that the clover itself was not English grown. The following table shows the average percentage of germination and purity of the seeds submitted in 1904 and in 1903 :—

Name.	Number of Samples.		Average % Purity.		Average % Germination.	
	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.
Perennial Rye, . .	121	115	94	95	79	78
Italian Rye, . . .	89	71	97	90	78	77
Timothy, . . .	41	32	97	99	91	92
Cocksfoot, . . .	40	35	93	96	54	53
Meadow Fescue, . .	21	20	90	99	76	75
Sheep's ,, . .	6	3	99	98	61	26
Hard ,, . .	10	2	99	100	65	1
Meadow Foxtail, . .	17	7	95	98	39	34
Rough - stalked Meadow Grass.	2	5	99	96	66	62
Smooth - stalked Meadow Grass.	2	3	99	99	57	37
Crested Dogstail, . .	15	3	94	97	64	60
Wheat, . . .	5	2	100	99	91	93
Oats, . . .	23	14	100	100	69	86
Barley, . . .	6	7	100	100	73	90
Rye, . . .	2	4	97	91	58	46
Red Clover and Cow Grass,	102	110	95	94	88 and 4 hard.	82 and 4 hard.
Alsike, . . .	40	42	94	93	82 and 8 hard.	78 and 6 hard.
White Clover, . .	37	40	95	90	71 and 11 hard.	59 and 1 hard.
Trefoil, . . .	9	6	98	98	91 and 2 hard.	75 and 4 hard.
Swede, Turnip, and Rape, .	83	37	99	99	88	87
Mangel, . . .	45	21	100	100	116	141
Flax, ...	300	86	99	99	92	85
Miscellaneous, . .	25	47	—	—	—	—

Very few samples of Perennial or Italian rye reached a standard of 85-90 per cent. of germination. Some samples showed only 50 per cent., and others were as low as 23 per cent.

Cocksfoot, Timothy, Meadow Foxtail, and the Fescues were generally satisfactory as regards purity, but often inferior in germinating power—the lowest being 15 per cent., 34 per cent., 1 per cent., and 1 per cent., respectively, in the order named.

Wheat showed excellent germinating power as a rule, but oats and barley were too often of low standard : three different samples of oats gave 2 per cent., 3 per cent., 7 per cent. only.

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A good deal of foreign clover came into the country, and was sold as English red clover, many of the samples containing the pest dodder. The clovers show that farmers are satisfied with an inferior article, though there is nothing now to prevent them from securing good seed of guaranteed purity and germination. White, red clover and alsike showed respectively, 46, 27, and 38 as the lowest percentages of germination.

Mangels were, on the whole, satisfactory, but some samples of swede and turnip were as low as 26 to 38 per cent.

It will be seen from the above that there is room for very considerable improvement, which can only be effected by insisting on getting nothing but the best seed, and by systematically using the Seed-testing Station.

One of the difficulties which has not yet been overcome is the tendency of farmers to delay sending in their samples until too late in the season—so late, indeed, that the seed must of necessity be sown before the report can be issued. The natural period of germination extends over some time, varying with the variety of seed, and it is impossible to hasten the result if a full report is to be issued. Accordingly, time must always be allowed for furnishing a report, and the rush of samples in late spring avoided to prevent delay.

Tobacco Growing.

Experiments in the cultivation of tobacco, conducted by the Department in 1900, 1901, and 1902, proved (1) that the tobacco plant can he grown successfully in Ireland, and (2) that the crop, when hlended with American leaf, can be manufactured into a mixture suitable for smoking. It remained to ascertain whether tohacco could be made a profitable crop. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, having been approached on the suhject in 1903, agreed to relax certain restrictions wbich hitherto prevented a test on a commercial scale from being made. He granted facilities for experimental cultivation on an extended scale at centres to be selected by the Department, suhject to conditions determined by the Department in consultation witb the Board of Inland Revenue. These facilities include the refund for a period of five years of one-third of the duty levied on tohacco grown under special sanction.

Two centres—one near Navan, County Meath, and the other in County Wexford—were selected for the proposed experiments in 1904. Owing, however, to the difficulty of obtaining expert technical assistance it was found necessary to postpone the proposed Wexford experiments.

As the raising and disposal of tobacco involve considerations of a special nature a numher of the leading tobacco merchants, together with other persons directly interested in the tobacco industry, were invited to act as an Advisory Committee to the Department. The experiment at Navan was proceeded with, and there ahout twenty statute acres have been cropped with

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tobacco by Colonel Everard. The growth was quite satisfactory. A drying and curing barn fully equipped has been erected under Colonel Everard's supervision at Randlestown, the cost being defrayed by the Department.

As the value of the crop depends largely upon the manner in which it is cured, the Department were most anxious to secure for this operation the best technical advice and supervision available. Much difficulty was experienced in procuring the services of an expert possessing the necessary qualifications, but the Department were finally enabled to obtain the assistance of Professor N. J. Harper, Chief of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State of Kentucky, who came to Ireland expressly for the purpose of supervising the work of harvesting and drying the crop at Navan. This process has been successfully completed, and as soon as the crop has been cured it will be sold.

Analysis of Spraying Material.

As in previous years, the Department continued their offer to analyse the material used in the spraying of the potato crop to prevent blight. The following table shows the number of samples which have been forwarded for examination and report :—

YEAR.	Number of Samples Examined.	
	Copper Sulphate.	Carbonate of Soda.
1900, ...	21	Nil.
1901, ...	145	Nil.
1902, ...	85	Nil.
1903, ...	139	3
1904, ...	112	24

As a rule, the Department do not undertake the analysis of fertilisers or feeding stuffs, as provision is made for the analysis of such substances by county analysts at fixed fees. In a few exceptional cases, however, where they have reason to suspect the sale of inferior substances, the Department have had both fertilisers and feeding stuffs examined.

Manufacture of Peat Fuel.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to a small experiment carried out by the Department in Co. Cavan in the manufacture of peat fuel. During the summer of 1904 the experiment was repeated on a much larger scale at Inny Junction, Westmeath. A complete set of machinery, driven by steam, was employed. The work commenced early in spring, and a large quantity of peat was manufactured. Many difficulties had to be overcome. The work

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had scarcely been begun when a strike occurred among the men employed. The surface of the bog was found very defective for drying purposes and had to be drained. Finally, when the turf was ready for sale the regulations of the Board of Trade prevented its being loaded on the railway without a special siding. The fuel has therefore been stacked until next season, when steps will be taken to fulfil the necessary conditions under which it can be put on rail. A small quantity was sold, and the reports are very favourable.

It is proposed to continue these experiments in 1905.

Peat Moss Litter.

Some peat moss litter was also manufactured under approved foreign methods. Most favourable opinions were received as to the quality of the stuff turned out. Persons competent to judge certified that it was really better than any home or foreign litter heretofore used by them. During the past year the Department also caused extensive and exhaustive inquiries to be carried out with a view to ascertaining the cause of the failure of Irish-made peat moss litter to compete with the foreign article in the home markets. The result of these inquiries leads the Department to the conclusion that such failure is mainly due to the defective machinery employed for the purpose in this country.

Flax Growing.

At the date of writing this report the flax crop of 1904 has not been scutched, and the remarks made, therefore, mainly apply to the 1903 crop.

Manurial experiments and trial of seeds on the lines adopted in 1902 were carried out at ten farms in Londonderry, Antrim, and Down. The produce was scutched in the Department's mill at Carthall, near Coleraine, last winter and spring, and a complete report was published in the Department's *Journal*, June, 1904, and subsequently as Leaflet No. 52. The manurial experiments again demonstrated the beneficial effects of the application of a potassic manure in preventing the yellowing of the crop and in checking the growth of weeds. These trials were again repeated in 1904, and the produce is now being scutched, and will form the subject of a report in the *Journal*.

A test was also made of the effect of rippling the green flax straw. The yield of seed was, however, small, and the experiments show that the net returns from non-rippled were practically identical with those from the rippled straw.

As in previous years, the Department sent a deputation to the flax-growing districts of Holland and Belgium to study the systems there in vogue in sowing, harvesting and scutching. The deputation consisted of twelve members (farmers and scutch-mill owners) selected by the County Committees of the principal flax-growing counties. They were accompanied by one of the Department's officers. The report of the deputation has been published in the Department's *Journal*, June, 1904. Another deputation, similarly selected, was sent to the Continent in 1904, and their report will appear in due course.

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The effect of the steps taken by the Department on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Flax-growing to pay prizes at the flax shows in 1903 in flax seed has been to stimulate a desire to secure nothing but the best seed, and the Department are now assured that the flax growers have less difficulty in procuring good seed than was the case in former years.

As in previous years, the County Committee organised shows of flax of the 1903 crop, and paid the prizes in seed purchased by the Department. Each Committee appointed a small sub-committee to carry out the details of the scheme (see Appendices, p. 170). Shows were held in the following counties, viz. : —Antrim, 4; Armagh, 2; Cavan, 1; Donegal, 5; Down, 5; Fermanagh, 1; Londonderry, 4; Mayo, 1; Monaghan, 1; Tyrone, 4.

The judges at these shows were appointed by the Department. Their reports are similar to those of previous years, and indicate that as a rule well scutched lots were entered for competition. In some cases, however, they were unable to award prizes to well-grown flax owing to the want of care in scutching and handling, the prizes being given to produce of somewhat inferior straw which was better scutched and handled.

Good prices were realised for flax entered for competition; better, indeed, than that got for ordinary flax sold in the market. This was, of course, due to the care taken in scutching and handling the lots prepared for exhibition. It would appear, however, that the show scheme has had the effect of inducing mill owners to spend more labour in preparing prize lots than they could economically devote to ordinary flax. The Department, in their scheme for 1904-05 suggested to County Committees that flax-growing should be encouraged not only by shows but by offering prizes (*a*) to growers for flax on foot, and (*b*) to mill owners and employés as the result of inspection of mills. These recommendations have been generally adopted.

A series of scutching tests on the 1903 crop was again carried out at the Department's mill at Carthall. The results of these tests were fully described in the *Journal*, June, 1904.

Experiments in the artificial retting of flax were instituted at Millisle in the summer of 1904 with the straw of the 1903 crop. These experiments were carried out under the auspices of the Flax Supply Association, to whom the Department made a grant for the purpose. About thirty acres of flax on foot was bougbt in the neigbbourhood of the mill and dried in the fields. Unfortunately, however, the straw was somewhat damaged owing to the rain which fell during the time the flax was being dried. It is claimed that the method tried has all the advantages of the Courtrai system while it obviates some of its disadvantages. The retting was performed in specially constructed tanks under the supervision of an expert. The retted straw is now being scutched, but the results are not yet to hand. During the summer of 1904 about fourteen acres of

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flax was bought and dried on the fields. This flax is now stored, and will be artificially retted in the summer of 1905. The green flax from one field was divided into four parts, treated as follows :—

(1.) In the usual Irish method.
(2.) Unrippled, steeped in crates in 1903, dried, and again steeped in the summer of 1904.
(3.) Rippled and otherwise treated as in No. 2.
(4.) Dried in the fields, artificially retted in tanks in 1904.

The flax treated in the usual Irish method has alone been scutched.

Purification of Creamery Sewage.

The experiments on the disposal of creamery sewage at the Ballyrashane Creamery, a short account of which appeared in the Department's *Journal* for March, 1904, have been continued.

During the year some modifications, suggested by the experience already gained, have been made in the septic tank. This tank has now been used continuously for sixteen months with satisfactory results.

The percolating bacterial bed, which was not altogether satisfactory, has been replaced by two contact beds, the filling material used being limestone. This material, although not the best for the purpose, has been tried on account of its being the one substance readily available that is likely to give good results.

Although the two bacterial beds, the efficiency of which increases with continuous use, have only been working a short time, they have already effected a considerable improvement in the effluent, and the objectionable odour previously so noticeable about the percolating bed has disappeared.

It is thought that the present plant, with at most some minor alterations, will effect the desired purification; but until it has been in use for a considerable time a definite claim to have achieved the desired objects cannot be made.

Improvement in Creamery Management.

To encourage improvement in the management of creameries the Department have undertaken—to provide facilities at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, to enable creamery managers to gain a good knowledge of the work; to award a certificate to those managers who satisfy the Department that they have a sufficient knowledge of the subject, and can manage a creamery with success; to inspect and register creameries which are well equipped and managed; and to hold annually a series of surprise butter competitions. These operations were undertaken by the Department for the first time in 1903, prior to which their assistance had been mainly in the form of general technical advice and inspection when asked for. The details of their present programme will be found in the Appendices, page 182.

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As a result of the inspections of creameries from which applications for registration were received in 1903, the following were placed on the Department's register :—

Abbeydorney Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.
Anglo-Irish Condensed Milk Co., Ltd.
Ardagh Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.
Ballinard Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Ballybricken Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).
Ballyrashane Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Castlecor Dairy Co., Ltd.
Cavan Creameries, Ltd.
Centenary Co-operative Creamery Co., Ltd.
Cutteen Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.)
Drumquin Creamery.
Finn Valley Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Glenwilliam Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.
Grantstown Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).
Killasnett Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.
Killyman Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Lagan Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Leckpatrick Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Limavady Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Moneymore Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Newtownsandes Co-operative Dairy Society.
Omagh Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Portglenone Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.
Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's Creamery, Enniskillen.
Shaneragh Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.
Spamount Co-operative Dairy and Agricultural Society, Ltd.
Spink Co-operative Dairy and Agricultural Society, Ltd.

In 1904, the Department decided to consider applications from auxiliaries as well as from central creameries. This year 104 central creameries and 16 auxiliaries applied for registration. The inspection of these has been carried on continuously during the year and such improvements as are required have been indicated to the managers. The result of the inspections will he announced early in 1905.

On the results of the examination for the Creamery Managers' Certificate held in March, 1904, six students who had attended the winter course for creamery managers at the Albert Agricultural College were awarded provisional certificates, exchangeable for the Creamery Managers' Certificates after the holders have, to the satisfaction of the Department, managed a registered creamery for at least one whole season. At the same examination Managers' Certificates were awarded to the following managers of registered creameries :—

Armer Alcorn, manager of Omagh C.D.S. Creamery.
James Lyon, manager of Ballyrashane C.A. & D.S. Creamery.
John M'Dermott, manager of Drumquin Creamery.
Patrick M'Menamin, manager of Lagan C.D.S. Creamery.
John Sheehan, manager of Ardagh C.D.S. Creamery.
Andrew H. Spearman, manager of Leckpatrick C.D.S. Creamery.
Maurice Ward, manager of Scottish C.W.S. (Enniskillen) Creamery.

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Surprise Butter Competitions.

Five Surprise Butter Competitions were held in 1904, particulars of which are set forth in the following table :—

Telegrams Issued.	Butter Judged.	Number of Entries.	Number of First Prizes awarded.	Number of Second Prizes awarded.
19th May, 1904, . .	26th May, 1904, . .	99	5	8
15th June, 1904, . .	22nd June 1904, . .	104	6	9
30th June, 1904, . .	7th July, 1904, . .	101	7	11
17th August, 1904, .	24th August, 1904, ,	100	5	14
14th September, 1904, .	22nd September, 1904, .	99	5	7

The butter was, on the whole, of good average quality, but improvement is still to be looked for. The packages were superior to those used in 1903. At each competition the butter was judged by not less than four experts from four of the principal markets in this country and Great Britain.

Fruit as a Farm Crop.

Apart from the scheme of instruction in horticulture under which County Committees obtain funds from the Department for encouraging the growing of fruit by farmers and cottagers, the Department decided to organise in 1904 an experiment at a limited number of centres for the cultivation of fruit on a strictly commercial basis in certain districts favoured with suitable soil and climate. The high initial expenditure involved in the planting of fruit trees on a large scale, the question of transit facilities and freight charges, the uncertainty as to the cost and value of the yield, and the amount of skill required for the successful cultivation of fruit, want of information as to the best means of disposal, are probably the principal causes of the hesitation on the part of farmers to undertake fruit-growing extensively. The Department hope that these experiments will be the means of affording them and the country definite information on the foregoing points. Four centres were established in 1904—one each in Wexford, Cork, Clare, and Kilkenny. At each centre twenty acres—the property of twenty farmers whose lands are conveniently situated and suitable for fruit growing—are under cultivation (except in Cork, where fifteen acres only are planted with fruit). The work at each centre is supervised by a resident expert, whose services are paid for by the Department. The Department also supply the fruit trees free of cost to the holders of the land selected who undertake, on their part, to fence the land, supply free labour, and to carry out to the letter the instructions of the expert. The experiments will continue for five years, dating from January, 1904, during which time a careful record will be kept of the expenditure and receipts in connection with the cultivation, packing, transit, and sale of the fruit.

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Forestry.

Anticipating a future demand for skilled woodmen and foresters, the Department, in the summer of 1904, acquired Avondale House and demesne, County Wicklow — formerly owned by the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell—where it is intended to establish a forestry station, at which young men may be given a practical training in forestry to fit them to take charge of the planting and management of woods. A portion of the land is too poor and too exposed for planting. The remainder is well suited for the growth of timber, and a commencement was made in autumn last, when eight pupils were admitted. These are now engaged in clearing and planting under the direction of an experienced superintendent.

During the winter months it is proposed to provide for these pupils an evening school at Avondale House.

In addition to the Avondale property the Department have also acquired, as trustees, from the Estates Commissioners, about 240 statute acres of wood, formerly part of the Coolgreany Estate, Wexford. These woods are sufficiently near Avondale to be worked from that centre.

Mortality in Young Cattle.

Their attention having been called at a meeting of the Council of Agriculture to the prevalence of a disease in yearling cattle in Wexford, the Department undertook an investigation into the matter. Early in 1904 they erected, on the farm of Mr. C. H. Peacocke, J.P., Belmont, about two miles from Wexford, a cattle hospital, and placed the investigation in charge of Mr. J. H. Norris, M.R.C.V.S., one of their Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act. Mr. Norris purchased a number of young cattle, and submitted them to a careful examination. The result of his investigations have shown that the disease is due to a parasite in the fourth stomach of the animal, and that it has no connection with the cattle mortality which engaged the Department's attention in Co. Limerick some years ago.

Mr. Norris's interim report appeared in the *Journal*, December, 1904. The investigation is not yet complete, and will be continued during 1905.

Abortion in Cattle.

During the last three years the Department's attention has been called to the prevalence of abortion in cattle in this country. They have placed at the disposal of County Committees a veterinary lecturer who has made a special study of this subject. This officer has been in constant request throughout the year. In addition to his lectures on the subject he has given numerous demonstrations and much advice to farmers as to the best methods of preventing and curing this disease. The Department have also made it obligatory on the owners of

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premium bulls to provide themselves with a syringe and disinfecting material for cleaning the bull after each service of a cow. Owing to the contagious nature of the disease there is reason to believe that it is spread by means of the sire.

Disinfection of the premises, of aborted cows, and of bulls, and the systematic use of carbolic acid in the food of in-calf cows have formed the chief means of prevention advocated.

2. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This report covers the period of the academic year 1st August, 1903, to 31st July, 1904. In dealing with the work of the branch it will be convenient to treat of the work of the different departments under the heads adopted in the previous Report, namely :—

(1.) The organisation of a system of instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy, in Day Secondary Schools.

(2.) The organisation of Technical Instruction under Local Authorities.

(3.) Training of Teachers.

(4.) Central Institutions.

(5.) Scholarships.

(6.) Drawing and Manual Instruction in Primary Schools.

(1.)—The Organisation of a System of Instruction in Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, and Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools.

The adoption by the Intermediate Board of the Department's programme of experimental science and drawing, combined with the grants from the Department and the subsidies from county and urban funds towards the equipment of laboratories, has had the result of establishing the teaching of experimental science on a sound basis in Ireland. A little over three years ago it was impossible to secure such teaching in Secondary Schools, for there were not more than half a dozen laboratories to be found in Secondary Schools in Ireland. The programme issued by the Department was, however, very rapidly taken up, so that while in the year 1901-2, 154 Secondary Schools were working in connection with the Department, in the year 1903-4 there were 239 schools. Some 243 laboratories have been equipped during this period and have, it is estimated, cost a total of about £50,000 for equipment. The plans of these laboratories have in the majority of instances been drawn up by the Inspectors of the Department; in other cases by the Inspectors and school authorities acting in conjunction. The Secondary Schools in Ireland are extremely varied in type, and no single scheme for a laboratory would

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serve their diverse needs. A small country school may carry out the full science course efficiently in a single unpretentious laboratory, while a large college, such as Clongowes Wood, is justified in establishing two, or even more, large laboratories to enable it to deal adequately with so important a branch of general education. By the conjoint action of school authorities and the Department's Inspectors, it is believed that the laboratories have been designed with a due regard to *fitness*.

There are still twenty-eight schools adopting the Department's Programme, which have been unable as yet to provide themselves with laboratories. In eighteen cases they are allowed to use the laboratories of the Technical Schools administered by local authorities, while in ten they share the laboratory of a neighbouring Secondary School. The Department have approved of arrangements by which the services of county teachers have been made available in Secondary Schools, not as a permanent arrangement, but to enable such schools to take up the programme, and in particular to encourage schools to take up, in the case of boys' schools, manual instruction, and in the case of girls' schools, domestic economy. The number of teachers employed by local authorities whose services are also utilised in Secondary Schools, is as follows :—

Teachers of Science, ...	15
,, ,, Drawing, ...	27
,, ,, Manual Work, . . .	31
,, ,, Domestic Economy, . .	11

The sole responsibility for providing teachers rests with the Secondary Schools; but in a period of rapid development and extension such as this, considerable advantage has been derived from these instances of co-operation between local authorities and Secondary Schools, and the Department have encouraged such co-operation where it could be accomplished without injury to the schemes of Technical Education which it is the main business of the local authority to organise and administer.

This co-ordination has undoubtedly tended to encourage much-needed instruction in the subjects of manual instruction and domestic economy. The increase in the number of schools taking these subjects is shown as follows :—

YEAR.	Schools teaching Manual Instruction.	Schools teaching Domestic Economy.
1901-2, ...	10	3
1902-3, ...	24	2
1903-4, ...	48	18

As the programme has now been in operation for three years, schools have had experience of the special courses prescribed for the third year of the programme. One hundred

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and seventeen schools have taken special courses and the number of pupils will be seen from the following table, which shows also the progress made in each province :—

PROVINCE.	Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Courses, and upon account of whose attendance grants were payable.				Amount of Grants Paid.
			Preliminary Course, 1st year.	Preliminary Course, 2nd year.	Special Courses, 3rd year.	Totals.	
							£ s. d.
Leinster, ...	1901-2	66	2,732	-	-	2,732	3,932 3 11
	1902-3	81	1,544	1,354	-	2,898	5,026 8 3
	1903-4	97	1,780	1,200	450	3,430	6,800 0 0
Munster, ...	1901-2	39	2,098	-	-	2,098	2,943 9 4
	1902-3	52	1,273	984	-	2,257	3,952 12 9
	1903-4	64	1,260	1,030	300	2,590	5,100 0 0
Ulster, ...	1901-2	42	1,596	-	-	1,596	2,431 7 0
	1902-3	50	912	859	-	1,771	3,237 10 6
	1903-4	64	1,110	700	310	2,120	4,200 0 0
Connaught,	1901-2	7	189	-	-	189	268 10 5
	1902-3	13	253	100	-	353	591 9 9
	1903-4	14	250	170	40	460	900 0 0
Totals, ...	1901-2	154	6,615	-	-	6,615	9,575 10 8
	1902-3	196	3,982	3,297	-	7,279	12,808 1 3
	1903-4	239	4,400	3,100	1,100	8,600	17,000 0 0

(NOTE.—The figures for the Session 1903-4 are approximations only.)

It will be seen that nearly nine thousand pupils have been under instruction in the Department's programme of experimental science. The special courses which appear to be most popular are physics and chemistry. Considerable latitude is allowed both in regard to the choice of the special subjects and also in regard to the syllabus taught. While the syllabuses issued in connection with the programme have been drawn up with great care and are liable to revision from year to year as may be found desirable, it should be borne in mind that considerable freedom exists to enable the teacher to adapt the course to local requirements. Apart from other considerations, however, the syllabus is a necessity in order that teachers shall know the ground to be covered in the case of candidates for honours in the examinations of the Intermediate Education Board. It is hoped that schools will avail themselves of this freedom, and will study the question of the probable future careers of the pupils and choose such courses as will best fit them for their after life. There are, no douht, other circumstances which must enter into the consideration of such a

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choice, but the predominant factor should be the aim of the course in relation to the future career of the pupil. This consideration applies with great force to the curricula of girls' schools. After making allowance for the limited number of schools where pupils are trained for the universities, it is significant that out of 82 girls' schools and 26 mixed schools there are only 18 taking domestic economy and only 4 taking the useful syllabus of physiology and hygiene. There are, happily, signs of improvement in this most important matter.

In regard to boys' schools it may be said that they fall into two main groups—

(1.) In which the pupils are being trained for a future professional or ecclesiastical career.

(2.) In which the pupils on leaving school pass into industrial employment of some kind or other.

In regard to the first type it is no doubt natural that chemistry or physics should be chosen as the subject of the special course; but in regard to many schools of the second type, it is almost certain that such a syllabus as that in mechanical science would be of greater use to the pupils than physics or chemistry. Yet there are but four schools in all Ireland taking this special course. The scarcity of provision for such teaching, bearing closely on industrial requirements, justifies the establishment of Day Trade Preparatory Schools. Three of these are already in existence in connection with—

Day Trade Preparatory Schools.

Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute;

Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools (Hardinge-street);

Limerick: Municipal Technical Institute.

These schools specialise in science, drawing and manual work, but also devote a fair proportion of time to literary subjects. An entrance examination has been instituted in the case of the Belfast schools, and is equivalent to Standard VI. of the National School programme. The Trade Preparatory Schools compete with no existing schools, but seek to retain the more promising boys leaving the Primary School for a further course in a curriculum drawn up with a view to the future career of the pupils. Fuller particulars respecting these schools will be found further on.

On a review of the three years' work now ended, one generalisation appears to be fully justified. The teaching of experimental science and drawing has taken its place in Irish Secondary Schools as an element of general education, and is being taught in a manner that warrants the belief that it will fulfil the purpose it is intended to serve. There are, undoubtedly, defects to be remedied, but, in view of the difficulties which had to be overcome, the progress made is far greater than could have been looked for.

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It is not desired that science should exceed its proper function in Secondary Schools. The subjects dealt with in the programme are an important element in education, but the Department do not wish, and will not approve of, any undue encroachment on the other branches of a general education.

Particulars of the progress of the work in each province are contained in the following extracts from the reports of the Department's Inspectors. Mr. Fletcher, late Senior Inspector, writes in regard to the Secondary Schools in Leinster and Connaught :—

Secondary Schools, Leinster and Connaught.

"During the session seventeen additional Secondary Schools "commenced to work the Department's pro- "gramme. Most of the temporary laboratories "in the district have been replaced by suitable per- "manent laboratories. There are still nine small "schools which use laboratories belonging to other schools, and which "have not so far been able to undertake the expense of equipping a labora- "tory of their own.

"Manual Instruction was taught in twenty-two schools, and Domestic "Economy in thirteen, and in many cases the teachers employed were "itinerant teachers under the Technical Instruction Committees of the "district. These numbers mark a gratifying improvement on last "session.

"The work has progressed satisfactorily, and the Special Courses "have in general been well done. There is some danger that the Pre- "liminary Courses may be regarded as secondary in importance to the "Special Courses. It is hardly necessary to say that the Preliminary "Courses are all-important and demand as thoughtful and purposeful "teaching as any of the Special Courses; the work done in them controls "the work of the Special Courses.

"The following points have been impressed upon Inspectors in the "course of their visit to the schools of the district:—

"(*a.*) An improvement in the cleanliness and order of laboratories.

"(*b.*) Weakness in manipulative skill, due in a large measure to "the fact that teachers do too much for the pupils, and pro- "vide ready-made simple pieces of apparatus, which the pupils "should be allowed to make for themselves.

"(*c.*) Excessive time spent on dictation of notebook records, or on "writing out records of experiments. There is some danger that "the educative value of an experiment may sometimes be lost in "the desire to make a presentable record of the results obtained, "which comes to be regarded as an end in itself.

"(*d.*) The necessity for frequent revision and discussion of the mean- "ing of the results obtained.

"There has been steady improvement in the teaching of Drawing, "Geometrical Drawing being probably the weakest part of the work. "The advantages of the collective method of teaching, and also the "educative value of Memory Drawing, have been brought home to In- "spectors.

"There are schemes of Scholarships for boys tenable in Secondary "Schools in operation in the counties of Galway, Carlow, Wexford, "Kilkenny, Longford, and in Queen's County."

Writing in regard to the schools in Ulster, Mr. Dixon says :—

Secondary Schools, Ulster.

"With the exception of two of the fifty schools which had adopted the "Department's Regulations for Science and Draw- "ing, all went on this year to a second or third "year's course. One of these schools gave up Science "teaching for the year, the other merely "repeated the first year's course. The cause of these schools dropping

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"behind was the difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers. This diffi-
"culty, whilst rapidly disappearing, is still seriously felt by many
"schools, especially with regard to Art teachers.

"Fifteen new schools adopted the Department's Regulations, so that
"there were sixty-four schools in all working throughout the province.

"Ten new laboratories were equipped. A few schools made use of
"other Secondary or Technical School laboratories, or provided tem-
"porary accommodation for their classes.

"Improvement in the arrangements and cleanliness of the laboratories
"was noticeable; but there is still room for further improvement.

"The experience gained by the previous year's teaching has been
"utilised, and there has been a steady advance in the work of the
'Preliminary Courses.

"The Special Course in Chemistry, which was most frequently taken
"as a third year's course, was somewhat disappointing. The teaching
"has been of rather too academic a character, and the experimental
"work and manipulation were weak.

"The Special Course in Physics was better, and much of the work
was decidedly good.

"The course in Mechanical Science was only taken by two country
"schools. It is regretted that this eminently useful course has not been
"adopted by any of the schools in the manufacturing towns.

"Drawing as a special subject was taken up in addition to some other
"subject by a good number of schools, and on the whole was satis-
"factory, the chief fault being a tendency to specialise too soon by de-
"voting all attention to one section of the syllabus.

"Botany, Physiology and Hygiene, and Domestic Economy, were only
"taken up by a few schools; but the work in this direction was, on the
"whole, excellent.

"As yet, Manual Instruction has been taken by only three schools. It
"is hoped, however, that this number will at least be doubled in the
"coming session.

"The most notable development of secondary education in Ulster, in
"connection with the Department, was the establishment in Belfast of
"two 'Trade Preparatory Schools,' one by the Belfast Technical Instruc-
"tion Committee, the other by the Christian Brothers. These are in no
"sense Intermediate Schools and will not compete at the Intermediate
"Board's Examinations. The object of the schools is to provide a
"specialised training for boys who are intended for industrial occupa-
"tions. While due regard is paid to the subjects of a general education,
"special attention is devoted to imparting a sound training in the
"elements of Science as applied to the local arts and manufactures.
"The courses are designed to extend over four years, and will be
"arranged on the following lines:—

"*First Year.*—Mathematics, English, Drawing, Physics, a
"modern language, Manual Instruction, Gymnastics.

"*Second Year.*—Mathematics, English, Chemistry, Geometrical
"Drawing, Elements of Machine Drawing, Mechanics, a modern
"language, Manual Instruction, Gymnastics.

"*Third Year.*—Mathematics, English, Physics, Chemistry,
"Mechanics, Practical Geometry, Machine Drawing, a modern lan-
"guage, Manual Instruction, Gymnastics.

"*Fourth Year*—Mathematics, Practical Geometry, Machine or
"Building Construction, Steam or Chemistry, a modern language,
"Manual Instruction Gymnastics.

"The time given to each subject during the past session (*first year*)
"is as follows:—

Mathematics,	5	hours.
English,	5	,,
Drawing,	4	,,
Physics,	8	,,
Modern language,	3	,,
Manual instruction,	4	,,
Gymnastics,	1	,,
Total—	30	hours.

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"The regulations require that the pupils shall not be less than twelve "years of age in the May previous to their entering the school, that "they have been enrolled in the sixth standard of a National School for "at least twelve months, or show that they have reached an equivalent "educational standard. Admission to the schools is conditional upon "passing an entrance examination. Scholarships are awarded in both "schools on the result of the entrance examination conducted by the "Department. The scholarship covers tuition and the necessary books "and instruments.

"The ordinary fees are sixpence per week, payable weekly, or £1 "per session payable in advance.

"The schools started in October, upwards of 140 pupils were enrolled, "and the result of the first year must be regarded as highly satisfactory."

Mr. Rich, writing on Munster, says :—

Secondary Schools, Munster.

"In the great majority of the schools which have adopted the De- "partment's secondary programme the work has "gone on smoothly and well. The accompanying "table shows at a glance the number of schools "following the various courses, and the approxi- "mate number of pupils under instruction :—

—	Introductory Physics.	Introductory Chemistry.	Special Chemistry.	Special Physics.	Botany.	Mechanical Science.	Drawing.	Manual Instruction.	Domestic Economy.
No. of Schools approved	60	48	10	10	3	0	4	23	4
No. of Pupils ...	1,200	950	110	190	10	0	28	1,000	75

"The disappointing features are the neglect of mechanical science, "and the small number of girls' schools taking domestic economy. The "lack of qualified teachers has prevented the fuller development of the "latter subject, but there is a growing belief in its importance, and a "very considerable increase in the number of schools including it within "their curriculum is to be expected in the near future. The work done "in the special courses was, on the whole, good, especially in chemistry, "the syllabus in which, while perhaps somewhat long, proved to be well "within the powers of the pupils. In those schools where teachers had "taken a summer course in special chemistry, it was most gratifying to "note that the practical work in introductory chemistry showed a dis- "tinct advance.

"In regard to the physics course, it is to be regretted that the educa- "tional side of the work was not developed as fully as could be desired.

"As a whole the laboratories and workshops are very conveniently "arranged and satisfactorily equipped, but unfortunately the importance "of keeping them in proper order has not been recognised in all cases. "The Convent Schools, however, leave nothing to be desired in this re- "spect. There is a strong tendency to sub-divide the science instruction "among two or more teachers, even in small schools possessing but one "laboratory. This is to be regretted, as it prevents continuity in the "teaching and, moreover, tends to confusion in the arrangement of ap- "paratus. It is also to be regretted that in many cases the best qualified "and most experienced teachers have not had charge of the first year's "course. This seems to be a mistake, for in the first place more pupils "follow this than any other course, and secondly, it is a habit-forming "course, which if well taught should place the pupils in a strong posi- "tion as regards their later science work. The manual instruction work, "without reaching a high standard, may be considered to be uniformly "well taught. In drawing, no marked advance has taken place. Free- "hand is usually taught in a satisfactory manner, but the facilities for "model drawing are poor, and systematic courses, leading up to drawing "from common objects of good form, are very seldom thought out.

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Instruction in Horticulture.

"An effort has been made to interest the pupils in Secondary Schools "in the cultivation of vegetables, fruit and "flowers. To bring this about, the Department "have made money grants to the Christian "Brothers Schools in Cork, Midleton, Mitchelstown, "Waterford and Tipperary, to enable them to prepare and plant "experimental plots. A qualified instructor has paid weekly "visits to the schools and given practical and theoretical "lessons. The instruction has been of a most useful and "practical nature, and at Tipperary, where one of the Brothers "has already made an excellent beginning, the work has been "carried on most successfully. In all the centres fine gardens have been "laid out, particularly in Cork, but the instructor has experienced diffi- "culty in securing good pupils, the School Managers not seeing "their way to allow the Intermediate pupils to give up their time to "horticulture."

Mr. O'Sullivan, in reporting on drawing in Secondary Schools generally, says :—

Drawing in Secondary Schools.

"Considering the fact that many of the teachers have only had a "few years' training in drawing, the progress "made may be considered satisfactory, indeed "in some schools a high degree of efficiency has "been reached.

"The following remarks on each section of the drawing programme "will give a general idea of the quality of the work at the present "time.

"*Freehand Drawing.*—The method of teaching this subject is ex- "cellent in some few schools, and good in many, but there are still "schools in which poor methods are employed; one instance of these "methods is that small cards of different designs are given to each pupil "in the class, thereby giving the teacher the maximum amount of labour "with a minimum result.

"The use of the blackboard for the purpose of illustrating methods of "setting out drawings and correcting general errors is very much "neglected, and the systematic grading of exercises set is not yet properly "understood, or, if understood, does not receive sufficient attention.

"*Simple Design.*—In a few schools excellent work in this subject has "been executed. In many, however, the work in this branch of drawing "is not well understood, pupils in some cases being set the impossible "task of making original designs at the beginning of the session. All "that is required is that the pupils should be taught how to rearrange "or adapt ornamental or natural forms which they have previously "studied.

"*Object Drawing.*—The remarks on freehand drawing apply to this "subject also. It is pleasing to note that the number of schools in "which real objects instead of diagrams are used as examples in the "first year course, is on the increase. It is expected that this subject "shall be wholly taught from real objects.

"*Memory Drawing.*—There has been a distinct improvement in this "important subject during the session; exercises in memory drawing "may with advantage be given more frequently.

"*Model or Object Drawing.*—This subject has been fairly well taught. "There is, however, room for much improvement, and considering the "great value of this subject to the majority of pupils, it is believed that "if a greater portion of the time allotted to drawing in the second year "course were given to this subject it would be an advantage. The "most noticeable defects are want of attention to the grading of the "exercises, and lack of blackboard demonstration illustrating the appli- "cation to the drawing of common objects, science apparatus, etc., of "the principles of construction learnt in drawing the geometrical "models. Many schools are handicapped in the teaching of this sub- "ject by the absence of single desks, and in a few schools full advan- "tage is not taken of the excellent equipment they possess, *e.g.*, single

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"desks are arranged in parallel lines instead of in a circle or semi-circle "around the group of models or objects.

"*Geometrical Drawing.*—There is a general improvement noticeable "in this subject. In some schools, however, the subject was not well "taught, and the practice of giving the pupils text books to work from "is to be deprecated. Blackboard demonstration and the careful grad- "ing of exercises should be encouraged.

"*Solid Geometry.*—The remarks on geometrical drawing apply to "this subject also, and, in addition it is pointed out that cardboard or "paper models were not made by the pupils and used with sufficient "frequency.

"In conclusion, it may be stated that while the majority of teachers "show every inclination and readiness to accept suggestions for the "improvement of the work, it is thought that a greater general im- "provement would take place if the teachers read carefully through the "'Suggestions on the teaching of Drawing' issued by the Department, "and adopted such of them as suit the requirements of their classes."

Dealing with domestic economy as taught in Secondary Schools, Miss Corley remarks that :—

Domestic Economy in Secondary Schools.

"The result of the year's work has been satisfactory, especially when "it is remembered that the time devoted to this "subject is so limited: the pupils have displayed "a keen interest both in the practical and the "theoretical sides of the subject.

"A very sensible plan which has been adopted in almost all the schools "is that of cooking and serving a regular dinner. Thus pupils are in- "structed not only in the actual operation of cooking, but also in cal- "culating the costs and quantities of food, and so learn to apply instruc- "tion in principles to housekeeping."

(2.)—The Organisation of Technical Instruction under Local Authorities.

The funds available for this section of the Department's work are derived partly from the annual sum of £55,000 allocated under the Act, from a grant from the funds administered with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, and from the Science and Art Vote. The method of distribution of the funds between the various local authorities is shown at page 55 in the Third Annual Report.

The expenditure of the Science and Art Vote, which is available for Evening Technical as well as Day Secondary Schools, is shown below.

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	£ s. d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
(1.) Annual Grants, Science, ...	2,874 18 7	1,613 18 0	1,571 15 6
(2.) Annual Grants, Art, ...	2,116 10 1	1,639 12 2	1,673 1 5
(3.) Grants for Apparatns, Examples, &c.,	972 12 2	3,265 7 1	5,999 15 9
(4.) Grants in aid of Technical Instruction (commonly called Equivalent Grant)	3,013 14 1	3,557 2 7	3,255 4 3
(5.) Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction in Primary Schools.	1,497 19 9	1,208 15 3	1,285 1 0
(6.) Grants for Day Secondary School Attendances.	Included in (1) and (2.)	9,575 10 8	12,808 1 3
Totals, ...	10,474 14 8	20,860 5 9	26,592 19 2

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County and Urban Schemes.

The Technical Instruction schemes organised under the various county borough, county and urban authorities have made steady progress during the year. This is, perhaps, best seen from a comparison of the number of itinerant teachers engaged by them during the year with those in previous years. These are given below :—

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
Manual Instructors, ...	6	29	42
Domestic Economy Instructresses, ...	20	39	63
Other Teachers, ...	3	9	16
	29	77	121

The number of courses of instruction taken by these teachers was, in 1902-3, 344; while during the year under review there were 551 such courses.

There has been a steady improvement in the quality of the work as well as an increase in the number of students attending the courses.

The following local authorities had schemes in operation during the year 1903-4 :—

LEINSTER.—*County Borough* : Dublin (partial scheme). *Other Urban Districts* : Athlone, Blackrock, Bray, Enniscorthy, Kilkenny, Kingstown, New Ross, Pembroke, Rathmines and Rathgar, Wexford. *Counties* : Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's County, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow.

MUNSTER.—*County Boroughs* : Cork, Limerick Waterford. *Other Urban Districts* : Clonmel, Tipperary (joint scheme for the urban and rural districts), Tralee. *Counties* : Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary (N.R.), Tipperary (S.R.), Waterford.

ULSTER.—*County Boroughs* : Belfast, Londonderry. *Other Urban Districts* : Armagh, Banbridge, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Bangor, Coleraine, Holywood, Larne, Lurgan (a municipal scheme for young men and young women, and a separate scheme for young women only), Newry, Newtownards, Portadown. *Counties* : Cavan, Donegal, Fermoy, Londonderry, Monaghan, Tyrone.

CONNAUGHT.—*Urban Districts* : Ballina, Galway. *Counties* : Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo.

The only administrative areas of local authorities in which schemes of technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects were not in operation during the academic year 1903-4 are :—County Antrim (including the Urban Districts of Carrickfergus, Lisburn and Portrush), County Armagh (including the Urban

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District of Tanderagee), County Down (including the Urban Districts of Dromore and Warrenpoint), and the Urban Districts of Dalkey (County Dublin), Fermoy (County Cork), Killiney and Ballybrack (County Dublin), and Limavady (County Londonderry).

At the time of writing a separate scheme for the Urban District of Sligo, and a scheme for County Down, have been drawn up. It may be pointed out that within certain limits there is considerable flexibility in the schemes at work. They are revised from year to year, usually after conference between the Inspectors of the Department and the Committees appointed to carry them out. Now that the Committees have had some experience in working the schemes, and the objects in view are better understood, fewer difficulties are experienced and sounder educational work is accomplished.

County Schemes.

The Department clearly recognise that outside populous centres the work of technical instruction must be mainly agricultural in character; the technical instruction of a non-agricultural character has been largely concerned with manual work in wood. Classes in this subject have been well attended both by young artisans and by farmers' sons. In the case of the former the young workman has been enabled to get instruction in various branches of his calling usually left untouched under the present system of apprenticeship; while the young farmer has received such practical instruction as would enable him to "turn his hand" to meeting the common needs of his farm, such as hanging a gate, or repairing a farm implement.

In the case of girls, the teaching of cookery and other branches of household economy is supplying the most pressing need. The classes in these subjects are usually large, and students have often to be sent away on account of want of accommodation. There is clearly need for a more comprehensive and far-reaching system of instruction in the subject of domestic economy.

It may here be remarked that a very effective and economical scheme of co-ordination characterises certain of the county schemes where the county authority and the urban authority in the same county work a joint scheme of technical instruction. Thus for example, Naas and Athy are worked with the County Kildare scheme; Birr and Tullamore form part of the King's County Scheme; Dundalk and Drogheda are organised and administered as part of the County Louth scheme, and Wicklow is administered with the County Wicklow scheme.

Again, in County Tyrone, five local authorities are working a joint scheme. The County Council, together with the Urban District Councils of Omagh, Strabane, Cookstown and Dungannon, have adopted a scheme under which the relatively small sums which would go to each authority are efficiently and economically administered by a joint Committee appointed by each contributing authority under Section 14 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899.

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Similarly, in County Cork the funds for the urban districts are administered in connection with the county scheme with the same desirable results.

It is a gratifying circumstance that such a spirit of co-operation exists, as it enables the funds available to be administered with maximum economy and efficiency.

Urban Technical Schools.

In no part of the work of technical education has the advance been so rapid and so sound as in the urban centres. In centres where, three years ago, there was no instruction of the kind there are now largely and regularly attended schools. The experience of the last three years has shown that this is no passing phase. The attendance has been maintained and the character of the work improved and deepened. Indeed, it is quite clear that there was urgent need for such a class of work as is now being done. Prior to the passing of the Act such centres might have taken advantage of the Science and Art Grants under the published regulations of the Science and Art Directory. In many places small classes were established, but the subjects for which grants could be obtained were not generally such as were suitable for the small towns of Ireland. The rapidity with which temporary buildings have been obtained and equipped is noteworthy, and while much excellent work has been done under these conditions, the provision of suitable buildings specially designed for such work has in many places become urgently necessary. The work of such evening technical schools is not without its difficulties. In the first place, the amount of time that can be devoted to evening classes by artisan students engaged in daily work cannot in the nature of things be large. If it were possible it would scarcely be desirable that such students should attend on more than two or three evenings per week. Moreover, it is a common complaint that students joining these evening classes are very ill prepared to take up the work of technical instruction properly so called. Whatever may be the cause their previous education has not been such as to fit them to take full advantage of technical classes. There is, therefore, always the tendency for evening Technical Schools to take up a class of work for which they were not intended. Notwithstanding these difficulties the schools succeed, and this is largely because those attending them are anxious to get instruction. Attendance at the schools is purely voluntary, and only those who feel the need of such instruction attend the classes.

With the experience gained, these evening Technical Schools are coming more and more to take their due place in supplementing the functions of the workshop, and providing for the young tradesman that instruction which could not be obtained in the workshop under modern industrial conditions.

Reference to Table VII., page 288, will show the character of the students attending technical classes, and a summary of this table is given below, together with figures which will enable a comparison to be made with the previous academic

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year. It will be seen that the total number of students attending these classes has increased from 29,513 in 1902-3, to 39,398 in 1903-4.

OCCUPATION OF STUDENTS ATTENDING URBAN AND COUNTY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

——	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Totals.
YOUNG MEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	622	456	93	92	1,263
Building Trades, including workers in wood, &c.	547	589	442	45	1,623
Coach and Car Builders, ..	15	48	7	1	71
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	311	241	826	5	1,383
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	56	13	66	2	137
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	104	43	62	–	209
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	25	33	100	–	158
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	12	8	205	4	229
Painters and Decorators, ..	108	54	101	10	273
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., ..	111	66	92	6	275
Trades involving Applied Art —Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	42	43	190	–	275
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	85	41	106	3	235
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	260	187	490	12	949
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	353	231	704	26	1,314
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	91	48	239	9	387
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	110	262	206	33	611
Students (University, Law, Medical).	68	33	38	8	147
Occupations not included in above classes.	351	533	378	48	1,310
Boys just left School or College,	124	50	70	24	268
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	388	1,325	562	179	2,454
No occupation stated, ..	509	464	114	55	1,142
Total Number of Young Men,	4,292	4,768	5,091	562	14,713
Corresponding Numbers for 1902–3.	3,914	3,127	4,906	315	12,262
YOUNG WOMEN.					
Persons engaged in Farming occupations.	1,404	1,080	342	530	3,356
Domestic Servants, ..	778	690	293	150	1,911
Printing Trades, ..	1	–	9	–	10
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., ..	173	351	249	118	891

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OCCUPATION OF STUDENTS.—*continued.*

—	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Totals.
YOUNG WOMEN—*continued.*					
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	26	65	165	316	572
Factory Workers not included above.	85	240	330	–	655
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	360	899	234	88	1,581
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	118	63	234	37	452
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	273	243	474	99	1,089
Students (University Medical),	7	26	22	4	59
Occupations not included in above classes.	1,057	1,039	249	421	2,766
Girls just left School or College,	188	289	156	93	726
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	476	1,144	473	182	2,275
No occupation stated, ..	1,578	2,592	3,432	740	8,342
Total Number of Young Women.	6,524	8,721	6,662	2,778	24,685
Corresponding Numbers for 1902–3.	5,583	3,679	5,674	2,315	17,251
Total Number of Students,	10,816	13,489	11,753	3,340	39,398
Corresponding Number for 1902–3.	9,467	6,806	10,580	2,630	29,513

County and Urban Work.

Itinerant Instruction in Manual Work, Domestic Economy, &c.

The foregoing remarks on schemes of technical instruction may be supplemented by extracts from the Inspectors' reports.

Mr. Fletcher, late Senior Inspector, remarks on the satisfactory progress in working the urban and county schemes in Leinster and Connaught. Dealing with the difficulties in the way of schemes of technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects in rural areas, he remarks that—

"Notwithstanding the obvious difficulties in the itinerant system of "giving instruction in manual instruction, domestic economy and home "industries, a better method could not be found for reaching the pupils "in out of the way districts who are probably most in need of such in- "struction. As time goes on and the work is extended and developed, "it will no doubt be possible to establish a great number of permanent "centres, but even in these circumstances itinerant courses would still "be capable of effecting great good and reaching a class not touched by "any other system. It is found that as the pupils gain experience, and "as the local committee realise what is expected in regard to such courses, "the organisation of temporary centres of instruction works more and "more smoothly. Still there is a pressing need for a correct ap- "preciation of the true aim of such work. Thus, for example, in "domestic economy teaching it would seem in a few cases that the teacher "imagines her first and last aim should be to demonstrate how a num- "ber of useful dishes may be prepared. It is true that in a six weeks'

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"course of instruction little can be done in the way of habit-forming, "but it should be borne in mind that the main object of such courses "is to increase the efficiency, comfort, and the economical management "of the small and humble household. With this end in view, in- "structresses will be wise to study carefully and sympathetically the "conditions under which the majority of their pupils live, and they "should adapt their instruction to those conditions, and to the means "available in such families. Every part of the work and management "of a small home should in turn be dealt with in a well-devised course. "It is hoped that it will be possible also to further extend simple in- "struction of a commonsense kind in the principles underlying the "Maintenance of Health, First Aid to the Injured, and the Avoidance "of Accidents. Such instruction is already being given in certain "centres, and now that this subject is included in the course of training "for teachers, it is hoped that the teaching of it on sound lines may be "considerably developed. The question of the 'family budget' also "demands further discussion in such classes. The cost of dishes is at "least as important as the cooking of them, and a dish should never be "prepared without a careful discussion of its cost. The laying of a "table might, with advantage, be more frequently practised, and in the "case of pupils walking long distances to attend these classes, arrange- "ments should be made for them to partake of the simple meals they "have cooked. This plan of cooking a complete cheap dinner at each lesson, "instead of 'separate dishes' has been attended with very satisfactory "results. Many of the girls who come into classes from a distance of "four or five miles are glad enough to have a substantial meal at a "very moderate price. Such an arrangement might be adopted in some "of the industries classes where a simple but nutritious meal might, "with advantage, replace tea and bread as luncheon.

"I am glad to say that some of the teachers engaged in itinerant work "have visited the homes of their students from time to time, and have "given practical advice and instruction.

"It should be remembered that the object of the instruction is rather "to make thrifty housewives than professional cooks.

"The popularity of these courses has been such as to lead in some "cases to overcrowding of classes. It would greatly tend to the effi- "ciency of the teaching if the numbers were carefully restricted. Where "the instruction is practical, it seems doubtful if a single teacher can "supervise more than sixteen or twenty with efficiency.

"The courses of instruction in manual instruction have, on the whole, "been very successful, and much good work has been done by members "of local committees in securing good classes in their districts. The "courses have, perhaps, been most successful in villages and small rural "centres, where the students displayed an interest and earnestness which "students in more populous places sometimes lack. The success of any "class depends in a very large measure on the personal qualities of the "teacher. Where he throws himself with a whole-hearted enthusiasm "into his work and seeks to know his work and adapt his instruction to "the needs of his pupils success almost inevitably follows, and the class "becomes inspired with the enthusiasm of the teacher.

"In County Kilkenny the manual instruction, given in temporary "centres, has been supplemented by scholarships to enable promising "young tradesmen to attend a special higher course of instruction in "the City of Kilkenny with a view to the development of their "industry. The results have been very gratifying. The "jealousy with which journeymen in woodworking trades formerly "regarded the introduction of manual instruction is rapidly disappear- "ing. But apart from the relation of the training to those trades, it is "now widely recognised that the instruction is a valuable training quite "apart from the special needs of the particular occupation or trade of "the pupil. There is abundant evidence of the good that has resulted "from courses of manual instruction in rural centres, where additions "and repairs that increase the comfort of the home and the orderliness "of the farm or garden have been carried out. One of the principal

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"difficulties in the organisation of itinerant courses in rural districts is "that of finding suitable rooms in which to give the instruction, a "defect which it is hoped may be remedied at no distant date. At "present the classes have frequently to be held in barns, courthouses, "ill-adapted National Schools, and other places in which it is difficult to "exhibit those examples of cleanliness and orderliness which teachers "strive to inculcate by precept.

Scholarships for Boys in Primary Schools, tenable in Secondary Schools.

"The scheme of junior scholarships organised in connection with "county schemes, and intended to enable boys of special ability on "leaving the Primary Schools in remote districts to continue their "education in schools equipped to teach the Department's programme "is still further developed. These schemes have been in operation in "Carlow, King's County, Longford, Queen's County, Tipperary (N.R.), "Tipperary Rural District, and Wexford.

"Provision has further been made for the incorporation of similar "schemes of scholarships in the technical instruction schemes for Galway "County and Kilkenny County. While these scholarships are ac- "complishing much good, there is a great need for the development of a "type of school in which boys who have followed the Primary School "course may receive a training specially designed and fitted to prepare "them for industrial careers. Such schools, called Trade Preparatory "Schools, have been successfully established in Belfast and Limerick, "and it is proposed to establish one in the city of Kilkenny.

"It should be noted also that under the County Cork scheme two senior "scholarships of the value of £60 per annum each, tenable at the Royal "College of Science, and one of £50, tenable at Cork, or Dublin, School "of Art, were established. Under the Galway County scheme a scholar- "ship was established for the special training of a teacher of commercial "subjects.

Residential Schools of Domestic Training for Girls.

"The object of these schools is to enable suitable girls to obtain a "regular course of instruction and training such as will cultivate in- "telligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the "performance of home duties of all kinds.

"The following are the schools now in operation under the Technical "Instruction Branch:—Stradbally Convent of Mercy, Moate Convent "of Mercy, Sligo Convent of Mercy, Sligo Ursuline Convent, Dunman- "way Convent of Mercy, Carrick-on-Suir Convent of Mercy.

"All these schools receive residential pupils for one year's continuous "training. The large majority of the pupils hold scholarships awarded "by selection under various county schemes. The residential school of "domestic economy at the Convent of Mercy, Portumna, which has in "the past done such good work is now administered by the Agricultural "Branch of the Department, and the Residential School at Dungarvan "is no longer connected with the Waterford County Scheme.

"An important experiment is being conducted in connection with the "Dublin County scheme. A school for the training of domestic ser- "vants has been established at St. Kevin's House, Kilmacud. The "scheme provides ten scholarships of the value of £15 each, and provides "a qualified teacher for this school. A detailed reference to this school "will be made further on.

Equipment Grants to Secondary Schools.

"Grants for the equipment of Secondary Schools have been made "under a number of county schemes during the past year, but the "majority of these schools are now adequately equipped, and the funds "available for equipment grants are in most cases wholly expended.

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Technical Classes for Girls.

"Under a number of county schemes provision is made for aiding "industries classes, complying with certain conditions, by means of "capitation grants. An essential condition is that each pupil, besides "receiving at least 200 hours' instruction in an approved home industry, "shall also receive at least forty hours' instruction in domestic economy. "This provision has been largely availed of, and is serving a useful pur- "pose. One of its inherent defects, however, is that the payment of a "grant is necessarily deferred until the close of the year. It will prob- "ably be possible to modify this scheme so as to overcome this defect. "Detailed reference is made to the working of the scheme under the re- "marks made on the various county schemes.

REMARKS ON THE SEVERAL COUNTY AND URBAN SCHEMES.

LEINSTER COUNTY SCHEMES.

"*Carlow.*—A manual instructor and two teachers of domestic economy "have been at work throughout the session conducting classes for ordin- "ary students, and classes for pupils of Secondary Schools in the per- "manent centres—Carlow, Tullow, and Bagenalstown. They have also "given courses of instruction in nine temporary centres. A grant was "made towards the cost of equipping a new laboratory at Rathvilly. "Additional grants have been made to three Secondary Schools for girls "to provide suitable apparatus for the teaching of physiology and "hygiene. The provision made to encourage local effort in the estab- "lishment of new industries has called into existence a small hosiery "factory in Rathvilly, which bids fair to prosper. Twelve boys have "held scholarships under the scheme at Secondary Schools for one year. "In nine cases these have been renewed for a second session.

"*Dublin.*—The teachers of domestic economy have conducted courses "in thirteen centres. The itinerant manual instructor resigned in De- "cember, but a successor was not appointed. With the funds thus set "free the Committee established ten scholarships for girls desiring to "be trained as domestic servants. Grants to provide instruction and "designs have been made to lace classes at Edmondstown, Baldoyle, and "Howth.

"*Kildare.*—The teaching staff now consists of an organising teacher, "who is responsible for the organisation of the work under the scheme, "and for the teaching of woodwork and art subjects in the permanent "centres, Naas and Athy, a manual instructor, and two teachers of "domestic economy. Satisfactory efforts have been made to provide for "the needs of the county at large, and though all the teachers were "newly appointed during the session, and there were many obstacles to "be overcome at the outset, yet good progress has been made. Short "courses of instruction have been given in twelve centres. The introduc- "tion of needlework and the excellent attendance and progress of even- "ing students in some of the manual instruction classes in rural centres "are prominent features of the year's work. A grant was made towards "the cost of equipping a laboratory at Newbridge, and a grant for a "similar purpose has been promised to a Secondary School in Naas. "Five girls have gone through their course as county scholars in the "Stradbally Residential School of Domestic Training.

"*Kilkenny.*—Excellent work has again been done in temporary centres "throughout the county by the two teachers of domestic economy and "the manual instructor. The year has also seen the successful opening "of three scholarship schemes. Six girls have received a year's tuition "in the Sligo Convent of Mercy School of Domestic Training. A "sufficient number of boys have qualified by examination for the fifteen "scholarships which have been awarded in accordance with the recently- "adopted Boys' Scholarship Scheme. Ten scholarships in "handicraft," "providing travelling expenses, free tuition in Kilkenny, and a per- "sonal weekly allowance of £1 for six weeks were awarded to car- "penters and others who had exhibited conspicuous ability whilst at-

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"tending the manual instruction classes held in temporary centres. "Each man during the course succeeded in constructing, ornamenting, "and finishing a piece of artistic furniture. Altogether, the course was "a most successful one, and promises to be the first step in the "establishment of a new industry requiring highly skilled labour.

"*King's County.*—The work in this county consisted of instruction in "the permanent centres of Birr and Tullamore, under an organising "head master, together with itinerant courses of instruction in manual "work, domestic economy, etc. The classes established in Birr have "been excellently organised and well attended, and give great promise "of success. A scheme of scholarships for boys tenable in approved "Secondary Schools was also established, and these will be held in the com- "ing session. A grant in aid was made to the Co-operative Home In- "dustries Society at Kinnitty, where instruction was given in Clare em- "broidery and smocking. The industry has already accomplished some "good work.

"*Longford.*—This scheme consists largely of itinerant instruction in "manual work and domestic economy. It also makes provision for "capitation grants in technical schools for girls. Under the scheme of "scholarships for boys, seven boys held first year scholarships, and four "retained scholarships for a second year. Satisfactory progress charac- "terises the scheme.

"*Louth.*—This is a joint scheme under which the Urban Districts of "Dundalk and Drogheda work in conjunction with the County "Authority, and excellent progress has been made in the two urban dis- "tricts, where the technical schools, which have been established, are "managed by an organising head master, who is also responsible for the "itinerant teaching done in the county.

"The work done in the county is, however, of necessity restricted, as "the County Council contribution out of the rate amounts only to £100. "There is urgent need for a permanent building in the town of Dun- "dalk, and provision has been made for such a building. The per- "manent staff consist of the headmaster, who also acts as organising "secretary for the committee, of an instructor in woodwork and allied "subjects, an art instructor, and a domestic economy instructress, to- "gether with the temporary teachers usually engaged by the session.

"*Meath.*—This scheme consists of itinerant instruction in manual "work and domestic economy, together with provision for capitation "grants in Technical Schools for girls. An excellent programme of "domestic economy is followed under the scheme, though this work "suffered somewhat owing to a change of teachers during the session.

"*Queen's County.*—Very good work has been done in connection with "the itinerant instruction in manual work and domestic economy. The "scheme provides for nineteen scholarships tenable in Secondary "Schools, and fifteen scholarships for girls tenable at the Stradbally "Convent of Mercy. These fifteen scholarships were held by girls from "Queen's County, while five scholarship girls were sent from County "Kildare.

"*Westmeath.*—In addition to itinerant instruction in domestic "economy, including needlework and manual instruction, provision is "made for twelve scholarships tenable at the Residential School, Con- "vent of Mercy, Moate, in which satisfactory progress has been made. "The expert instructress was not resident in the school. It is hoped "that this will be remedied in future in order that the pupils may reap "the full advantage of her instruction in household economy.

"*Wexford.*—Under this scheme a manual instructor and two teachers "of domestic economy have conducted, for ordinary students, short "courses of instruction in five temporary centres, and continuous courses "in Wexford, Enniscorthy, New Ross, and Gorey. They have also "given instruction to the pupils of Secondary Schools in Enniscorthy, "New Ross, and Gorey. Provision was made for awarding fifteen "scholarships to boys in attendance at Primary Schools to continue their "education in approved Secondary Schools. The competition for these "scholarships was not keen, nor was the number of boys who passed the "qualifying examination large.

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"*Wicklow.*—A headmaster was appointed in November, and a manual "instructor and teacher of domestic economy have been at work since "March. Including a class in navigation for fishermen in Arklow, con- "ducted by a local teacher, and one in technical drawing in charge of "the headmaster at Greystones, nine courses of instruction have been "given in five centres. Owing to the absence of suitable accommodation "for classes in Wicklow, it has been found necessary to undertake the "erection of a new technical school, the plans of which have received the "approval of the Department.

CONNAUGHT COUNTY SCHEMES.

"*County Galway.*"—During the session the scheme was extended to "congested areas, and scholarships for boys were offered for competition. "At Ballinasloe, Gort, Loughrea, and Tuam instruction in lace making, "knitting, needlework, shirtmaking, &c., was aided by the payment of "fixed salaries to teachers. Experience has proved the continuation of "this system undesirable. Four itinerant teachers of domestic economy "subjects have been engaged giving instruction at various centres "throughout the county, and, on the whole, their classes were well at- "tended. The county instructress of machine knitting was engaged at "Ballinasloe, and the teacher of crochet held classes at Oranmore, Car- "rowbeg, and Moycullen. Fifteen selected girls held scholarships at "Portumna Residential School of Domestic Economy. Evening classes "in shorthand, book-keeping, and commercial arithmetic were held at "St. Michael's School, Ballinasloe. At Portumna, Mountbellew, and "Gort successful courses in woodwork were given by the county teacher; "at a few centres, where the instruction was not appreciated, the at- "tendance was poor. Grants in aid of fittings and equipment have been "made to the Secondary Schools at Ballinasloe and Tuam. Good pro- "gress can be reported, but much remains to be done in the organisation "of rural centres and in bringing home to young men the advantages of "technical training.

"*County Leitrim.*—The services of the manual instructor have been "confined to Manorhamilton and Kinlough. The instructresses in "domestic economy were not appointed until the second half-year. They "have given satisfactory courses at Manorhamilton, Kinlough, Drum- "keeran, Carrick, and Mohill. Crochet classes at Manorhamilton, Kin- "lough, Drumkeeran, and Carrick, and a knitting class at Carrick have "worked under the capitation system. The county teacher of crochet "held classes at Drumshambo and Dromod, but in these localities the "demand for instruction did not justify her retention. Whilst some "progress can be reported, it is to be regretted that through want of "local organisation full benefit has not been derived from the scheme.

"*Co. Mayo.*—The scheme included provision for two itinerant teachers "of domestic economy subjects and one of manual work. The attend- "ance at their classes was satisfactory, and their teaching was highly "appreciated. Lacemaking and crochet have been taught in seven "schools working under the capitation system, and the girls attending "them have had the advantage of excellent courses of instruction in "domestic subjects. Grants in aid of equipment have been made to the "Belmullet Lace School, to the Convent Schools at Westport, Newport, "and Ballyhaunis, and to the Christian Brothers Schools at Westport.

"*Co. Roscommon.*—Highly satisfactory and well-attended courses in "cookery and laundry work have been held at Athleague, Elphin, Boyle, "Strokestown, Dromod, Arigna and Roscommon, and the services of an "additional teacher have been secured to meet the growing demand for "this class of instruction. A manual instructor appointed in March "has given successful courses at Roscommon, Castlerea, and Boyle, and "the further development of his work is confidently expected. The "scheme made provision for the admission of Roscommon boys to the "Athlone Technical School, and guaranteed £20 towards the cost of "their instruction. At Roscommon Mercy Convent a good teaching "kitchen has been equipped and capitation grants for instruction in "crochet have been earned.

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"*Co. Sligo.*—Highly satisfactory progress throughout the session can "be reported. Classes in building construction, carpentry and joinery, "woodwork, etc., held at Quay-street, in the town of Sligo, were par- "ticularly successful. Technical classes for girls at Sligo, Ballymote, "and Mullinabreena worked under the capitation system. Twenty-one "selected girls were awarded scholarships in residential schools of "domestic economy, and excellent courses of instruction in cookery and "laundry work were given at different centres in the town and county. "These courses were punctually attended and highly appreciated. "Grants in aid of fittings and apparatus have been made to the three "Secondary Schools situated within the borough.

"On an application from the Sligo Urban Council a scheme has been "drawn up for the town of Sligo, and this, which will provide for the "establishment of a Technical School in the town of Sligo, will come "into operation next session.

LEINSTER COUNTY BOROUGH SCHEMES.

"*Co. Borough of Dublin.*—The operations of the Kevin-street Techni- "cal Schools have progressed favourably during the past session, but "further necessary developments are rendered impossible at present by "the want of accommodation to which reference was made in last year's "report. There is need for adequate mechanical and physical labora- "tories, and it is hoped that these may be provided in the near future.

"The teaching staff is efficient, and much good work has been done "during the session. Progress is, however, hampered by the large "classes, and by the proportion of elementary students whose prelim- "inary training is not sufficient to enable them to derive full benefit "from the courses of instruction.

"It is hoped that increased facilities for more advanced instruction "may be made available soon.

LEINSTER URBAN SCHEMES.

"*Athlone.*—The wood-working school has continued to do excellent "work in training young artisans, many of whom, as a result of this "training have found remunerative employment in the wood-working "trade of the town and district. The evening-classes held in St. Mary's "School, and conducted by the Marist Brothers, have been less suc- "cessful, this being in part due to unpreparedness of the pupils joining "the classes. Such pupils might with great advantage go through a "preliminary course in an Evening Continuation School. Instruction "has been given in domestic economy and lace-making.

"*Blackrock.*—The number of individual students in attendance has "largely increased since last session. In addition to the nsual evening "classes in science, art, commercial, technological, and domestic "economy subjects, day classes were opened in cookery, dressmaking, "and laundry work, and have been fairly successful. Owing to the "insufficiency of the class room accommodation afforded by the school, "large classes in needlework and dressmaking have been held in the "Town Hall. The junior commercial classes and the domestic economy "classes have been particularly well attended throughout the session. "The designs for a new and commodious Technical School to meet the "growing needs of the township have already received the approval of "the Department.

"*Bray.*—The work of the session was broken into by the resignation "of the principal, and the delay in formulating a scheme which could "be approved by the Department. With the appointment of the new "principal the classes in science and manual instruction, which had "not been well attended, were discontinued, and the Committee made "a new departure by organising a class for instruction in the mechanism "and management of automobiles which attracted a large nnmber of "adult students. It is too soon to speak yet of the success of the new "class. In January the class entries for the session numbered 240, "which is only slightly below the number for the previous year. The

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"subjects of instruction included cookery, dressmaking, woodcarving, "freehand drawing, modelling, shorthand, and book-keeping. The "attendance of the students has been very satisfactory.

"*Enniscorthy.*—Day and evening classes in cookery, needlework, "dressmaking, and art subjects, have been carried on during the session "and have been satisfactorily attended. A change in the teaching staff "interfered somewhat with the success of an evening class in manual in- "struction. The class entries numbered sixty-six at the opening of the "session, but had increased by about 50 per cent. before its close. The "Committee's instructors conducted classes in manual instruction and "domestic economy for the pupils of two local Secondary Schools under "approved conditions. Better accommodation is required for the classes "in domestic economy.

"*Kilkenny.*—The second session has been a very successful one. When "the equipment of the manual workshop and science laboratory was "completed, good classes were formed in experimental physics and "manual instruction. Other classes opened for the first time this "session were those in building construction, needlework, model draw- "ing, and perspective. At the end of the session the class entries "totalled 366, and the number of individual students in the various "classes reached 240, an increase of eighty-five on the number ac- "commodated last year. On the whole, the students attended well and "worked vigorously.

"*Kingstown.*—The school has had a successful session. A course of "twenty-six penny public lectures on domestic economy have been well "attended; such lectures serve a very useful purpose. An additional "class in navigation and day classes in practical cookery, etc., were "opened and met with sufficient success to justify their continuance. "The Committee are taking steps towards the erection in the near future "of a suitable Technical School.

"*New Ross.*—The present session has seen the opening of classes in "commercial subjects in addition to those which were at work last "session. The attendance of students has been satisfactory. By paying "the salaries of the instructors the Committee have aided in the "establishment of a hosiery factory, in which a large number of girls "are being trained for work. They have also under the scheme con- "tinued their subsidy for instruction in the small shirt industry at the "Good Shepherd Convent.

"*Rathmines.*—The second session of the School of Commerce has "been, like the first, decidedly successful. The experience already "gained proves the need for a school of this character, and indicates "the great possibilities before it. The fact that it specialises in one "branch of technical education permits of a concentration of effort "which it would be impossible to secure in a school of polytechnic "type. At the present time the classes are held wholly in the evening, "and were attended last session by 324 individual students, who made "599 class entries.

"The operations of the school have been largely extended during the "session, and the Committee have succeeded in getting together a very "capable and enthusiastic body of teachers. Successful efforts have been "made to teach modern languages on the most approved methods, and "the entries for advanced classes in these subjects have doubled since "last session.

"The classes in railway work constitute an important and interesting "departure, as also do those established for insurance clerks.

"The freedom permitted under the provisions of the scheme approved "by the Department has been wisely used, and it is hoped that further "development will take place in the higher branches of commercial "education.

"*Pembroke.*—The operations of the scheme have been extended "by the opening of afternoon classes at the Ballsbridge Branch "School. The number of individual students enrolled in both the "Ringsend and Ballsbridge Schools has been more than maintained. "The attendance at the Branch School continues to be satisfactory and "improvement has taken place in the regularity of attendance at

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"the Central School. There seems to be a tendency to specialise in "art and commercial subjects in the Branch school, and to emphasise "the character of the Ringsend institution as a school for electrical "and mechanical engineering.

"*Wexford.*—Owing chiefly to the opening of new classes in dress- "making, drawing, chemistry, shorthand, commercial arithmetic and "book-keeping, the number of students in attendance has increased. "When lessons began the class entries amounted to 186, and were made "by 167 individual students. The principal and the art teacher were "employed to a considerable extent in giving instruction to pupils of "local Secondary Schools in experimental science and drawing. Reason- "able progress has been made during the session.

CONNAUGHT URBAN SCHEMES.

"*Ballina.*—This scheme, which consisted of aid for the training of "workers in the boot and shoe making school has proved unsuccessful. It "was found that the school could not be successfully worked as a paying "industry, and the company which had been formed to run the industry "went into liquidation.

"*Galway.*—As in previous years, classes have been held in science, "art, technological, and commercial subjects, as well as in domestic "economy. The range of work in science has been extended to electrical "and manual work. Attendance at these classes is not as regular as "could be desired. The classes in commercial subjects and in art con- "tinue to do good work, and are well attended. A class in elementary "science has been conducted by the head master. The object of this "class was to train teachers of National Schools to teach elementary "science in their schools."

Mr. Dixon, reporting on the schemes in Ulster, says :—

ULSTER COUNTY SCHEMES.

"*Monaghan.*—Owing to misunderstanding, some of the contributing "areas did not strike the penny rate in 1902, and the scheme was not "put in operation this session. However, steps are now being taken "to prevent a recurrence of this difficulty, and the scheme will be "started again next session.

"*Tyrone.*—The scheme formulated in the previous session was most "successfully launched. Under this scheme the four towns Omagh, "Dungannon, Strabane, and Cookstown combined with the county. A "headmaster and organising secretary was appointed to organise and "supervise the work of the Technical Schools in the four towns and "the itinerant classes throughout the county.

"Dungannon, which had started alone in the previous session, was "fortunate in obtaining a very suitable building for a Technical School. "In the other towns the classes were held in rooms temporarily engaged "for the purpose.

"Classes in art, dressmaking, and cookery were held in twelve rural "centres.

"All these classes were well attended, and upwards of 2,000 pupils "were under instruction during the session.

"*Donegal.*—The addition of "County Teachers" of sprigging and "crochet to the scheme has been successful. At the centres attended by "these teachers the workers were not only instructed in the most im- "proved methods, but were also put in touch with new markets.

"*Londonderry.*—The scheme provided for itinerant classes in cookery, "dressmaking, and manual instruction, but owing to the difficulties of "obtaining teachers it was only partially worked.

"Classes in dressmaking and needlework were held in ten centres, and "in cookery and laundry in six centres. These classes were very largely "attended. At some of the centres it was impossible to admit all who "applied for the classes.

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"*Cavan and Fermanagh.*—No changes were made in the existing "schemes, which are steadily making progress through the counties.

"*Down.*—A scheme has been formulated for providing itinerant in- "struction in domestic economy, and this will be put in operation dur- "ing the coming session.

ULSTER COUNTY BOROUGH SCHEMES.

"*Belfast.*—As in the previous session, classes were held in eleven "different buildings, the principal centres being College Square North, "Queen-street, and North-street, and these were taxed to the utmost "to provide accommodation for the very large number of classes in a "wide variety of subjects.

"The number of pupils has increased so rapidly, and the demand for "additional classes is so great that the Committee decided to add another "storey to the new Technical Institute now in process of erection. Till "this building is completed, no further large development of the scheme "need be looked for, as without properly equipped laboratories and work- "shops, advanced classes and practical work are impossible. However, "a large body of pupils is now being trained in the elementary stages "and should be ready to profit by the instruction that will be afforded "in the new institute.

"During the session several excellent lectures were given on technical "subjects. One in particular is worthy of special mention, that on "'Domestic Hot Water Supply,' which was practically the result of a "series of experiments conducted by the members of the plumbing "class. Such lectures, apart from their instructive value, are "eminently useful in making known to the public the facilities afforded "by the institute for the investigation of practical problems, and in "interesting manufacturers in the work of the institute.

"*Londonderry.*—It was found impossible to commence the projected "building this session. However, the plans and preliminaries have now "been completed, and it is expected that a beginning will shortly be "made.

"The numbers attending the science and technological classes are "steadily increasing, and the want of suitable classrooms alone prevents "rapid progress.

ULSTER URBAN SCHEMES.

"The number of technical schools under local authorities has in- "creased from eleven in 1902-3 to fifteen in 1903-4. With the exception "of Lisburn, every town of any size in Ulster has now a scheme of "technical instruction in operation. The other towns which have not "adopted the provisions of the Technical Instruction Acts are practi- "cally too small to work alone, and the difficulties of formulating "joint schemes have, up to the present, prevented them from starting.

"Steady progress may be reported of all the centres. Increased "numbers of pupils, additional classes opened, and improved equip- "ment are reported, while the instruction also shows signs of improve- "ment.

"The chief obstacles experienced by the Committees are the want of "proper accommodation for the classes, and the difficulties of obtain- "ing qualified teachers. The first is being met in a few centres by "building, but the smallness of the funds at the disposal of the Com- "mittees renders the provision of really suitable schools almost im- "possible, while the annual charge thus imposed upon their income "will seriously hamper the future development of the schools. The "second difficulty of obtaining qualified teachers has been met in some "degree by one or more towns combining to employ a teacher. They "were thus able to offer a salary sufficient to obtain a qualified person. "This arrangement has worked satisfactorily, and is being extended "through the province.

"Much of the work carried out in the schools is of a very elementary "character. This must be so till the pupils have received a better

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"preliminary training. This has been so noticeable in the commercial "classes, which as a rule are very large, that Committees are beginning "to hold Evening Continuation Classes under the National Board. "They feel that although this is not their proper work, until the "pupils are better prepared, no sound progress can be made.

"Courses of popular lectures on scientific and technical subjects have "been given during the session in several of the Technical Schools. "These have proved very useful in making known the objects of the "schools and in bringing the leaders of local industries into closer touch "with the schools.

"The working of the schemes in the different centres, all of which "have settled down to steady work, calls for no comments. The chief "points of interest are:—

"*Ballymena.*—The new premises taken by the Committee, for the "equipment of which a large sum was locally subscribed, were formally "opened by Lord O'Neill at the beginning of the session. The im- "proved accommodation and equipment has given an impetus to the "work, which is making good progress.

"*Banbridge.*—Here it was found necessary to rent an additional room "for the domestic economy classes, which were very large during the "previous session. This room also gave accommodation for a class in "carpentry, and allowed additional classes to be held in the school "buildings.

"*Coleraine.*—It was not found possible to commence the projected "building, but a site has been decided upon, the plans for the new "school have been completed, and it is expected that the building will "be shortly commenced.

"*Dungannon.*—The Committee joined with the towns of Omagh, "Strabane, and Cookstown in a joint scheme for the County Tyrone.

"*Lurgan.*—The Committee have decided to develop the textile de- "partment of the school, and have collected a considerable sum of money "for this purpose. They are now about installing an engine and electrical "plant which, in addition to driving the looms, will be used for the "classes in electric lighting and distribution of power.

"*Newry.*—The additions and alterations to the old Town Hall were "most successfully carried ont, and the fittings and furniture, which "were made in the town, are excellent, and Newry has now one of the "best Technical Schools in the country.

"The school was formally opened by the Vice-President of the De- "partment in September, and has had a most successful session.

"*Newtownards.*—The scheme put into operation this session provided "for the classes being held in the Model School. These premises were "however, for various reasons, found to be unsuitable for some of the "classes, and the Committee rented an old store. Some slight altera- "tions and repairs were necessary before this building could be used, and "consequently it was not available for class purposes till late in the "session, when these repairs were completed.

"The scheme has been successfully launched, and classes in science, "art, commercial and domestic economy subjects were held and largely "attended.

"*Warrenpoint.*—A scheme has been formulated, and it is hoped that, "with some co-operation with Newry in the employment of teachers, it "will be in operation next session."

Mr. Rich, reporting on the schemes in Munster, says:—

"The area dealt with in this report includes all the counties of "Munster with the exception of Clare, that county having been trans- "ferred to the Connaught district at the end of the session 1902-3. "The reduction in the area to be inspected has, however, been more "than compensated for by the fact that Kerry has had a scheme of

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"technical instruction in operation during the session under considera-
"tion, and the other counties, especially Cork, have undertaken much
"more extensive programmes.

"The work accomplished is very much on the same lines as before.
"The policy of the previous year has in general been adhered to, but
"more teachers having been employed, the equipment being already pro-
"vided, and all concerned having gained experience, less time has been
"wasted, and a much greater amount of work carried out. The classes
"are now more workable as regards size, and in those centres where
"local Committees have interested themselves, the attendances have
"usually been very good. In some centres a lack of interest is displayed
"by the local authorities, and poor attendance has resulted. There is
"no improvement to be reported in regard to the rooms used for even-
"ing classes, and it is disappointing to find so few places where the
"local public spirit is sufficient to provide accommodation free of
"charge.

"Kerry, having come into line with the other counties, technical instruc-
"tion of some form has been given in almost every town or village of
"any size in the Province. Fermoy is a notable exception, but it is
"gratifying to report that the local Committee has now decided to work
"under the scheme approved for Cork County.

MUNSTER COUNTY SCHEMES.

"*Cork.*—A very good year's work has been done in this county. The
"organisation has been excellent, the staff of 19 whole-time teachers
"having been kept fully at work. The commercial classes have been
"unsatisfactory and need a radical change. This has been rectified
"by the Committee, who have agreed to appoint two well qualified
"teachers, who will devote their whole time to the subject.

"At Queenstown, which is the most important centre, a suitable build-
"ing in a convenient centre is badly needed in order to attract the dock-
"yard hands and other artisans. Good teaching in engineering and
"building trade subjects has been provided, but the support accorded
"by those for whom the classes are intended is disappointing. The
"Residential School of Domestic Economy at Dunmanway has pro-
"gressed most satisfactorily. The value of the education provided has
"been realised by parents, so much so that the school could now be
"filled with paying pupils.

"During the year the Committee have awarded two valuable science
"scholarships, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, and one
"art scholarship, which has been held at the Crawford School, Cork.
"The itinerant classes in manual work and domestic economy have been
"well conducted and satisfactorily attended. An interesting experiment
"is being tried at Youghal, where an attempt is being made to work up
"an art metal work industry during the slack time of the year for
"fishermen. The County Committee are paying half the salary of the
"teacher.

"*Kerry.*—This is the first year that this county has had a scheme
"of technical instruction in operation. The work has been chiefly
"itinerant with Killarney and Listowel as the most important centres.
"Two manual instructors, one art teacher, and three domestic economy
"instructresses have been employed, and their classes have, in general,
"been fairly successful, particularly in some of the outlying centres.
"The chief difficulties have been in securing satisfactory rooms
"and in obtaining well qualified teachers in plain needlework and
"hosiery. In the laudable wish to spread the benefits of the scheme
"over the county as a whole, the Committee have made some of the
"courses of instruction too short. This should be very carefully guarded
"against.

"*Limerick.*—The chief features in connection with this scheme are firstly,
"the doubling of the staff, and consequent increase in the number of
"centres visited; secondly, the additional interest taken in the work,
"and thirdly, the establishment of an industrial class in needlework at
"Abbeyfeale, which has made a useful beginning.

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"*Tipperary* (*N.R.*)—As before, Roscrea has taken great advantage of "the teaching provided, but in the other permanent centres a lack of "local interest has proved fatal to the success of the classes. The "itinerant domestic economy work has, with two notable exceptions, "gone on very satisfactorily in all the twelve centres visited.

"*Tipperary* (*S. R.*)—The teaching of manual instruction shews a "marked improvement, the two new teachers having thrown them- "selves heartily into the work, and having kept good classes together. "Domestic economy has also been successfully taught by the three "county teachers, but the instruction has been confined to cookery and "laundry. Next year needlework will be introduced. The five resi- "dent pupils at the Carrick Convent have followed a fairly good course "in household work, and they have made good progress.

"*Waterford.*—The classes in this county have been conducted on the "usual lines. They have been well organised and regularly attended. The "teaching of domestic economy does not appear to have been of the "most useful description. It is to be regretted that the managers of "the Dungarvan Residential School of Domestic Economy have been "unable to accept the conditions under which scholarships are awarded "in the rest of the county, and have withdrawn from the scheme.

"*County Clare.* [Extract from Mr. Fletcher's Report.]—Instruction "in cookery and laundry work has been given at various "centres throughout the county. The teaching was effective and "much appreciated. Classes in building construction have been "held in Ennis, in carpentry at Kildysart, and in woodwork in "Kilrush, Kilkee, Miltown Malbay, and Ennis. The attendance at "technical classes in Ennis leaves much to be desired, and an improvement "is hoped for. At Kilrush Mercy Convent a highly successful class in "home sewing has been taught, and the pupils attending it received a "useful course of instruction in cookery and laundry work. A grant "has been made for the teaching of machine knitting at Ennis, where "a promising new industry has sprung up.

MUNSTER COUNTY BOROUGH SCHEMES.

"*Cork County Borough.*—Now that an excellent workshop has been "equipped with the most recent machines, Cork is very well provided for "instruction in mechanical engineering. It is much to be hoped that "apprentices in and around the city will take full advantage of the "splendid opportunities now afforded them for improving themselves. "A new feature introduced during the year is practical instruction in "magnetism and electricity; the laboratory is only temporary, but it is "provided with good instruments, and there is nothing to prevent use- "ful work from being accomplished in it. The number of pupils at- "tending the science classes shows an upward tendency. The School of "Art continues to make satisfactory progress.

"*Limerick County Borough.*—The progress recorded last year has "been fully maintained. Very satisfactory has been the work in "electricity, and in building trades more advanced instruction has been "given. The instruction in plumbing provided by the Committee has "received practically no support, and the day art classes, as at present "conducted, seem unworthy of continuance. The scope of the Com- "mittee has been increased in a useful way by the opening of classes in "introductory physics and drawing for pupils in the smaller day "Secondary Schools, and by the establishment of a Saturday Class in "experimental science for National School teachers.

"At Pery Square the lace class has gone on well, but the hosiery "industry shows very little improvement. In domestic economy some very "useful work has been done. The day Technical School for boys under "the direction of the Christian Brothers, while exhibiting marked progress, "is capable of further improvement, particularly in science and arithmetic.

"*Waterford.*—A slight improvement is noticeable here. The even- "ing classes have been somewhat better attended, and in pure science "good progress has been made. A very successful exhibition of work, in "which very considerable local interest was displayed, was held in the "spring. A further step forward has been taken by the appointment of "an architect for the proposed central school. The domestic economy "classes continue to be successfully taught and well supported.

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MUNSTER URBAN SCHEMES.

"*Tralee and Clonmel.*—In these towns the situation is much as before, the income in each place being only sufficient to keep the existing classes in operation. The common experience of both centres is that it is impossible to secure support for domestic economy classes throughout the year, and at Clonmel an arrangement has been made to share the services of the teacher with the County Committee. The building construction class in Tralee has made particularly good progress.

"*Urban and Rural Districts of Tipperary.*—The evening science classes have proved a failure, and the artizans have not supported the building construction class as well as could be desired. The inclusion of dressmaking and laundry work in the programme has proved most attractive.

"*Carrick-on-Suir.*—An attempt has been made to develop the basket making industry in this centre. A specially qualified instructor has been teaching young workers, and some degree of skill has been attained. An effort will now be made to develop the school as a paying industry under private control."

(3.)—The Training of Teachers.

The summer courses of instruction to teachers of science, art and technical subjects, which have become a special feature of the Department's work, were opened at various centres throughout the country on the 5th July. The courses arranged for this year included instruction in experimental science (physics, chemistry, mechanical science, botany, physiology and hygiene), drawing and modelling, manual instruction (woodwork and metal work), building construction, and wood carving. The Institutions at which the instruction was given were the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; Queen's College, Belfast; City of Dublin Technical Schools; Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork; Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin; Christian Brothers' Training College, Marino, Dublin; St. Andrew's College, Dublin; and the Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.

In addition to the above, arrangements were made for a course of instruction in drawing, design, and technique for teachers of lace and crochet-making, sprigging, and Clare embroidery, which was held at the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork; for a course of lectures on physiology and hygiene, thrift, management, and cognate subjects at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy; and for special courses in experimental science, drawing, and modelling, and domestic economy, for nuns, in various convents throughout the country.

The number of teacher-students who attended the various courses was 813, distributed as follows:—First year syllabus of the preliminary course of experimental science, 126; second year syllabus, 128; special course in physics, 83; special course in chemistry, 99; special course in mechanical science, 6; special course in botany, 13; special course in physiology and hygiene, 18; drawing and modelling, 141; manual instruction (woodwork), 9; metal work, 13; building construction, 15;

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woodcarving, 16; courses for teachers of lace and crochet making, &c., 38; lectures in physiology and hygiene, thrift, management, &c., 30; domestic economy, 78.

The courses necessitated the appointment of a very large expert staff of instructors, numbering 115, many of whom were persons of the highest distinction in their own subjects. The staff for experimental science included:—Professor A. E. Dixon, M.D., F.C.S.; Professor T. Johnson, D.SC., F.L.S.; Professor E. A. Letts, PH.D., F.R.U.I.; Professor W. B. Morton, M.A., F.R.U.I.; Professor Hugh Ryan, M.A., D.SC., F.R.U.I.; Professor W. H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.; Messrs. Archibald Boon, B.A., B.SC.; G. F. Bates, B.A.; C. E. Brown, B.SC.; W. Brown, B.SC.; J. Comerton, B.SC.; A. Coulthard, B.SC.; F. G. Donnan, M.A., PH.D.; J. M. Doggart, M.A.; P. F. Gillies, B.SC.; T. A. W. Hill, B.SC.; John Hawthorne, M.A.; A. S. M. Imrie, M.A., B.SC.; H. M. Johnston, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.; J. Middleton, B.SC.; Alan W. C. Menzies, M.A., B.SC.; R. Macdonald, M.A., B.SC.; J. M'Ewen, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); J. Holms Pollok, B.SC.; James Quick; T. F. Rutter; E. Heher Smith, B.A., A.R.C.S.; John Taylor, M.SC.; J. Taylor, A.R.C.SC.I.; G. H. Woollatt, PH.D.; J. Young, A.R.C.S. (Lond.); Frank Young, B.SC.; also Messrs. R. G. Allen, A.R.C.SC.I.; H. M. Atkinson, B.SC., PH.D.; J. Adams, B.A.; R. T. Beatty; R. F. Blake, F.C.S., F.I.C.; P. E. Belas, A.R.C.SC.I.; R. W. Blair, A.R.C.SC.I.; S. Baldwin, B.SC.; D. J. Carpenter, A.R.C.S.; Peter Comrie, M.A., B.SC.; J. A. Clarke; R. E. Doran, F.C.S.; J. J. Hughes Dowling, A.R.C.SC.I.; J. S. Dow, A.C.G.I.; G. H. Delf, B.SC., A.R.C.SC.I.; George Ehrill, B.A.; R. Gillespie, B.SC.; E. P. Harrison, PH.D.; George Hanlon, B.A.; C. A. King, A.R.C.SC.I.; E. M. LeFlufy, B.A., A.R.C.SC.I.; A. Digges La Touche; Alex. Leighton, M.A., B.SC.; D. Mellon, A.R.C.SC.I.; W. J. Macdonald, B.A.; A. N. M'Laughlin; James L. M'Kee; William A. M'Kee, B.A.; Arthur Morley, B.A.; Harold Norminton, M.SC.; James Quinn, B.A.; A. L. Robinson, B.A.; A. J. Robinson, B.SC.; J. R. Riddell, B.A.; James Thompson, M.A., B.SC.; John Wylie, B.A., W. J. Wren, A.R.C.SC.I.

The staff for Drawing and Modelling was as follows:—Messrs. J. Brenan, R.H.A., A.R.C.A.; George Atkinson; Hugh C. Charde; C. D. Gould; Frederick Luke, A.R.C.A.; P. Oswald Reeves; Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A.; Percy L. Squire, and W. L. Whelan; and Misses Margaret Blackley, Beatrice M. Elvery, Edith S. Emerson, and Alice Jacoh.

For Manual Instruction (Woodwork):—Mr. G. W. Ridsdale.

For Metal Work:—Messrs. T. A. Clarke and A. T. J. Kersey, A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

For Building Construction:—Messrs. George Thompson and E. Holden.

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For Woodcarving :—Messrs. Cecil Webb and Andreas Lang.

For the course of instruction to Lace and Crochet workers and Spriggers and Embroiderers :—Mr. W. A. Mulligan, A.R.C.A. ; Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Pollock, and Misses N. Galvin, B. Gallagher, M. Mahon, E. Marron, E. Percival, S. A. Reynolds, and B. Whitelegge.

For the course of lectures to Domestic Economy Instructresses :—Professor D. J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., F.R.U.I. ; Professor Antony Roche, M.R.C.P.I. ; Miss E. M. O'Sullivan, M.A. ; and Messrs. O'Connell Sullivan and J. R. Tohin.

For the courses of instruction in Domestic Economy to nuns :—Misses A. T. Barry, Hannah Cox, Kathleen Foley, Gertrude Julian, I. Knox, Annie M. M'Carthy, C. E. Moore, E. I. Park, Stephanie Perry, E. de B. Powell, and Edith Sands.

The courses were conducted under conditions similar to those under which the courses organised in previous years were conducted, and which have been described in the Annual Report for 1902-3. See page 80 *et seq.*

The number of teachers attending the courses in Experimental Science, Drawing, and Modelling and Manual Instruction (Woodwork), and the number of those who, as the result of attendance and progress, obtained provisional qualification to teach are given in the following tables :—

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Preliminary Course.

Year.	First Year Syllabus.		Second Year Syllabus.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1901, . .	196	173	—	—
1902, . .	166	114	160	132
1903, . .	164	116	105	91
1904, . .	126	72	128	105

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SPECIAL COURSES.

SUBJECT.	1903.		1904.	
	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Course.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
Physics (Third Year Syllabus), .	48	44	48	34
Physics (Fourth Year Syllabus), .	—	—	35	29
Chemistry (Third Year Syllabus),	69	62	44	9
Chemistry (Fourth Year Syllabus),	—	—	55	41
Mechanical Science (Third Year Syllabus).	6	3	1	1
Mechanical Science (Fourth Year Syllabus).	—	—	5	3
Botany (Third Year Syllabus), ,	14	10	8	7
Botany (Fourth Year Syllabus), .	—	—	5	5
Physiology and Hygiene (Third Year Students).	12	10	11	9
Physiology and Hygiene (Fourth Year Students).	—	—	7	7

DRAWING AND MODELLING.

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1901, . .	80	69
1902, . . .	109	106
1903, . .	144	121
1904, . .	141	138

MANUAL INSTRUCTION (WOODWORK).

YEAR.	Total Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.	Number of Teachers who obtained provisional qualification to Teach.
1902, . .	20	13
1903, . .	15	9
1904, . .	9	8

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Training of Manual Instructors.

Continuing the practice adopted by the Department for the provision of a supply of Manual Instructors, an examination was held on the 14th May, 1904, at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Galway, and Kingstown, for the purpose of selecting twenty students to undergo a six months' course of instruction. The course was conducted by Mr. F. W. Sinclair, the Department's Chief Manual Instructor, assisted by Mr. Andreas Lang, and was opened on the 21st June, 1904, being held at the City of Dublin Technical Schools, Lower Kevin-street, Dublin, the necessary accommodation having been kindly placed at the disposal of the Department by the City of Dublin Technical Education Committee.

The students, whilst under training, receive a maintenance allowance at the rate of 30*s*. per week as a subsistence allowance and in lieu of wages.

Training of Domestic Economy Instructresses.

In July an examination for entrance to, and for Scholarships at, the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, was held at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway. Fifty-eight candidates presented themselves for this examination, and the twenty-five candidates to be admitted to the School were selected from those who took the highest places at the examination. Of these, ten were offered Teacherships-in-Training, involving free admission to the Training School for two years, and four obtained Limited Scholarships, being admitted to the Training School upon payment of half the usual School fees, the half fee being paid by the Local Technical Instruction Committee at whose classes the student was in attendance during the preceding session.

Training of National School Teachers.

In accordance with the arrangement arrived at between the Board of National Education and the Department, referred to at page 87 of the Annual Report for 1902-3, an examination was held of the National school teachers attending the Experimental Science classes conducted by the Technical Instruction Committees of Ballymena, Blackrock (County Dublin), Galway Urban District, Holywood (County Down), Larne, Limerick County Borough, and Londonderry County Borough. In all, fifty-three National school teachers were presented, thirty-one of whom were returned by the Inspectors as eligible for the certificate of satisfactory attendance and progress.

(4.).—Central Institutions.

Royal College of of Science.

The Report of the Dean and Council of the Royal College of Science will be found at page 442 of this Report. Particulars respecting the Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training will be found at page 239.

Considerable inconvenience attaches to the defective accommodation for instruction in Mechanical Engineering and

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Electro-Technology. Pending the erection of the new buildings of the Royal College of Science, provision will be made for these subjects in a temporary building.

The Metropolitan School of Art.

The report of the Head Master will be found on page 414. Mr. Brenan, who retired after holding the post of Head Master for a period of fifteen years, has been succeeded by Mr. R. H. A. Willis.

Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.

The control of this School passed into the hands of the Department in August, 1903, and during the session 1903-4 the revised programme of the School was put in operation. The School now provides a two years' course of training for Domestic Economy teachers, and the courses of work are arranged to bear as far as possible on Irish needs. The programme includes instruction in elementary science, with special reference to Domestic Economy, and the subjects taught are physics, chemistry, physiology, and hygiene. A special staff has been engaged for this purpose, including Mr. P. B. Foy, Professor Coffey, M.A., M.B., and Professor Antony Roche, M.R.C.P.I., and a satisfactory session's work has been accomplished. The total number of students under instruction during the session was 73. The School has been extended by the erection of a temporary building—a special Dressmaking school—at the rear of No. 20, Kildare-street.

Arrangements were made with the managers of the Convent School, Baggot-street, and of Kildare-place School, for practice lessons by the students being given to children.

Day and evening classes open to the public were carried on during the session, and these classes afforded the students in training facilities for practice. As shown below, 233 adults received courses of lessons in day classes, and 139 in evening classes. These numbers are made up as follows :—

DAY.		EVENING.	
Cookery,	174	Cookery,	87
Laundry,	13	Laundry,	3
Dressmaking,	46	Dressmaking,	49
Total,	233		139

372 adults.

Classes for children were also held in the school, and 182 received instruction exclusive of those taught in the Baggot-street and Kildare-place Schools.

The staff has been strengthened, and now consists of a head teacher, three heads of departments, and four assistant teachers, in addition to the special science staff and a teacher of blackboard drawing.

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(5.)—Scholarships.

Reference has already been made to the Scholarships tenable at the special course of instruction in Manual Training and at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy. In addition to these the following Scholarships have been awarded during the year :—

(1.) Scholarships from the Primary to the Secondary School, commonly called Junior Scholarships;
(2.) Scholarships at Day Trade Preparatory Schools;
(3.) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Economy;
(4.) Local Science and Art Scholarships;
(5.) Local Science and Art Exhibitions;
(6.) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training at the Royal College of Science; and Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art, commonly called Senior Scholarships;
(7.) Commercial Scholarships;
(8.) Industrial Scholarships.

Junior Scholarships.

The scheme for Junior Scholarships is being rapidly extended. On the 30th of June an examination was conducted by the Department in order to determine the award of Scholarships offered for competition by various local authorities. Two hundred and thirty-three candidates attended this examination, and the following Scholarships were given by the Technical Instruction Committee for the districts referred to—

County Carlow, fifteen; County Galway, twenty-three; County Kilkenny, fifteen; County Longford, eleven; Queen's County, ten; Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts, two; County Tipperary (North Riding), four; County Wexford, three.

The Scholarships vary in value from £4 to £15, according to the remoteness of the pupil's home from a Secondary School; they must be held at an approved Secondary School, and are renewable for a second, and, in some cases, for a third or fourth year, on a satisfactory report from the Department's Inspector on the conduct and progress of the pupil.

Arrangements have been made to extend the operations of this Scholarship scheme over Counties Cavan, Kerry, Mayo, and Roscommon, during the session 1905-6. For general conditions of the scheme see Kerry County Scholarship Scheme (Appendices, page 252).

Scholarships at Day Trade Preparatory Schools.

Examinations for free admission to the Trade Preparatory Schools at Belfast were conducted by the Department. The Trade Preparatory Schools at Belfast are aided from the funds of the county borough Technical Instruction Committee. Twenty-eight candidates were granted free admission to the Municipal Trade Preparatory Schools, and twelve, free admission to the Trade Preparatory School conducted by the Christian Brothers.

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Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Economy.

These Scholarships, which are of the value of from £12 to £15 each are given to a limited number of girls, and are tenable for one year only. The Scholarship, together with a payment of a fee of from £2 to £4 on the part of the pupil, entitles the holder to one year's board and residence with instruction. Only one local authority —County Cork—has, so far, awarded the Scholarships as the result of a competitive examination. The examination was attended by twenty-seven candidates, ten being awarded Scholarships.

The Technical Instruction Committees for the following districts have awarded the Scholarships mentioned, the selection in each case being made by a selection committee of the Technical Instruction Committee :—

County Carlow, six; County Dublin, ten; County Kildare, five; County Kilkenny, five; Queen's County, fourteen; County Tipperary (South Riding), six; County Waterford, three; County Westmeath, twelve.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved Schools of Domestic Training as follows :—

Carrick-on-Suir Convent of Mercy, fifteen;
Dungarvan Convent of Mercy, three;
Dunmanway Convent of the Sisters of Charity, ten;
Kilmacud (Co. Dublin) School of Domestic Training, ten;
Moate Convent of Mercy, eighteen;
Stradbally Presentation Convent, twenty-one.

Local Science and Art Scholarships.

These Scholarships are for competition among pupils of an Elementary school, or schools, and are tenable at schools where more advanced instruction, including instruction in science or art, or both, is given. The Scholarships are tenable for one, two, or three years, and are of the value of £9 for the first year, £12 for the second year, and £15 for the third year. £5 of the Scholarship must be raised locally by means of subscriptions, or by a rate levied under the Technical Instruction Acts; the remainder of the Scholarship is made up of a grant from the Department. Two local Science and Art Scholarships were awarded during the session, one being of the first year and one of the second year. These Scholarships are tenable jointly at the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, and the Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.

Local Science and Art Exhibitions.

These Exhibitions, of the value of £50 a year for one, two, or three years, are to provide for the maintenance of students at colleges or schools where a thorough course of science or of art instruction of an advanced character may be obtained. £25 of the Exhibition must be raised locally in the same manner as the local contribution to the Science

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and Art Scholarships (see *supra*), the remaining £25 being a grant from the Department. Three such Exhibitions were granted last year to candidates from the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, and its branch schools.

Senior Science Scholarships.

At the examination for Senior Science Scholarships held in June, fifty-four candidates competed for the five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training offered for competition by the Department, and tenable at the Royal College of Science, and three competed for the one Scholarship offered by the Cork County Technical Instruction Committee. It is gratifying to report that the improvement in the average quality of the competitors, which had been noticed last year, was fully maintained. The conditions attached to the Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training offered for competition by the Department are given in Form S. 33 (see Appendices, page 213).

The competition for the Scholarship offered by the Cork County Technical Instruction Committee was confined to candidates whose parents were resident within the areas contributing towards the Technical Instruction Scheme for County Cork. The Scholarship is of the value of £60, and is tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, or other approved Technical College.

Senior Art Scholarships.

The Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art, awarded in 1903, were renewed for a second year, and, consequently, as there were no vacancies to fill up, a competition was not held in 1904.

The Cork County Technical Instruction Committee offered a Scholarship, of the value of £40 for the first year, tenable at the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, to be competed for by candidates whose parents were resident within the areas, contributing towards the Technical Instruction Scheme for the county. There were, however, no candidates for the Scholarship.

Commercial and Industrial Scholarships.

The Department offered for competition a limited number of Commercial Scholarships of the value of £100 for one year. The Scholarships, of which four were granted, are tenable at some higher institution providing approved courses of instruction in commercial subjects. It is intended that at the close of their period of training the scholars should become teachers of commercial subjects in Ireland.

Scholarships were also established to enable suitable persons engaged in the woollen industry and the leather and tanning industry to attend an institution providing special courses of instruction allied to these industries. The Scholarships are of the value of £80, and are tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a second or third year. The successful candidates

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(one in each subject) have taken up courses of instruction at the University of Leeds. For further particulars of the Commercial and Industrial Scholarships see Form S. 190 (Appendices, page 218).

A list of the candidates successful at the examinations for Scholarships offered for competition by the Department will be found in the Appendices, page 239.

(6.)—Drawing and Manual Instruction in Primary Schools.

Dealing with the instruction in Drawing given in Primary Schools not in connection with the National Board, and in which the Science and Art Vote is administered by the Department. Mr. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., the Department's Art Inspector, points out that in most of the schools the classes are too large for efficient teaching. In regard to the character of the work done he says :—

"My general impression, formed from the examinations held during "the year, is that the work in Standards I. and II. shows a considerable "improvement. The freehand from Standard III. upwards shows an im- "provement, but scale and geometrical drawing are still weak as a whole, "though improvement is noticeable in a few schools. Most of the "schools only give the minimum time to drawing, viz., one-and-a-half "hours per week. A few schools give two hours per week.

"A slow improvement is likely to continue in schools where the same "teachers teach the drawing both in the primary and secondary depart- "ments in consequence of the summer course training. I am of opinion, "however, that the general standard of the work cannot reach anything "like a high level under the present conditions, except in a very few "schools."

3.—FISHERIES.

Part I. of the Report of the Fisheries Branch of the Department for the year 1903 was issued in July last, and contains full information in regard to the state of the Irish fisheries and the operations carried on with a view to their protection and development. The appendices to that Report give extensive details of the different classes of fishing pursued.

Sea Fisheries.

The year 1903 was, from the fishermen's point of view, the best, save 1899, of the previous decade.

The mackerel capture showed a considerable improvement, and (including labour) brought in over £200,000. The demand for pickled mackerel in America at the beginning of the season was good, and prices at home were consequently high. A decline took place however later on, and caused some stocks to be left on hand. The trade, too, had to face a difficulty—since happily overcome—in the threatened possibility of the imposition of an import duty on the pickle in which mackerel are packed.

The herring fisheries, though good as regards yield, were not so remunerative as those of the previous year, owing to the fact that the bulk of the take came from those portions of the coast where lower prices ordinarily prevail.

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There was a falling off in the total capture of prime fish, although the trawlers working in the Irish sea met with improved takes of soles. Nearly 25,000 men and boys were employed in 6,235 vessels, of which 376 were first-class. The balance, although rated under the second and third classes, contain a great many sea-going craft. The details point to a tendency to substitute larger for smaller boats.

Instruction in various matters concerning fishing was giveu at certain places; and a few coopers, whose trade had declined owing to failure in demand for butter firkins, were afforded an opportunity of learning the method of making fish barrels of approved pattern.

An instructor was sent to teach a crew in the North of Ireland the method of handling a large herring boat.

Sixteen fishermen unfortunately lost their lives while in pursuit of their calling, and three others while engaged in work other than fishing.

Telegraphic Intelligence.

The system of distributing, by telegraph, to mackerel fishing centres in Ireland, semi-weekly information as to the progress of the industry, has been adopted in regard to the herring fisheries, the stations selected being Burtonport, Mulroy, Buncrana, and Portrush, on the North coast; Portavogie, Ardglass, Kilkeel, Howth and Arklow, on the East coast; Dunmore East, Helvick Head, Kinsale, and Baltimore, on the South coast.

Loans.

The amount of money issued by way of loan to fishermen to enable them to purchase and repair boats and obtain gear, during the year, was nearly £2,700. The bad debts on the Department's fishery loans are exceedingly small.

The work of actually issuing the loans and collecting the repayments, which was formerly carried out by the Board of Works, devolves on the Fisheries Branch as from 1st April, 1904. New rules recently promulgated give the Department greater freedom in meeting applications for fishery loans.

Fishery Piers.

It is to be regretted that legal difficulties have been raised, which, for the present, have in some instances prevented the county authorities from taking advantage of the offers of the Department to render financial and other aid in the construction of piers and harbours. It is to be hoped, however, that this difficulty will be eventually removed.

Marine Superintendence.

During the year under review the cruisers at the disposal of the Department captured four steam trawlers, the skippers of which were prosecuted and fined, respectively, £30 and costs, £5 and costs, £5 and costs, and £100 and costs.

Two herring nets that were found set during prohibited hours off the Donegal coast were seized.

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Inland Fisheries.

Salmon Fisheries.

The upward tendency in the catch of salmon which showed itself in 1902 continued in the season of 1903. The present annual value of the salmon and trout catch is probably between £350,000 and £400,000, of which it is estimated that the net profits of private proprietors would reach to some £60,000, the balance being the amount derived by the public fishermen and employees from the industry. Sixteen of the fishery districts reported an improvement, two no change, and six a decline. In the Waterford district the season was the best for the past twenty-five years, and in the Skibbereen and Dundalk districts the improvement was remarkable. Very large takes of salmon and grilse were made by drift nets fishing at sea off the north and north-west coasts, as many as 160 fish having been taken in one haul, and some boats' crews earning £150 each. The angling reports were, in nearly all cases, most satisfactory. Offences against the fishery laws have, on the whole, diminished, most markedly in regard to that most deadly practice of poisoning rivers by lime and spurge.

Protection: Salmon Fisheries.

The Department contributed to the funds of the Waterford, Dublin, Killarney, Skibbereen, and Drogheda districts, on conditions which seemed suitable in each case; and they also rendered financial aid to the Lough Mask Angling Association. A sum was also allocated for the improvement of the fish passes on the rivers Glyde and Dee, provided certain conditions were locally complied with.

Salmon Hatcheries.

The output of salmon and trout fry from hatcheries was not so large as in the previous year, the total number being approximately 4,800,000 from 24 hatcheries. The decrease was due in many cases to the difficulty in capturing spawners in consequence of the very general prevalence of floods throughout the year, but the conditions of natural spawning were improved by this state of affairs.

Legislation.

The Ulster Electric Power Bill, which was introduced into Parliament in February, 1904, proposed to take water for motive power from the rivers Bann and Erne in such quantities as, in the opinion of the Fisheries Branch, would seriously affect those rivers. Failing to arrive at a suitable arrangement with the promoters, a Departmental Petition against the Bill was lodged. The promoters finally decided to abandon that portion of their scheme affecting the rivers in question.

A Bill was introduced into the House of Lords at the instance of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (England) having for its object the prohibition of the landing of undersized flat fish. The chief aim of the promoters was to protect certain

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fishing grounds in the North Sea; but as it was considered desirable that the measure, if passed, should be applicable to all the coasts of the British Islands, this Department were invited to express their opinion on its provisions before the Select Committee to whom the Bill had been referred. The Chief Inspector of Fisheries was heard accordingly.

The Bill was eventually withdrawn.

Scientific Research.

The work of the Scientific Branch is being successfully carried on, and the second Report of the Scientific Adviser is now in the press, and will appear shortly.

4.—STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

A Bureau of Statistics and Intelligence performs some of the most important functions which can be exercised by a State Department in regard to agriculture, industry, commerce, and education. The growing intensity of foreign competition and the centralisation of the markets of the world render it essential that the latest and fullest information on all matters pertaining to their industry should be at the disposal of our agriculturists and manufacturers, while the publication of full and trustworthy trade statistics is of the first importance in connection with the administrative work of the Department. With the object of effectively fulfilling these purposes, the Department organised a Statistics and Intelligence Branch. The main functions of this Branch are:—

1st. To co-ordinate and centralise the collection, preparation, and publication of the more strictly economic statistics relating to Irish agriculture, fisheries, industries, and trade heretofore divided amongst four distinct Government Departments in Ireland.

2nd. To secure the collection, preparation, and publication of a fresh set of important statistics relating to imports and exports, technical education, rural industries, and allied matters not formerly undertaken by any existing Irish Department.

3rd. To serve as an Intelligence Bureau for the Department, with the duty of editing its publications, and keeping in direct touch with kindred State Departments in other countries and the Colonies, so that Irish farmers and the industrial community generally might be kept abreast of the causes and conditions of the progress and success of their competitors.

4th. To undertake the despatch-work of the Department, with the duty of preparing, editing and issuing a Quarterly *Journal*, the numerous Parliamentary and other Reports, Bulletins, Leaflets, &c., and with the task of issuing these as well as the numerous Schemes, Forms, and miscellaneous publications of the Department.

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1.—Statistics.

Section 2 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, provides, *inter alia*, for the transfer to the Department of "the powers and duties of the Registrar-General for Ireland and the Irish Land Commission, with reference to the collection and pnhlication of statistics relating to agriculture, and of returns of average prices of agricultural produce." The collection and puhlication of the hanking, railway, and shipping statistics of Ireland (hitherto done in the Registrar-General's Office) have also, since the creation of the Department, heen transferred to this Branch of the Department. In pursuance of these duties, the following Reports and Returns were puhlished hy the Branch in the year covered by this Report :—

Two Half-yearly Reports on Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics.

General Abstract of the Acreage under Crops, and the Numbers of Live Stock in Ireland in 1903.

Migratory Agricultural Labourers in 1903.

Extent and Produce of the Crops in 1903.

Detailed Annual Report on the Agricultural Statistics of 1903.

Returns of Prices of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, and Produce sold at certain Markets and Fairs.

Annual Report, for 1903, of Prices of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, and Agricultural Products.

Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, and Annual Returns of Exports and Imports of Animals.

These Reports jointly represent about 700 octavo pages of closely printed text and statistical tahles. It may be stated that over 30,000 of these puhlications were distrihuted by the Department. Efforts are heing constantly made to render these returns more generally interesting and intelligible hy the insertion of charts, diagrams, and maps, illustrating special features, and it is believed that some success has attended these efforts. It has heen remembered, moreover, that a Department such as this must, in some degree, be guided, in its administrative action, by careful analysis of the statistics at its command, and no pains have been spared to secure accuracy and promptness of puhlication. At the same time, it has heen borne in mind that, apart from the intrinsic difficulty of seriously altering methods of collecting and tahulating statistical returns which have heen employed for a great numher of years, there is the obvious danger, in adopting any such course, of breaking the continuity of a series of tahles, and thus minimising their value for purposes of comparison. However, improvements are being gradually introduced as they suggest themselves. A reference to the several reports above mentioned will show the nature of those improvements.

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Regarding the important question of trade statistics for Ireland, to which allusion was made in last year's Report, it may be stated that this Branch undertook the work of collecting these statistics as from the 1st January, 1902, and that they have been regularly collected month by month since. The returns are obtained, in the case of the large majority of Irish ports, from the Port and Harbour authorities, and in the case of certain other ports from sources more or less official.

The compilation of these statistics for the first time, involving as it does, the need of careful classification of the commodities; the ascertaining of values and weights, where these are not given in the returns; the making of an estimate of the actual weights or quantities described by such vague terms as "bags," "sacks," "boxes," "packages," &c., employed in the various branches of trade as technical terms, and varying in quantity, weight, and measure, according to the contents, necessitates a considerable initial expenditure of labour and time which will not be required in the preparation of subsequent returns. The Port and Harbour authorities who are now furnishing returns, are supplying full lists of imports and exports; the figures, given in their first returns, however, can only be regarded as affording a basis for estimating the particular quantities, and in most cases they are unable to provide the data necessary to deduce these figures—such as tares, net weights contained in boxes, barrels, &c.; the separation of commodities grouped under general names, *e.g.*, "groceries," &c. It was accordingly found necessary to correspond direct with the traders, and this has proved a matter of considerable difficulty and delay as the Port and Harbour authorities were reluctant to disclose the names and addresses of the principal exporters and importers. The returns for the year 1902 were found to be most unsatisfactory, and could only be regarded as a basis from which a system of such statistics might be built, and it has been considered advisable to postpone the issue of a report on these statistics, until the figures for the year 1903 are available, and even then it is feared the returns will not be absolutely exhaustive, but every effort will be made to have them as trustworthy and full as possible, and their shortcomings will be carefully pointed out, so that the danger of drawing false inferences from them may be avoided. They will at least be of such a character as to permit of a fair insight into the course and character of Irish sea-borne trade. The returns for many of the ports are only supplied several months after the period to which they refer, and those for the year 1903 were not completed until last July. The figures for some of the ports were then found to be insufficient, as the harbour authorities had been unwilling to supply all the particulars contained in the vessels' manifests and had bulked together important commodities which it was desirable should be separated. It was accordingly found necessary to obtain supplementary returns for these ports—a matter which involved considerable delay.

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II.—Intelligence.

In regard to the intelligence side of the work of this Branch it may be pointed out that a good deal of such work is necessarily occupied in correspondence and enquiries intended for the use of the officials of the Department, and consequently that the actual published output of the Branch represents but a small portion of its labours. Since the Department's last Annual Report was issued five numbers of the official *Journal* of the Department have been published. With a view to extending its sale amongst the class for whom it is primarily intended the price of the *Journal* has been reduced to 6*d*., which is a very low charge for a journal of the kind, considering the amount of matter contained in each issue (180-200 octavo pp.), and the manner in regard to illustration, type, &c., in which it is presented. Each issue of the *Journal* continues to contain special articles on Agricultural, Industrial, and Technical matters, in addition to digests of returns, foreign returns, &c., and an important series of statistical tables. Among the special contributions to the several issues of the *Journal*, may be mentioned the following :—

Technical Education for Bakers and Confectioners, by Principal C. E. Millis.
The Teaching of Boot and Shoe Manufacture, by E. Swaysland.
The Prevention of White Scour in Calves.
The Chemical Industries of Germany.
The Use and Purchase of Manures, by J. L. Duncan.
Special Market Report on the Pickled Mackerel and Herring Trade of the United States, by A. T. Duthie.
Early Potato Growing, by M. G. Wallace.
Art-Craft Classes at the Glasgow School of Art, by F. H. Newberry.
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing, by J. Radcliffe.
The Peat Industry of Schleswig-Holstein, by J. T. Tatlow.
Tuberculosis in Cattle, by Professor M'Weeney.
Shorthorns and Shorthorn Herds in Ireland, by R. Bruce.
The Manufacture of Cement, by C. Spackman.
An Historical Sketch of the Flax-Growing Industry, by A. L. Clark.
The Technical Education of Printers and Lithographers, by C. Harrap.
The Hosiery Industry in Ireland, by J. W. Harrison.
Trout Farming, by Herr S. Jaffé.
Apple Growing for Profit, by F. W. Moore.
A School of Navigation, by J. Bolam.
The Winter Fattening of Cattle.
The Revival of Tillage in Ireland.
Forest Economy and Forest Laws in Foreign Countries.
Glass-making in Germany and Austria.
The Cultivation of the Root Crop.
The Book-producing Trades, by D. Cockerell.
The Manufacture of Peat Fuel, by J. T. Tatlow.
The Purification of Creamery Sewage, by A. Poole Wilson.

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Many of the important articles in the *Journal* are now re-issued and distributed *gratis* in the form of reprints; for instance, the special articles, "The Teaching of Boot and Shoemaking," "Sanitary and Mechanical Engineering," "Technical Education for Bakers and Confectioners," "The Manufacture of Portland Cement," "The Technical Education of Printers," and "A School of Navigation," were thus reprinted and distributed free to those teachers and others particularly interested in the subject treated on.

The dissemination of knowledge amongst farmers by means of leaflets and bulletins forms a very important part of the functions of this Branch. Twenty-one new leaflets were issued during the period covered by this Report on the following subjects :—

Blackleg, Black Quarter, or Blue Quarter.
Flax Seed, 1904.
Poultry Parasites.
Winter Egg Production.
Rearing and Fattening of Turkeys.
Profitable Breeds of Poultry.
The Revival of Tillage in Ireland.
The Liming of Land.
Results of Field Experiments—Barley.
" " " Meadow Hay.
" " " Potatoes.
" " " Mangolds.
" " " Oats.
" " " Turnips.
Permanent Pasture Grasses.
The Rearing and Management of Chickens.
Husk or Hoose in Calves.
Ringworm in Cattle.
Hay Making.
Foul Brood or Bee Pest.
Poultry Fattening.

Bulletins on such subjects as—

The Best Methods of Organisation for Agricultural Co-operation and Credit.
Report on Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Conditions in Denmark.
Some Features of American Education.
The Spectrometer: Its Construction, Adjustment, and Uses.
The Quadrant Electrometer: Its Construction and Uses,

as well as a pamphlet on "The Cultivation of Vegetables," were also issued, and several of the earlier leaflets were re-issued in a revised form. The despatch and distribution of these leaflets and bulletins (over two million leaflets were issued in the year under consideration) continues to be an important part of the duty of the Branch, as from 50,000 to 250,000 copies of each leaflet are now distributed, and the mailing list of the Department contains at present nearly 10,000 individual names. To many of

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these persons large supplies of each leaflet are sent for distribution. The Branch must again acknowledge the valuable co-operation of the Press of Ireland in bringing home to those whom they may concern the lessons of the Department's publications.

During the year a very large number of British, Foreign, and Colonial Reports bearing on agriculture, industries, and allied subjects, were received and classified in the Departmental Reference Library. In addition, all the printed publications of the Department—some of them in Irish—were seen through the Press by officials of this Branch—a duty involving an immense amount of labour in editing, proof-reading, and revision.

In connection with the Irish section of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis, a series of coloured statistical charts, maps and diagrams, devised and prepared by the Statistics Branch, to illustrate the agricultural statistics of Ireland, was sent for exhibition. The aim of the coloured maps is to represent graphically by graduated shadings the distribution of each principal crop and class of live stock in the country. As the statistics upon which the shading of colours was drawn up for each map were compiled by electoral divisions—of which there are some 3,500 in Ireland—it may be stated that probably no statistical charts giving such minute information have been prepared for any other country. The diagrams illustrate graphically the decline of the crop area and the increase in the extent under "grass." These charts and maps were displayed at the St. Louis Exposition, as well as others, including a large map showing by distinctive colourings the various railway systems and the canals, waterways, and lough navigations of Ireland.

5.—VETERINARY.

The Veterinary Branch deals with the business devolving on the Department as the Central Authority in Ireland under the Diseases of Animals Acts. In the discharge of its duties, the Branch prepares such Orders as seem necessary from time to time to give effect to the objects of these Acts. It also supervises the execution and enforcement throughout the country of the Acts and of the Orders issued thereunder, exercising guiding functions in regard to the operations of the Local Authorities and the Police in this connection, as well as acting directly through its own staff, in matters falling more specifically within the province of the Central Authority. As, however, particulars bearing on the work of the Branch are given with considerable fulness in the Annual Report, issued separately, of proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts [see Parliamentary Paper Cd. 2110–1904], it is unnecessary that any detailed statement of a like kind should be introduced here. It will be sufficient, therefore, briefly to touch on some points in the working of the Veterinary Branch for the twelve months to 30th June 1904.

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During this period, the low level to which scheduled contagious diseases among live stock in Ireland had previously been brought has been, on the whole, well maintained, though the statistics on the subject show some fluctuation when compared with those of the preceding year.

In respect of diseases of cattle, the record is trivial in character, only four outbreaks of a single disease, Anthrax, having occurred among such animals.

The comparative absence of serious disease among horses in Ireland is another gratifying feature. In 1903–4 only eight outbreaks of Glanders were recorded, while Parasitic Mange shows a substantial drop of 83 outbreaks, the figures being 236 in 1902-3 and 153 in the succeeding twelve months.

In June, 1903, two cases of Rabies were notified from the province of Connaught. These were apparently of an isolated character, as no similar outbreaks had come to light for over two years previously, and none has since been recorded.

Swine Fever and Sheep Scab are the only scheduled diseases which prevail to any considerable degree in this country; and as regards both diseases the number of outbreaks for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1904, is somewhat in excess of the number reported for the preceding twelve months. The number of outbreaks of Swine Fever in 1902-3 was the lowest on record, and though an increase has to be chronicled in the succeeding twelve months, the total for the latter period does not, as will be seen from the following figures, give ground for discouragement when compared with the average of earlier years :—

Period.	Number of Swine Fever Outbreaks.
12 months ended 30th June, 1898,	342
" " " 1899,	320
" " " 1900,	259
" " " 1901,	236
" " " 1902,	187
" " " 1903,	142
" " " 1904,	192

The outbreaks of Sheep Scab reached a total of 628 in 1903-4. This is an increase of 54 outbreaks over the total for the preceding twelve months, the difference being possibly due to the fact that the climatic conditions during a large portion of the period (1903–4) were generally more favourable for the development of the disease.

Arrangements for the exercise of the additional powers for dealing with Sheep Scab that were conferred by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1903, can, it is hoped, soon be made, the report of the Sheep Dipping Committee appointed in that year having recently been issued. This report is at present under consideration.

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6.—TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped such matters as relate to the Department's functions in connection with—

(1.) The transit of animals.

(2.) The aiding and facilitating of the carriage and distribution of produce.

(3.) Railway rates.

(4.) The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards such articles of food as butter, margarine, and milk.

(5.) The Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893.

(6.) The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

A staff of Travelling Inspectors, consisting of one Superintending Inspector and three other Inspectors, are entirely occupied in the discharge of the duties arising out of the subjects specified in the above subheads (1) to (4).

(1.) Transit of Animals.

The inland transit of animals, as well as the transit by water of animals carried coastwise, is to a very large extent conducted under orders and regulations made in pursuance of the special provisions in the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1903, relating to these matters. The arrangements made by the several railway and shipping companies for dealing with the traffic are supervised by the Travelling Inspection Staff attached to the Veterinary Branch of the Department, particulars of whose work in this respect are detailed in the separate reports published annually by the Department under the Diseases of Animals Acts and laid before Parliament. It is therefore unnecessary now to go over the ground covered by these reports. It may, however, be mentioned that a further important order was made by the Department entitled the Animals Transit and General (Ireland) Amendment Order of 1904, containing additional regulations as to transit, based on recommendations made by Committees that had inquired in past years into the sea and land transit of live stock. These regulations are framed with the object of preventing the conveyance, by rail or on board ship, of cows too close to their period of calving, and of animals unfit in other respects to travel. The Order also provides for certain improvements in the construction and fitting of cattle trucks so as to guard more effectually against unnecessary hardship to animals in transit.

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(2.)—Transit of Produce.

(*a.*) *Butter.*

Inspection.

During the year 1903-4 the Department's Transit Inspection staff devoted much attention to this important question.

Improved Methods.

Their reports are, on the whole, of an encouraging nature, and indicate that a change for the better is taking place in the methods of preparing the packages for the markets, and also in the manner in which the consignments are treated by the Carrying Companies.

It would appear that increasing numbers of consignors of Irish butter are becoming alive to the advantages which are gained by placing the produce on the markets in an attractive condition, especially in view of the keen foreign competition with which Irish butter has now to contend. An improvement was noticed in the class of box used for the conveyance of the butter and the consignments were very frequently enclosed in canvas covers.

Defects, Unsuitable Boxes, &c.

Many instances, however, of the use of boxes constructed of frail material and of which the several parts were badly fitted and insecurely fastened, came under the notice of the Inspectors. In some cases also it was found that the packages presented a soiled appearance. The placing of dirty packages of butter on the markets has not only prejudiced the sale of the particular consignments, but has also tended to retard the success of the butter industry of the country. It was also noticed that adequate precautions were not always taken to protect consignments from injury by rain while being carted to the premises of the Carrying Companies. Representations were made to the consignors in regard to all these matters.

Railway Transit.

In fifty-one cases reports were received from the Department's Inspectors showing, on the part of the employees of the Carrying Companies, improper handling of boxes of butter. In some instances the Inspectors observed that butter was loaded in wagons in which articles likely to affect it injuriously had also been placed, and on a few occasions the use of wagons quite unsuited for the conveyance of butter came under notice.

These matters were brought before the Carrying Companies, and suitable action was taken as regards the persons at fault.

Complaints were from time to time received from traders as to damage sustained by consignments in transit, and in each case the attention of the Company concerned was drawn by the Department to the matter.

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Department's Circular.

A revised circular (a copy of which appears in the Appendix) as to the preparation of consignments of butter for the markets, was issued in the month of March last. In this circular particulars as to the casks, kegs, or boxes considered most suitable for the markets are given.

Refrigerating Arrangements.

Two of the larger Irish railway companies have provided a number of refrigerator vans. In the case of certain other companies, wagons specially constructed with a view to keep the butter cool, are available for the purpose of this traffic.

It appears that in one of the principal butter-making districts refrigerator vans were not frequently used on account of the cost involved in icing the vehicles, but it is now understood that arrangements have been made which should result in the vans being more extensively utilised in future seasons.

At least six steamers in which butter is conveyed from Ireland to Great Britain have been fitted with refrigerating plant. Four of these steamers trade from the port of Cork, and two from Waterford. In some other instances the compartments in which butter was placed on the vessels during the summer were provided with tubs containing block ice, and it was observed at one of the British ports that ice so carried was subsequently transferred to refrigerator railway vans, in which the butter was conveyed to the markets.

Delays in Transit.

Between June, 1903, and August, 1904, twenty-seven complaints of delays in transit were received by the Department. Inquiry was made into each complaint. A summary of the complaints and of the result of the inquiries is given in the Appendices, pages 352 *et seq.*

In reply to a communication addressed by the Department to the London and North-Western Railway Company relative to complaints as to the delivery of butter sent from Ireland to certain places in the South of England, the Company stated that they had made arrangements for the transference of the consignments at Broad-street Station, London, instead of at Camden, the ordinary point of transfer. This arrangement would, it was anticipated, afford quicker delivery of the goods.

It has been represented to the Department by one of the large English Carrying Companies that if consignors in Ireland arranged to send butter in larger quantities so as to ensure through trucks to destination, the railway company would be in a far better position to provide a much quicker transit than is possible under existing circumstances.

Home and Foreign Produce.

The arrangements in force for the conveyance of farming products from Ireland to Great Britain are not infrequently compared unfavourably with the facilities provided in the case of such products brought to Great Britain

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from foreign countries. It may, however, be mentioned that the circumstances affecting the conveyance of agricultural produce to Great Britain from foreign countries and from Ireland are not by any means similar. In the case of Denmark, for instance, cargoes of butter and eggs arrive at the British ports on specified days in each week, and, as the consignments are large, special arrangements can conveniently be made for dealing with the cargoes, and for a rapid train service to the markets. The task of supervising transit in such circumstances is not one of much difficulty. On the other hand, the consignments sent from Ireland are, usually, comparatively small, and are forwarded daily over so many routes, and by so many different trains and steamers that no little difficulty is involved in the supervision of the traffic.

Shipping Companies' Arrangements.

Shipping companies, it is reported, are causing increased care to be exercised in the work of loading and unloading. In some instances the butter is placed in crates and hoisted on board the steamers, and it remains in these crates during the sea portion of the journey. This plan obviates the risk of injury to the packages through the pressure of slings, when they are being placed on or taken from the vessels.

Inquiries in Great Britain.

Two of the Transit Inspectors of the Department were engaged for a considerable time during the year in Great Britain in making inquiries as to the conditions under which Irish produce arrives at the British markets, and, through the courtesy of the Carrying Companies, they were afforded opportunities of obtaining definite information as to the treatment to which consignments of butter are subjected at the ports and on the lines of railways in Great Britain.

At some of the ports, where large quantities of butter are transferred from the ships to the railways, it was noticed that coopers are employed to repair any boxes or other packages which may have received injuries; and it was also observed that on certain railways, refrigerator vans are provided in some instances for the conveyance of butter from the ports to the principal centres of distribution. The Inspectors were instructed, when in Great Britain, to obtain interviews with the leading provision merchants in the districts to which Irish butter is largely despatched, and to ascertain their opinions as to any improvements that might be effected in the condition of the produce. The merchants interviewed bore testimony to the improvement which is taking place in the methods of packing the butter for the markets, especially as regards the class of box, &c., which is being used, and they stated that claims for damages during transit were very much reduced as a result of the improved methods of packing, and the extra care taken by the Carrying Companies. The butter

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itself was stated to be, on the whole, of a better and more uniform quality, though complaint was made that it oftentimes was found to contain excessive moisture. It was mentioned that if creamery managers generally were to extract as much moisture as possible from their butter, it would find a better place in the market than at present. Special attention was directed to the objectionable practice of some Irish creamery managers in holding over the produce in the hope of getting better prices. Further, it was urged that ice was not sufficiently used at Irish creameries.

The merchants made reference also to the fact that a supply of Irish butter could be obtained only during a portion of the year. The comparatively small quantity of butter despatched from this country in winter renders it necessary for merchants to make arrangements for a supply of foreign butter during that season. This is a great disadvantage to the Irish butter industry, inasmuch as the trade in Irish butter which is built up in summer is, to a large degree, lost in winter, and if regained the following summer, is done so oftentimes only by selling at a comparatively low price.

The remedy, as pointed out in the Department's Report for 1902-3 seems to lie in the extension of winter dairying in Ireland.

(*b.*) *Eggs.*

Inspection. Action similar to that already described with regard to the transit of butter was taken during the year with respect to the egg traffic.

The Inspectors report that evidence is not wanting to indicate that, on the whole, egg cases of a better class, and packing material of a superior description, are used to a greater extent than formerly. There is, however, still much room for improvement in these matters. The number of consignors and exporters of eggs in Ireland is very large, and it is by no means an easy task to secure the general adoption of those improved methods of preparing the produce for transit, which are necessary if the Irish egg trade is to maintain its proper place in the markets.

Unsuitable Boxes and Packing Materials. In not a few instances, eggs sent to important centres of distribution in Great Britain are packed in boxes constructed of such flimsy materials and so badly put together that it is difficult to expect that such boxes could reach their destinations without damage to their contents. Unsuitable packing materials, such as musty or damp hay and straw are still not infrequently used, and, in many instances which came under the notice of the Inspectors, not only were the eggs insufficiently covered by the packing material, but they could easily be pilfered through the wide openings in the cases.

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Representations to Consignors.

When such matters are reported to the Department by their Inspectors, representations are made to the consignors in the hope of bringing about an improvement. It is obviously of much consequence to the Irish egg trade that consignments should present a scrupulously clean and neat appearance on arrival at the markets, and that every care should be taken to avoid the use of old and rickety cases. The Inspectors have had several interviews with exporters of eggs, and have strongly impressed on them the necessity that exists for properly preparing the consignments for the market, in order to be able to compete, on at least equal terms, with the foreign exporter.

Careless handling of Cases of Eggs.

Reports have, on different occasions, been received from the Inspectors as to careless handling of cases of eggs when being delivered to the railway companies. Consignors would do well to caution their employees against "upending" the cases during the process of transfer at the railway premises, and to instruct them to be careful to keep the cases in a horizontal position. The Department have frequently called the attention of consignors to this matter. Some of the railway companies, it is understood, have instructed their servants to prevent, as far as may be practicable, carters from handling the boxes in this careless manner.

The Inspectors reported several instances of carelessness in the treatment of the consignments whilst in charge of the Carrying Companies; and in each instance a communication was sent by the Department to the Company concerned. It is satisfactory to learn from the Inspectors' reports that there is a general improvement in the manner in which the employees of the Carrying Companies handle the consignments.

Inquiries in Great Britain.

Officers of the Department's Inspection Staff were instructed to ascertain the views of egg merchants in Great Britain as to the circumstances which affect the sale of Irish eggs in the British markets, and they report that the merchants interviewed complained of badly constructed cases and defective methods of packing—matters which had already come under the notice of the Inspectors. It was considered that some of the Irish egg cases were not of sufficient length to allow of packing material being properly used at their ends. The despatch of eggs in a dirty condition to the markets was also mentioned as adversely affecting the Irish trade; and the absence of a general system of grading, it was said, places the Irish eggs at a disadvantage in the British markets. A suggestion was made by the merchants that the adoption of a more systematic collection of Irish eggs might do much towards insuring that the consignments should reach the markets in a fresh and more saleable condition.

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Handling of Eggs at Ports.

The Inspectors took notice of the methods adopted at the English ports for landing consignments of eggs, and they were enabled to witness the arrangements for dealing with the traffic on some of the larger railways in Great Britain. In almost every instance they hear testimony to the more careful handling of the consignments hy the Companies. In the case of one of the Shipping Companies it was ascertained that the superintendence of the loading and unloading of the eggs is assigned to a special officer, who is also charged with the duty of seeing that the holds of the ships are maintained at a proper temperature, and that the hoxes are forwarded as rapidly as practicable from the port of deharkation.

Alleged Sales of Foreign Eggs as Irish.

Representations have been made to the Department as to the alleged existence of a practice of placing foreign eggs in Irish cases, so that the eggs might he sold as of Irish origin. In any specific instance of the kind in which the evidence available warrants such a course the Department will he prepared to take action with a view to legal proceedings against the offenders.

(*c.*) *Fowl.*

Crates.

It appears that unsuitahle crates are still at times used to convey fowl to the markets, and that overcrowding of the compartments of the crates not infrequently takes place.

Consignors should he careful to see that the crates are properly suhdivided, that they afford sufficient head room, and that the compartments are not overcrowded. The crates should be substantially and securely made, and should not have too many tiers. Large high crates are handled with difficulty by the carriers, unless a crane is available.

(*d.*) *Fruit.*

During the season the Inspectors observed the arrangements made for dealing with the fruit traffic at the principal railway stations from which consignments are despatched, and also witnessed the handling of packages containing fruit when being placed on the steamships for export to Great Britain.

In addition to garden fruit, comparatively large quantities of blackberries and other wild fruit were forwarded to the markets in Great Britain during the year.

The Inspectors report that apples are frequently exported from Ireland in bags containing about 2 cwt. each. Such a method of packing apples cannot be regarded as satisfactory, as it is ohvious that in handling consignments of fruit prepared for transit in bags the risk of damage to the contents is considerable.

Barrels are, it appears, not infrequently used in the conveyance of fruit forwarded from this country, and it would be of advantage if an extension took place in this mode of preparing

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fruit for transit. It may be mentioned that barrels are mainly used for the carriage of foreign fruit sent to Great Britain.

(*e.*) *Fish.*

The Inspectors took every opportunity that presented itself of witnessing the manner in which consignments of fish were handled by the servants of the railway and steamship companies. It appears that fish boxes are now very generally fitted with rope handles, an arrangement which should much facilitate the work of dealing with the consignments when being transferred from the railway vehicles to the steamships.

Representations were made to the Department respecting the losses incurred by persons engaged in the fish trade of a certain inland district, owing to the non-delivery of consignments of fish at Billingsgate in time for the early market. Inquiry was made into the matter, and the circumstances were specially brought under the notice of the forwarding company. Subsequently, the reported delays were made the subject of an interview in Great Britain between one of the Transit Inspectors and certain officers of the railway company on whose line the traffic was conveyed. Assurances were given that every effort would be made to obviate the cause of complaint.

(*f.*) *Milk and Cream.*

The milk traffic over railways in this country appears to be considerable. Rather large quantities of skimmed milk are sent to Glasgow from the North of Ireland. The traffic in cream to Great Britain is comparatively small.

Large strong cans are as a rule used for the conveyance by rail of milk or cream. Some instances came under notice in which cans of sufficient strength were not used, the result being damage to the cans and loss of their contents.

(*g.*) *Pork and Bacon.*

A considerable traffic in pork is carried on, principally in the North of Ireland. The Inspectors report any cases observed by them of the conveyance of pork in uncleansed wagons, or of its unsatisfactory treatment during transit; and in each instance the matter is brought under the notice of the Carrying Company concerned.

The traffic in bacon, which is to a large extent of an export character, has also received the attention of the inspection staff. When being exported, Irish bacon is generally enclosed in canvas; while boxes or barrels are usually used for the conveyance of foreign bacon sent into Great Britain or this country.

3. Railway Rates.

Complaints as to Rates.

During the period under review, several complaints of a more or less specific character were received from traders and others in respect of rates charged for the conveyance of agricultural produce, &c., but no occasion arose for the appearance of the Department under Section 17 (1) of

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the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, as complainant "on behalf of persons aggrieved in reference to any matter (other than a matter affecting the Postmaster-General) which the Railway and Canal Commissioners have jurisdiction to hear and determine." These complaints were in respect of the carriage of butter, eggs, preserved fruit, bacon, cattle, sheep, pollard, cabbage, potatoes, hides, dead fowl, potato spraying material, dressed limestone, &c., &c.

Action of Department.

Every complaint was investigated, and in connection with these investigations the Inspectors of the Department had a large number of interviews with the complainants and other interested persons, as well as with railway and steamship officials. Representations were made to the Carrying Companies concerned in all cases where, on inquiry, it was considered that such a course could properly be adopted.

A summary of the results of the action taken by the Department in regard to complaints between the 1st April, 1900, and the 31st July, 1904, will be found at pages 358 *et seq.*, in the Appendices to this Report. Cases in which correspondence is still proceeding are not included in the summary.

It does not appear that consignors of produce, before forwarding their goods, take sufficient care in all cases to inform themselves as to the arrangements and facilities for conveying the consignments to their destinations, and as misunderstandings may arise in consequence, consignors would be well advised in all cases to obtain, as far as is practicable, particulars of the rates which apply to the conveyance of their goods from the stations at which they book, and also to make it clear by what route they intend their produce to be conveyed.

Under Section 14 of the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, every railway company is required to keep at each of its stations a book or books showing every rate for the time being charged for the carriage of traffic, other than passengers and their luggage, from that station to any place to which the company books, including any rates charged under any special contract, and every such book shall, during all reasonable hours, be open to the inspection of any person without the payment of any fee.

Rates on Foreign and Home Produce.

The attention of the Department has on several occasions been called to the rates charged for the conveyance of foreign produce to the British markets as compared with the rates which apply to Irish produce carried to these places. It should, however, be remembered that traffic can be conveyed by sea at a cheaper rate than by railway, but apart from this consideration, the foreign consignments carried on given occasions are, as a rule, so much larger than the consignments which are generally conveyed from this country,

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that special arrangements can he made for the foreign goods which would not be admissible iu the case of Irish produce as at present consigned.

The British and Irish Railway Companies frequently offer to convey large quantities of home produce at lower rates than those which are charged when like goods are consigned in small quantities.

In view of this fact, and of the keen competition with which Irish produce has to contend in the British markets, consignors might usefully take into consideration the question of effecting improvements in the organisation of the delivery of the consignments to the Carrying Companies. If instead of the despatch of his produce hy each consignor regardless of the time when other consignors in the same area are forwarding like merchandise to the same market, such consignors were to arrange to deliver the bulk of the goods for conveyance hy certain trains on a specified day, it might be practicable for tbe Companies to make provision for more rapid transit, and, provided the consignments were sufficiently large, the adoption of the suggested course should allow of more favourahle rates being put into operation in respect of the traffic.

Consignment in Bulk.

4. Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

For the purposes of these Acts the expression "food" is defined to include every article used for food or drink hy man, other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food; and it also includes flavouring matters and condiments; while the term "drug" includes medicine for internal or external use. The duty of providing for the execution of these statutes in Ireland devolves upon the local authority empowered to appoint an analyst for the purposes of the Acts. Under Section 10 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, the power of appointing an analyst was vested in the grand jnry of every county and town council of every horough. By Section 4 of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, the powers and duties of the grand juries are, with the exception of certain specified business, transferred to the County Councils · while, under section 34 of the Act of 1875, the term "horough" is defined, as regards the application of the Act to Ireland, to mean any horough suhject to the Act for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland, 3 and 4 Vict., ch. 108. The six county horoughs and the five boroughs of Clonmel, Drogheda. Kilkenny, Sligo, and Wexford come under this Act. The local authorities entrusted with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are required to put into force the powers with which they are vested, so as to provide proper securities for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition, and to direct their officers to take samples for analysis.

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Working of the Acts in the Counties.

The Councils of the thirty-three administrative counties have appointed more than 500 members of the Royal Irish Constabulary for the purpose of the enforcement of the statutes. In thirty-two of the counties members of the Royal Irish Constabulary are exclusively employed as food inspectors, while in the remaining county one local officer, in addition to the members of the Constabulary, discharges inspectorial duties under the Acts. Copies of the reports furnished quarterly to the local authorities by the analysts are supplied to the Department; and in the light of the information contained in these reports, the Department are often enabled to determine the measures which can he most effectively adopted to assist the local authorities in having the Acts more vigorously enforced. The Department's Inspectors have had many interviews in this connection with local officials with beneficial results.

In certain districts it appears to have been the practice to take the majority of samples for analysis in the last few weeks of each quarter of the year. This was, ohviously, not the most effective means of securing a due enforcement of the statutes. The Department anticipate that, as a result of their intervention, satisfactory arrangements will be made in future for the more general distribution over the entire year of the work of taking samples.

When the returns as to the working of the Acts for the year 1902 are compared with the returns which relate to the subsequent year, it will be observed that while in the former period 2,916 samples of butter, 78 samples of margarine, 316 samples of cheese, 6 samples of margarine cheese, and 4,791 samples of milk were taken in the thirty-three administrative counties for analysis, during the latter period 3,216 samples of butter, 72 of margarine, 490 of cheese, 1 of margarine cheese, and 4,861 of milk were suhmitted from these areas to the public analysts. Increases have taken place in the numbers of samples of butter, cheese, and milk, and decreases in the numbers of samples of margarine and margarine cheese. The table given hereunder shows, in respect of the year 1903, the numbers of samples taken for analysis in each county, the numbers of prosecutions instituted, the numbers of convictions obtained, and the penalties imposed.

TABLE

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County.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Antrim,	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armagh,	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	62	1	1	0 16 6	2	1	1	0 17 0
Cavan,	100	1	1	0 16 6	–	–	–	–
Clare,	145	1	1	0 11 0	4	–	–	–
Cork,	182	1	–	–	5	–	–	–
Donegal,	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Down,	57	–	–	–	1	1	1	0 1 6
Dublin,	199	9	7	25 5 0	17	8	8	8 2 0
Fermanagh,	24	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Galway,	115	3	3	1 14 11	5	–	–	–
Kerry,	168	4	4	0 3 6	–	–	–	–
Kildare,	89	1	1	1 11 6	1	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	111	1	1	0 12 7	1	–	–	–
King's,	100	–	–	–	8	2	2	0 10 0
Leitrim,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	304	5	5	4 1 4	6	–	–	–
Londonderry,	102	3	2	0 2 1	1	1	1	0 1 0
Longford,	15	1	1	0 2 6	–	–	–	–
Louth,	56	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mayo,	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meath,	113	3	2	5 0 6	2	–	–	–
Monaghan,	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's,	98	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Roscommon,	61	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Sligo,	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary (N.R.),	146	1	1	0 10 0	4	–	–	–
Tipperary (S.R.)	33	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Tyrone,	285	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	192	7	4	0 12 6	–	–	–	–
Westmeath,	56	1	1	2 0 0	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	60	–	–	–	4	1	1	1 5 0
Wicklow,	146	2	1	5 0 0	2	1	1	1 11 6
Total,	3,216	46	36	49 0 5	72	15	15	12 8 0

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Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk			
No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	119	20	14	15 16 6
21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	9	9	11 13 6
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	3	3	2 6 9
83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	4	4	7 16 3
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	130	8	6	7 7 0
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	810	68	55	46 9 3½
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	9	6	3 6 0
49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	109	8	7	9 13 0
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	513	24	23	47 8 6
6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	1	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	167	15	15	18 11 0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	8	7	5 13 6
26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	3	2	1 11 6
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	248	4	4	3 11 0
10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	1	1	0 12 6
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	3	3	2 8 0
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	713	19	11	5 6 5
16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	11	5	5	0 19 6
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	10	10	3 9 0
1	–	–	–	–		–	–	36	1	1	0 0 1
4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75	6	4	1 6 6
23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	4	3	2 1 0
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	99	11	11	12 1 6
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	3	–	–
16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	213	6	5	4 10 2
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	146	7	6	6 14 0
74	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	114	16	11	6 10 6
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	4	4	0 18 7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	1	1	0 2 6
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	4	4	6 19 0
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	100	3	3	5 3 0
490	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4,861	292	238	240 10 0

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Working of the Acts in the Boroughs.

For the purposes of the administration of the Acts, Inspectors not belonging to the police forces are employed by the local authorities of the Boroughs of Belfast, Clonmel, Drogheda, Dublin, Kilkenny, and Londonderry. In Cork, Sligo, and Wexford the local authorities have entrusted the duty of enforcing the statutes to members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and in the remaining Boroughs of Limerick and Waterford the services of local officers as well as of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary are utilised. In the year 1903, 944 samples of butter, 73 samples of margarine, 37 samples of cheese, and 3,363 samples of milk

Borough.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Belfast,	279	7	6	17 0 0	50	–	–	–
Clonmel,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	60	4	4	1 16 0	5	–	–	–
Drogheda,	11	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Dublin,	265	22	20	32 10 6	3	–	–	–
Kilkenny,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	242	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Londonderry,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sligo,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Waterford,	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	32	–	–	–	2	1	1	0 5 0
TOTAL,	944	33	30	101 6 6	73	1	1	0 5 0

Department's Action.

The Department are empowered under Sections 2 and 24 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, to direct an officer to procure for analysis samples of any article of food in relation to any matter appearing to the Department to affect the general interests of agriculture; and with a view to render assistance to local authorities in their efforts to secure the sale of certain articles of food in a pure and genuine condition, a special officer has been employed by the Department to obtain samples of butter and margarine for analytical purposes. Much success has attended the work of this officer. For a period of three months in 1903, a second officer was engaged in the work of taking samples. During the year 1902, 690 samples of butter and 32 samples of margarine were obtained for analysis in four of the boroughs and in the thirty-three administrative counties. Offences were committed in connection with the sale of 45 of these samples, prosecutions were instituted in respect of 33 samples, convictions were obtained in 24 cases, and penalties totalling £30 0*s*. 10*d*. were imposed. In the year 1903, 878 samples of butter were taken and 14 samples of margarine. The results of the analysis of the samples were in each case communicated to the local authorities, in whom is vested the power of causing proceedings to be

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were obtained for analysis within the boroughs, while in the year 1902, the numbers of samples of butter, margarine, cheese, and milk submitted for analysis stood at 871, 34, 18, and 2,670 respectively. A marked increase has taken place in the number of each of the articles submitted for analysis in the year under review as compared with the previous year—a circumstance which may he regarded as affording evidence of the desire of the local authorities to protect the consumer against fraudulent transactions in those articles of food. Particulars respecting samples taken during the year 1903 in each horough, prosecutions instituted, convictions and penalties, will he found in the following table :—

Cheese.				Margarine-Cheese.				Milk.			
No. of Samples taken	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d				£ s. d.
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	75	69	123 11 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	332	31	26	30 0 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,828	66	61	194 6 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	1	2 0 0
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	8	7	2 8 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	2	2	3 1 0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2	2	0 0 7
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,363	185	168	355 6 9

taken as if the analysis had been made at their instance. The local authorities caused prosecutions to be instituted in 16 cases, convictions were secured in 12 instances and penalties amounting to £17 5*s*. 10*d*. imposed. In one case in which particulars as to infringements of the labelling clauses of the Margarine Act, 1887, in connection with the sale of a sample of margarine to the Department's officer were communicated to the local authority concerned, that hody determined not to proceed against the trader. When the Department learned the decision of the local authority, they empowered their officer to execute and enforce the provisions of the statute as regards the sale of the sample in question. Proceedings were accordingly instituted against the trader, a conviction was secured, and penalties were imposed. Although considerably larger numbers of samples were taken for analysis during the year 1903 than during the previous year, the number of samples in respect of which statutory offences were committed fell from 45 in the year 1902 to 32 in the year under review. The reduced number of offences, viewed in conjunction with the increased number of samples, may perhaps be taken as affording an indication of the better observance of the laws which apply to the sale of these articles.

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The subjoined table shows the distribution of the samples taken by the Department's officers, and the prosecutions, convictions, and penalties :—

Boroughs and Counties in which Samples were obtained by Department's Officers.	Butter.				Margarine.			
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.
Boroughs.								
Clonmel,	4	–	–	–	1	1	1	0 17 0
Drogheda,	9	–	–	–	1	1	1	1 6 6
Kilkenny,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wexford,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counties.								
Antrim,	33	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armagh,	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carlow,	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cavan,	17	–	–	–	1	1	1	1 16 6
Clare,	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cork,	75	1	1	1 7 0	–	–	–	–
Down,	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dublin,	74	–	–	–	2	2	1	6 0 0
Galway,	43	–	–	–	4	2	2	1 18 0
Kerry,	42	1	1	0 6 0	1	1	–	–
Kildare,	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's,	31	–	–	–	1	1	1	1 0 0
Leitrim,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Limerick,	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Londonderry,	38	–	–	–	1	1	1	0 2 0
Longford,	27	1	1	0 2 0	–	–	–	–
Louth,	16	–	–	–	1	1	1	0 13 6
Mayo,	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Meath,	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monaghan,	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Queen's,	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary (N.R.),	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tipperary (S.R.),	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tyrone,	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westmeath,	26	1	–	–	1	1	1	2 14 4
Wexford,	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wicklow,	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	878	5	3	1 15 0	14	12	10	16 7 10

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Margarine, Registration of Premises.

Every manufactory of margarine or margarine cheese, and any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine cheese is carried on, must be registered with the local authority in such manner as the Local Government Board for Ireland may direct, and each registration must be notified to the Department by the local authority. Any officer of the Department is empowered to enter at all reasonable times any manufactory of margarine or margarine cheese, and to inspect any process of manufacture therein, and to take samples for analysis. In the Department's Report for the year 1902-3, it appeared that the numbers of premises registered for the manufacture of margarine or margarine cheese, and for wholesale dealings in these articles, stood at 9 and 137 respectively. The premises were registered with the local authorities of twenty-two administrative areas—ten boroughs and twelve counties. On the 1st April last the number of premises registered as being utilised for wholesale transactions in margarine and margarine cheese had fallen to 122, while a reduction of one had taken place in the total number of registered manufactories. Seven manufactories of margarine are registered, and only one manufactory of margarine cheese. Formerly two manufactories of the latter substance were registered, but in one case margarine cheese has ceased to be manufactured. The consumption of margarine cheese in this country is not considerable, and is, it seems, mainly confined to the counties in the north-east of Ulster.

In many of the premises registered for wholesale transactions in margarine, a trade in butter and other provisions is also carried on, the sale of margarine being merely an adjunct to the other business of the trader. Butter is also made in certain premises registered for the manufacture of margarine. A few cases in which persons apparently engaged in wholesale transactions in margarine had neglected to apply to the local authority for a certificate of registration, came under the notice of the Department's officers. The Inspectors to whom is assigned the duty of examining the registers kept at the premises of manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in margarine and margarine cheese, have also drawn attention to cases in which premises have ceased to be utilised for wholesale dealings in margarine and margarine cheese. The local authority concerned is in every instance apprised of such failure to register the premises or of the non-utilisation of the premises for wholesale dealings, and the issue of a new certificate, or the cancelling of an existing certificate, follows. As a result of this revision the Department's register of premises at any particular time may be regarded as containing only entries of those premises in which sales actually take place, or in which the registration is effected merely as a precautionary measure.

The administrative areas in which the registrations have been effected, together with the number of manufactories or

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wholesale dealers' premises registered in each area, are given in the following table :—

Borough or County in which Registrations have been effected.	No. of Premises Registered for Wholesale Dealings in Margarine or Margarine-Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine-Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast,	50	-	-
Clonmel,	1	1	-
Cork,	11	-	-
Drogheda,	1	-	-
Dublin,	34	1	-
Limerick,	6	2	-
Londonderry,	5	-	-
Sligo	1	-	-
Waterford,	3	-	-
Wexford,	1	-	-
COUNTY.			
Antrim,	-	-	1
Armagh,	1	-	-
Down,	1	-	-
Dublin,	1	1	-
Fermanagh,	1	-	-
Galway,	1	-	-
Kerry,	1	-	-
Louth,	1	-	-
Tipperary, S.R.,	1	-	-
Waterford,	-	1	-
Westmeath,	1	-	-
Wexford,	-	1	-
Total,	122	7	1

Register, Inspection by Department's Officers.

Manufacturers of and wholesale dealers in margarine or margarine cheese are required to keep a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of these substances sent out from the manufactory or place of business. Periodical visits are paid by the Department's Transit Inspectors to the premises of these manufacturers or wholesale dealers, with the object of ascertaining if the registers are kept properly posted up to date. Communications are addressed to the offenders in every instance in which any irregularities in the manner of keeping these registers are reported by the Inspectors. In no instance, however, have the irregularities been such as to necessitate the institution of legal proceedings. Comparatively few cases of failure to keep the register in the prescribed manner were reported to the Department during the year.

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Sampling during Transit.

On more than one occasion the Department have been urged to direct their officers to take samples of butter, for analytical purposes, during transit to the markets. There is no authority given for such procedure under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. By Sec. 8 of the Margarine Act, 1887, it is provided that margarine shall, whenever forwarded by any public conveyance, be duly consigned as margarine, and power is given to procure samples for analysis if there is reason to believe that the provisions of the Act are infringed on this behalf, to examine and take samples from any package, and ascertain, if necessary, by submitting the same to be analysed, whether an offence against the Act has been committed. It may be mentioned that the term "margarine," as used in the Act, means all substances, whether compounds or otherwise, prepared in imitation of butter, and whether mixed with butter or not.

Water in Butter.

Various representations have from time to time been made to the Department as to the percentage of water that should be allowed in butter. In the year 1901 a Departmental Committee was appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain and the Vice-President of this Department, to inquire and report as to what regulations, if any, might with advantage be made under Section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, for determining, amongst other things, what proportion of water in any sample of butter should, for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, raise a presumption, until the contrary was proved, that the butter was not genuine. The Committee, having fully considered the evidence given by a large number of witnesses, recommended the adoption of a 16 per cent. limit, and the Department gave effect to this recommendation by the issue, on the 23rd April, 1902, of the Sale of Butter (Ireland) Regulations, 1902, Article 1 of which is as follows :—

> "Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter "exceeds sixteen per cent., it shall be presumed for the "purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to "1899, until the contrary is proved, that the butter is not "genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water "therein."

Bottles for use in Sampling.

With the object of securing uniformity of procedure in the collection and retention of samples of butter taken for analysis, a memorandum containing recommendations as to the kind of bottle that should be used for the samples, and as to the manner in which the portions of each sample should be dealt with, was prepared in August, 1903, and arrangements made for its distribution among the officers concerned. A copy of this memorandum is printed in the Appendices, page 368.

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Time Limit for Prosecutions.

Section 19 (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, provides that when any article of food or drug has been purchased for test purposes, any prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect of the sale thereof shall not be instituted after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase. In a case which was brought before the Wiltshire magistrates for an offence under Section 6 of the Act of 1875, and in which the summons was not served within twenty-eight days from the sale, the summons was dismissed on the ground that the time from which the institution of the prosecution was to be calculated was the date of the service of the summons, and not that of the laying of the information. The question of the proper construction of Section 19 (1) of the Act was involved in this decision, and the matter was argued before the Court of King's Bench on a case stated by the magistrates. The Court of King's Bench held that a prosecution is instituted under the Act by the laying of an information, and the issue of a summons, and not by the service of the summons.

5. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893.

The system of itinerant instruction which has been in operation in several counties under the Department's agricultural schemes has, it appears, produced in the minds of farmers a more just appreciation of the value of analyses, and in many instances samples of manures and feeding stuffs have been sent for analytical examination to the Department's offices. The Department, it may be mentioned, do not undertake the analysis of such articles generally, but in certain cases they have caused analyses to be made with a view to obtain more detailed information regarding the quality of the manures and feeding stuffs sold in this country.

While it would seem that there is a growing desire on the part of agriculturists in Ireland to satisfy themselves that the fertilisers and feeding stuffs purchased by them are of the quality represented at the time of sale, it must be admitted that they avail themselves only to a limited extent of the opportunity afforded by the statute in the matter of sending samples for analysis to the district analysts. District analysts under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act are, in Ireland, the analysts appointed for counties and boroughs under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Farmers are often unwilling to carry out fully the regulations which relate to the taking of samples, and in some cases it is possible that the payment of a fee to the district analyst acts as a deterrent to the Act being put into operation. Again, farmers seem to be unwilling to institute proceedings against vendors in cases where the manures or feeding stuffs are found not up to the quality guaranteed. Suggestions have been made with regard to an alteration of the procedure under the Act. As, however, the Act applies to Great Britain as well as to Ireland, the details of any amending statute would have to be considered in relation to both countries. A Committee was appointed in July, 1903, by the Board

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of Agriculture and Fisheries, to inquire into the working of the Act in Great Britain, and to report whether any, and, if so, what further measures can with advantage be taken for the better protection of vendors and purchasers of the articles to which the Act applies. The report of the Committee was presented to Parliament last month (February, 1905).

District Analysts' Returns.

In the year 1902 the quarterly returns furnished to the Department by the several district analysts showed that samples were submitted for analytical examination from eighteen (seventeen counties and one borough) out of the forty-four administrative areas. From the counties, seventy-eight samples of fertilisers and forty-one of feeding stuffs were submitted, and from the borough, three samples of feeding stuffs. In the year 1903 a marked increase took place in the number of samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs sent for analysis. From eighteen counties one hundred and seventy samples of fertilisers and eighty-one samples of feeding stuffs were submitted, and from one borough, two samples of fertilisers. In twenty-five administrative areas no effective local effort seems to have been made to put the Act into operation. The following table indicates the areas from which the samples were submitted, and the number sent from each area :—

Borough or County.	No. of Samples Analysed in the year 1903.	
	Fertilisers.	Feeding Stuffs.
BOROUGH.		
Limerick,	2	—
COUNTY.		
Armagh,	1	—
Cavan,	10	—
Cork,	30	28
Down,	28	16
Fermanagh,	3	—
Kildare,	7	17
Kilkenny,	4	3
Longford,	3	—
Louth,	7	—
Mayo,	5	—
Meath,	5	—
Queen's,	7	8
Roscommon,	5	—
Sligo,	19	—
Tipperary (N.R.),	3	—
Tipperary (S.R.),	6	—
Wexford,	9	8
Wicklow,	18	1
Total,	172	81

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Action of Local Authorities.

In accordance with the suggestion made by the Department in their circular of October, 1901, as to the establishment of a definite system of sampling fertilisers and feeding stuffs in each county, the Committees of twenty-four counties made provision in their agricultural schemes for the enforcement of the statute during the year 1903-4. A sum of £27 was the amount allocated in the greater number of counties for the purpose mentioned, but in one county, Cork, in which the most praiseworthy activity has been displayed by the Committee in the administration of the Act, a sum of £100 was allocated.

Prosecutions. Certificates.

In accordance with Section 7 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act a prosecution for an offence under that Act may be instituted by the person aggrieved, by the council of a county or borough, or by any body or association authorised in that behalf by the Department. In the case, however, of an offence under Section 3 of the Act, proceedings cannot be instituted by the person aggrieved or by any body or association except on a certificate by the Department that there is reasonable ground for the prosecution.

It may be well to mention some particulars of two of the cases in which certificates under Section 7 of the Act were issued by the Department, and in which some points of interest arose.

On the 25th September, 1903, the Secretary to the Cork County Committee of Agriculture purchased from a trader in Skibbereen, a bag of XXX Grass Manure, which was guaranteed to contain from 35 to 37 per cent. of soluble phosphate, and 5 per cent. of potash salts. On analysis the percentage of soluble phosphate in the manure was found to be 32·75, while the percentage of potash stood at 0·12.

Application for authority to institute proceedings was made to the Department by the Committee, and on the 17th November, 1903, a certificate giving the desired authority was issued. When the case came on for hearing at Skibbereen Petty Sessions on the 2nd December, 1903, the solicitor for the defence contended that the samples had not been taken in accordance with the regulations as to sampling under the Act, as the samples had been taken from one bag only, it being requisite under Regulation 14 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899, to select for sampling two bags or packages when the quantity of the fertiliser does not exceed 1 ton. The quantity purchased in this case amounted to 2 cwt. The Court held the view that the samples were not properly taken, and dismissed the case. Application was then made to the Court to state a case for the Court of King's Bench, a course which the magistrates adopted. Judgment was given in the case in the King's Bench on the 22nd January, 1904. The Court held that as only one bag of the fertiliser was delivered, the case did not come within Regulation 14, which is conversant with two or

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more bags. The Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron were of opinion that Regulation 16 did not apply, as delivery in one bag could not be treated as delivery in bulk. Mr. Justice Madden and Mr. Justice Wright held that provision was made in Regulation 16 for the taking of samples in cases in which the article is delivered in one bag. The case was sent back to the magistrates, as they were wrong in holding that the samples should have been taken pursuant to Regulation 14, the Lord Chief Justice pointing out that complainants might be able to produce common law proof. The case was accordingly re-heard at Skibbereen Petty Sessions, and the defendant convicted and fined.

A decision on appeal was given in the other case at the Mallow Quarter Sessions on the 21st April, 1904. The charge was for the offence of causing or permitting an invoice of basic slag to be false in a material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser. The case was first heard at Mallow Petty Sessions, when the defendant was convicted and a penalty imposed. The slag was guaranteed to contain from 30 to 35 per cent. of insoluble phosphate, but on analysis the percentage was found to be only 24·1. At the hearing of the appeal, the analyst was called to give evidence as to the result of the analysis. The Recorder held that in this case there was a contract, that the contract had been broken, and that the conviction must stand.

It appeared from the decision given in the first-mentioned case of the Cork County Committee of Agriculture against the trader in Skibbereen that considerable doubt existed as to whether the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899, applied to instances in which only one bag of a fertiliser had been purchased, and with the view of removing any doubt in the matter, the Department considered it desirable to amend Regulation 16, so as to provide specially for the sampling of a fertiliser delivered in one bag or package. Furthermore, in the Regulations of 1899, when the buyer intended to take the samples himself, he was required to give at least six days' notice in writing of his intention to the seller, with particulars as to the place, day, and hour of sampling, and when the buyer or seller requested that the samples should be taken by the district analyst or his authorised representative, the analyst or his representative, as the case might be, was required to give at least six days' notice in writing to the seller and to the buyer as to the place, day and hour of sampling. In instances in which the buyer intended to perform the work of sampling, the existence of the six days' limit left only a comparatively short time within which to give the prescribed notice of intention to sample —it being necessary to take the samples within ten days after delivery of the article or the receipt of the invoice, whichever is later—and as no useful purpose would be served by continuing the six days' limit in the case of the district analyst or his authorised representative, it was decided to reduce the period in both cases to three days. Regulations 5 and 9 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899, were accordingly

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amended, the words "at least three days' notice" being substituted for the words "at least six days' notice." A copy of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations, 1904, will be found at page of the Appendices.

Certificates authorising legal proceedings were also issued by the Department up to August, 1904, in the six following cases :—

24th July, 1903.—Invoice of bone manure false in material particulars to the prejudice of the purchaser. The County Committee concerned, however, on further consideration, decided not to prosecute in this case.

24th July, 1903.—Failure in the case of the sale of "Special" manure to give the invoice required by the Act. Nominal fine of 6*d*., with 1*s*. 6*d*. costs, imposed.

6th August, 1903.—Invoice of bone manure false in a material particular to the prejudice of the purchaser. The County Committee concerned, on further consideration, decided not to prosecute.

11th September, 1903.—Invoice of "Turnip manure" false. The result of the analysis showed that the manure was below the guarantee in soluble phosphate, insoluble phosphate, and nitrogen. A fine of 6*d*. was imposed.

17th November, 1903.—Invoice of "Bone Manure Compound" false. Sample was deficient in nitrogen and in potash. The proportion of soluble phosphate exceeded the percentage guaranteed. Vendors asked the County Committee to withdraw the prosecution, on the ground that a clerical error had been made in filling up the invoice. The Committee agreed not to proceed with the case, the vendors paying all costs.

27th June, 1904.—Invoice of "B. Special" manure false. Sample proved to be deficient in nitrogen, soluble phosphate, and potash. At the hearing of the case the solicitor for the defence entered a plea of guilty. A fine of £3, with £1 costs, was imposed on the vendor.

Nine other cases were submitted to the Department, but in these instances certificates authorising prosecutions were not issued, as it did not appear, on investigation, that sufficient grounds existed to warrant the adoption of such a course.

6. Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

Obligation to provide accommodation for weighing Cattle.

The Market Authorities of markets or fairs at which tolls are taken in respect of cattle are required to provide and maintain in or near to such markets or fairs sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle, and auctioneers selling cattle at marts where cattle are habitually or periodically sold must provide like accommodation.

Inspections of the arrangements for the weighing of cattle are periodically made by an officer of the Department, and where it

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appears that adequate facilities are not available, representations as to the need for suitable accommodation are made to the respective Market Authorities or auctioneers.

A new weighing machine was, during the period under review, made available at the Charleville fairs, and certain improvements were effected in the arrangements for weighing cattle at the Athlone, Belfast, and Lisburn fairs.

Exemption Orders.

In any case, however, in which it appears that the sale of cattle at a market or fair is so small as to render it inexpedient to enforce the provision and maintenance of a place for weighing cattle and of a weighing machine, the Department are empowered to issue an Order exempting for a period not exceeding three years the Market Authority from the operations of the Acts. An auctioneer selling cattle at a mart may also be exempted by the Department from the obligation to provide weighing facilities at such mart.

During the fifteen months from 1st January, 1903, to 31st March, 1904, Exemption Orders were issued in respect of the following fairs and auction marts.

Fairs.	County.
Ardrahan,	Galway.
Ballinacally,	Clare
Ballinacostello,	Mayo.
Ballinlough,	Roscommon.
Ballydehob,	Cork.
Ballyonan,	Kildare.
Blennerville,	Kerry.
Bunlaghy,	Longford.
Carbury,	Kildare.
Carricknagat,	Sligo.
Castlehackett,	Galway.
Clonreddan,	Clare.
Cluggin,	Limerick.
Culdaff,	Donegal.
Currans,	Kerry.
Curry,	Sligo.
Dromdeer,	Cork.
Dromore West,	Sligo.
Easky,	Sligo.
Farnaharpy,	Sligo.
Fuerty.	Roscommon.
Glenogra,	Limerick.
Hugginstown,	Kilkenny.
Killimore,	Galway.
Knockeroghery,	Roscommon.
Leap,	Cork.
Limerick (Ebrill's Auction Mart),	Borough of Limerick.
Limerick (Fitt's Auction Mart),	Borough of Limerick.
Moyne,	Mayo.
Mulranny,	Mayo.
Rathmoylan,	Meath.
Ratoath,	Meath.
Renvyle,	Galway.
Roundwood,	Wicklow.
Russellwood,	Kildare.
Tashinny,	Longford.
Tubber,	Galway.
Tubberbracken,	Galway.

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Except in the cases of the fairs held at Cluggin, Farnaharpy and Moyne, the Orders issued were renewals of Exemption Orders previously granted.

There does not appear to be any widespread desire on the part of buyers or sellers of cattle to ascertain the actual weight of the animals as a guide in determining their value.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

HORACE PLUNKETT,
Vice-President.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 27*th March*, 1905.

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APPENDICES.

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ACCOUNTS.

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PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department, and Expenses connected with the maintenance of the Science and Art Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, and Royal College of Science; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools of Science and Art, and Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Act, and under Sec. 15 (*d* & *f*) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and to the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the Year ended 31st March, 1904, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.	PAYMENTS.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Parliamentary Grant, . . .	191,499 0 0	Salaries and Wages, . . .	39,648 17 7
Appropriations in Aid, . . .	1,467 16 3	Travelling, ...	7,093 4 9
		Special Services and Incidental Expenses, ...	1,312 15 6
		Collection of Agricultural Statistics, .	2,644 1 8
		Grant in Aid, under Sec. 15 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, . .	18,000 0 0
		Diseases of Animals—Grants in Aid, .	13,200 0 0
		INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.	
		Salaries and Wages. . . .	27,455 2 10
		Purchase of Specimens for Museum—(Grant in Aid), ...	2,300 0 0
		Purchase of Books for National Library—(Grant in Aid). . . .	1,300 0 0
		Furniture, Materials, &c., and Fitting up of Objects, ...	1,799 2 2
		Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c., (Grant in Aid). .	2,000 0 0
		Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations, .	2,336 15 9
		School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c., ...	180 13 0
		School of Art—Prizes, &c. . .	661 16 4
		Botanic Gardens—Purchase of Seeds, Plants, Books, and Garden Sundries,	737 18 0
		Travelling, ...	497 2 8
		Incidental Expenses, . . .	551 18 0
		SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART.	
		Annual Grants—Science, . .	1,571 15 6
		Annual Grants—Art, . . .	1,673 1 5
		Grants for Examples, School Accessories, Models, Books, and Materials for Examinations, . .	5,999 15 9
		Grants in Aid of Technical Instruction for Ireland (52 & 53 Vict., c. 76),	3,255 4 3
		Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction in Miscellaneous Schools,	1,285 1 0
		Grants for Day Secondary Schools, .	12,803 1 3
		Congested Districts Board—Grant in Aid, ...	35,000 0 0
		Balance on 31st March, 1904, . .	9,554 8 10
Total, . . . £	192,966 16 3	Total, . . £	192,966 16 3

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SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.

	Balance on 1st April, 1903.	Receipts in 1903-1904.	Payments in 1903-1904.	Balance on 31st March, 1904.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund), . .	114 0 0	2,300 0 0	2,298 18 3	115 1 9
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund), . . .	4 7 1	1,300 0 0	1,293 9 8	10 17 5
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund), .	—	2,000 0 0	1,509 14 11	490 5 1
His Majesty's Stationery Office, . .	6 14 0	36 8 5	36 10 8	6 11 9
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions, &c., ...	—	85 0 0	55 0 0	30 0 0
Examination Fees—South Kensington, .	129 19 0	85 11 0	133 1 6	82 8 6
Students Deposits—Royal College of Science, ...	52 0 0	57 0 0	58 2 4	50 17 8
Total, ...	307 0 1	5,863 19 5	5,334 17 4	786 2 2

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GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING

Account of Receipts and Payments in respect of the General Pneumonia Account (Ireland), for the Year ended 31st March,

Receipts.			Amounts		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Balance on 1st April, 1903—					
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland),			9,769 5 10		
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,	£3,023 18 2				
Less Payments in 1903-4 in respect of year 1902-3,	46 4 11		2,977 13 3		
				12,746 19 1	
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland) (57 and 58 Vict., cap 57, sec. 71 (1))—					
Assessments on Local Authorities,			4,609 18 11		
Proportion of Fines,			176 13 6		
				4,786 12 5	
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland of the General Cattle Diseases Fund—					
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), for General Expenses, including Special Expenditure for the Protection of Imported Cattle,			100 0 0		
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: for the Cost of the Execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57), as respects Swine Fever,			13,000 0 0		
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account: in respect of Expenses in connection with the Suppression of Rabies,			100 0 0		
				13,200 0 0	
Salvage,				3,076 15 3	
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, section 73 (3)),				1,782 14 8	
Total,			£	35,593 1 5	

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THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-1904, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND)—		
Recoupments to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, secs. 71 and 72),	4,917 16 6	
Fees,	25 14 6	
Travelling Expenses,	8 13 11	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	0 19 3	
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec 73 (3)),	1,782 14 6	
		6,735 18 10
CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND—		
General Expenses—		
Salaries (including the Pay of the Staff employed in Cleansing, Disinfection, Branding, &c.),	6,672 11 9	
Fees,	424 12 6	
Travelling Expenses,	3,700 1 2	
Compensation to Owners of Slaughtered Swine,	9,229 14 10	
Miscellaneous (including the Cost of Requisites for Cleansing and Disinfection, and Casual Labour in Killing, Burying, Branding and Removal of Animals, and other Petty Expenses),	1,003 16 8	
Total General Expenses,		21,030 16 11
Rabies Expenses—		
Salaries and Fees,	—	
Travelling,	5 15 3	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	0 11 0	
Total Rabies Expenses,		6 6 3
Balance 31st March, 1904—		
General Cattle Diseases Fund (Ireland),		7,819 19 5
Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland,		—
Total,	£	35,593 1 5

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ENDOWMENT

[Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the
regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act
Industries, and Technical Instruction; Agriculture and Technical

Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in respect
furnished to the Comptroller

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNTS.		
	£	s.	d.
Balance on 1st April, 1903,	108,784	14	10
Parliamentary Grants—			
Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, 60 and 61 Vic., c. 66,	12,000	0	0
Sum representing the Amount of Expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connexion with Instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such Instruction given in Elementary National Schools,	6,000	0	0
	18,000	0	0
Local Taxation (Ireland) Account—			
Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vic., c. 60, sec. 3,	78,000	0	0
Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No. 2 Act), 1902,	5,000	0	0
	83,000	0	0
Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual Sum payable,	70,000	0	0
Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited,	11,935	18	8
Steamer Reserve Fund—Interest on £5,000 invested,	71	19	11
Insurance of Live Stock,	6	17	3
Securities held on 31st March, 1904—			
Local Loans Stocks, £250,000 Exchequer Bonds, 1905, £100,000 Guaranteed Land Stock, £37,768 8s. 8d. } £337,768 8s. 8d.			
Total,	£291,799	10	8

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FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except as *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, *f*), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 and 63 Vict., ch. 50]

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of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1904, as and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.	AMOUNTS. £	s.	d.
Buildings, Fittings, and Appliances, Royal Veterinary College of Ireland,	1,132	11	7
Purchasing and Stocking additional Land, and providing suitable Buildings, Fittings, and appliances for the Munster Institution,	3,490	2	8
Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—			
County Boroughs, sec. 16 (1), c. i.,	17,359	1	0
Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making, &c., Inquiries and collecting, &c., Information for the purposes of Technical Instruction,	41,248	11	8
Sea Fisheries, Sec 16, *d* (including £5,000 invested to form a Steamer Reserve Fund),	12,596	13	7
Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office,	192	14	5
Travellingand Subsistence of Members of the Council and Boards,	380	16	8
Invested in Securities,	30,000	0	0
Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricultural Board—			
Agriculture and other Rural Industries (including Expenses incurred under Section 17)—			
Albert Institution,	6,829	2	5
Albert Farm and Garden,			
Munster Institution and Farm,	2,767	0	7
Rural and other Industries,	4,369	16	5
Sea and Inland Fisheries,	2,357	8	6
Agricultural Instruction,	22,028	13	4
Horse Breeding and other Live Stock Schemes,	19,838	15	8
Grants to County Councils—Agricultural Schemes,	10,171	1	1
Loans for Bulls, Stallions, Pasteurising Plant, and to Agricultural Banks, &c.,	7,065	11	3
Miscellaneous Expenses,	12,999	13	2
Itinerant Dairy Instructors,	548	3	3
Grants for Local Horse and Cattle Shows,	2,786	16	2
Travelling and Subsistence of Members of Special Committees, &c.,	95	10	0
	198,258	3	5
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH, 1904,	93,541	7	3
Total,	£291,799	10	8

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Details of Miscellaneous Expenses (Endowment Fund) for the Year ended 31st March, 1904.

Payments.	Amounts. £ s. d.
Cork Exhibition,	734 11 5
Calf Feeding Experiments,	1,188 6 4
Cheesemaking Experiments,	1,074 9 3
Cost of Inspection under Food and Drugs Acts,	360 4 2
Tobacco Experiments,	20 11 2
Seed Testing,	144 7 7
Temporary Clerical Assistance,	148 15 2
Organising Agricultural Banks,	1,067 11 6
Law Charges (Railway Rates Inquiries, &c.),	577 14 6
Village Libraries,	43 3 3
Fruit and Vegetable Drying, &c.,	3,998 0 7
Expenses of Journal,	237 5 9
St. Louis Exhibition,	696 0 11
Peat Experiments,	294 14 6
Sewage Experiments,	380 14 9
Agricultural Inspection,	471 18 8
Circulating School Exhibits,	240 0 7
Motor Service,	340 14 8
Transit of Produce,	34 19 6
Lectures *re* Insurance of Live Stock,	2 2 0
Sundry Expenses (Analysis, Inquiries *re* Quarries, Advertisements, Yellow Blight, Cattle Abortion, Stamps on Bonds, &c., &c.),	943 5 11
Total,	12,999 13 2

Summary of Loan Accounts on 31st March, 1904.

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1903.		Loans issued in 1903-4.		Principal repaid in 1903-4.	Interest received in 1903-4.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1904.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Bulls,	94	1,052 0 0	104	2,562 16 10	2,531 7 4	45 1 1	110	1,083 9 8
For the purchase of Stallions,	19	2,190 9 2	13	2,216 7 0	794 9 2	48 16 2	30	3,612 7 0
To Agricultural Banks,	81	5,380 0 0	36	2,725 0 0	—	178 5 4	117	8,105 0 0
For erection of Pasteurising Plant in Creameries,	22	3,403 0 0	3	550 0 0	763 0 0	90 6 10	25	3,200 0 0
For Hand Separators,	—	—	38	315 0 0	—	—	38	315 0 0
For Industrial Development,	2	1,400 0 0	1	3,000 0 0	—	—	3	4,400 0 0
	218	13,425 9 2	195	11,369 3 10	4,078 16 6	363 9 5	323	20,715 16 6

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COUNCIL AND BOARDS.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Council and Boards, 1904.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE,
Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE,
Arranged according to Counties, &c.

III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD,

IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1904.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]
Arranged in Alphabetical Order according to Provinces.

LEINSTER (36 Members.)

Name.	Address.
Anderson, Robert A., . . .	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
Brenan, Gerald J., J.P., . .	Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny
Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P., . .	Curristown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.
Brown, Stephen J., J.P., . .	Ard Caien, Naas, Co. Kildare.
Bryan, Captain Loftue A., J.P., D.L.,	Borrmount Manor, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., . .	Roesmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
Carew, Thomas M., . . .	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. Westmeath.
Cogan, Denis J., M.P., . . .	115, Thomas-street, Dublin.
Connellan, Major J. H., D.L., . .	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
Corbet, William M., . . .	Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Delany, William, M.P., . .	Roekeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Downes, Robert, J.P., . .	Russellstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., M.P.	Ballynastragh, Inch R.S.O., Co. Wexford.
Everard, Colonel Nugent T., D.L., .	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.
Field, William, M.P., . . .	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., . .	University College, Dublin.
Garvey, Toler R., J.P., . .	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's County.
Goodbody, Marcus, J.P., . .	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Hanlon, Patrick, . . .	Grangeforth, Carlow.
Haydon, Stephen, . . .	Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

LEINSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Kavanagh, Walter M'M., J.P., D.L.,	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., M.P.,	Ratbcore House, Enfield, Co. Meatb.
King, Nicbolas B.,	Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk, Co. Loutb.
LaTouche, R. Percy, J.P.,	Newberry, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
M'Cartby, James,	Newfoundwell, Drogbeda, Co. Loutb.
MacMabon, James, J.P.,	Ballyroan, Abbeyleix, Queen's County.
Mayo, Tbe Rigbt Hon. tbe Earl of, K.P., D.L.	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
Meeban, Patrick A., J.P.,	Maryborougb, Queen's County.
Molloy, John J., J.P.,	55, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
Murpby, George F., J.P.,	Tbe Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meatb.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
Peacocke, Charles H., J.P.,	Belmont, Wexford.
Reynolds, Henry,	Ballinalee, Edgewortbstown, Co. Longford.
Ronaldson, William R.,	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
Thompson, R. Norman, M.B., J.P.,	Kindlestown, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.
Wilson, James Mackay, J.P.,	Currygrane, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.

ULSTER (27 Members).

Name.	Address.
Andrews, The Rigbt Hon. Thomas, D.L.,	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L.,	Castle Archdale, Lisnarick, Co. Fermanagb.
Barbour, Frank,	Tbe Wolds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.
Barton, H. D. M., F.S.I.,	The Busb, Antrim.
Best, William Edmund,	The Cairn, Agbalee, Co. Antrim.
Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A.,	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Faloon, Thomas, J.P.,	Beecb Lee, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L.,	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P.,	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagb.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

ULSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Keenan, John, J.P., . . .	Leitrim, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry
Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P., . .	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P., .	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
Lynch, Francis J., . . .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
M'Kenna, T. P., . . .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
Magee, Teague, J.P., . . .	Ballybofey, Co. Donegal.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L., . .	Blessinghourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L., .	Ballydivity, Dervock, Co. Antrim.
Murnaghan, George, M.P., . .	Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
O'Kieran, Rev. Laurence, C.C., .	Drumquasat, Carrickmacross, Co Monaghan.
Reade, Robert H. S., J.P., D.L., .	Wilmont, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
Saunderson, The Right Hon. Colonel E. J., D.L., M.P.	Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
Sharman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordshurn, Co. Down.
Simpson, William, J.P., . .	Killeen House, Armagh.
Smyth, William, J.P., . .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Stoney, Captain T. Butler, J.P., D.L.,	Oakfield, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
Toal, Thomas, J.P., . . .	Smithboro', Monaghan.

MUNSTER (24 Members).

Name.	Address.
Barter, Richard, J.P., . .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
Byrne, James, J.P., . . .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
Coghlan, Captain William C., J.P., .	Dromina, Passage East, Co. Waterford.
Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P., . .	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
Corcoran, Thomas, J.P., . .	Honeymount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Duggan, Thomas, . . .	Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., . .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
Howard, Jeremiah J., J.P., . .	Lehenagh, Cork.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

MUNSTER—continued.

Name.	Address.
Linehan, Thomas, J.P.,	Ballinvarrig, Whitechurch, Co.Cork.
M'Donald, William,	Laharan, Minane Bridge, Co. Cork.
Manning, Patrick S.,	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
Mescal, Michael, J.P.,	Dromelihy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
Mullally, Patrick F., J.P.,	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.
Nugent, Edmond, J.P.,	Ballymacarbery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.
O'Callaghan, Cornelius,	Altamount House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
O'Driscoll, Alexander, J.P.,	Coombe Bank, Valencia Island, Co. Kerry.
O'Gorman, George,	Kilkneedan, Farranfore, Co. Kerry.
Power, Thomas,	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Ryan, Hugh P.,	Roskeen, Thurles.
Ryan, John, J.P.,	Killinure, Brittas, Co. Limerick.
Shaw, A. W., J.P.,	Roxborough, Limerick.
Trench, George F., J.P.,	Abbeylands, Ardfert, Co. Kerry

CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

Name.	Address.
Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
Connolly, Rev. T. C., C.C.,	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
Costello, P. J.,	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
Donohoe, Very Rev. Canon. P.P., V.F.,	Mohill, Co. Leitrim.
Galvin, John,	Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart.,	Lissadell, Sligo.
Griffin, Thomas G.,	Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
MacGuire, James P.,	Rooskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
M'Hugh, P. A., M.P.,	Sligo.
M'Loughlin, Rev. P., C.C.,	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
Morrin, Daniel,	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P., M.P.,	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway
O'Dowd, John, M.P.,	Bunnanadden, Co. Sligo.
O'Flanagan, Edward P.,	Tuam, Co. Galway.
Shawe-Taylor, Frank M., J.P.,	Castle Taylor, Ardrahan, Co. Galway.

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II.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1904.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President].
Arranged according to Counties, &c.

LEINSTER (36 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by County Councils.	
Carlow,	Kavanagh, Walter M'M., J.P., D.L.	Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
	Hanlon, Patrick,	Grangeforth, Carlow.
Dublin,	O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
	Molloy, John J., J.P.,	55, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
Kildare,	Ronaldson, William R.,	Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
	Heydon, Stephen,	Brownstown, Athy, Co. Kildare.
Kilkenny,	Connellan, Major J. H., D.L.	Coolmore House, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
	Brenan, Gerald J., J.P.,	Eden Hall, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny.
King's Co.,	Delany, William, M.P.,	Roskeen, Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County
	Corbet, William M.,	Killeigh, Tullamore, King's County.
Longford,	Reynolds, Henry,	Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
	Wilson, James Mackay, J.P.,	Currygrane, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
Louth,	King, Nicholas B.,	Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
	M'Carthy, James,	Newfoundwell, Drogheda, Co. Louth.
Meath,	Everard, Colonel Nugent T., D.L.	Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.
	Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., M.P.	Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
Queen's Co.,	Meehan, Patrick A. J.P.,	Maryborough, Queen's County.
	MacMahon, James, J.P.,	Ballyroan, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co
Westmeath,	Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
	Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P.,	Curristown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.
Wexford,	Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., M.P.	Ballynastragh, Inch R.S.O., Co. Wexford.
	Peacocke, Charles H., J.P.,	Belmont, Wexford.
Wicklow,	Thompson, R. Norman, M.B., J.P.	Kindlestown, Delgany, Co. Wicklow.
	Cogan, Denis J., M.P.,	115, Thomas-street, Dublin.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

LEINSTER—continued.

——	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by the Department.	
	Anderson, Robert A., .	22, Lincoln-place, Dublin.
	Brown, Stephen J., J.P., .	Ard Caien, Naas, Co. Kildare.
	Bryan, Captain Loftus A., J.P., D.L.	Borrmount Manor, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford.
	Byrne, Thomas J., J.P., .	Rossmakea, Dundalk, Co. Louth.
	Carew, Thomas M., .	Kildangan, Kinnegad, Co. Weetmeath.
	Field, William, M.P., .	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
	Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A.,	University College, Dublin.
	Garvey, Toler R., J.P., .	Thornvale, Moneygall, King's Co.
	Goodbody, Marcus, J.P., .	Talbot Lodge, Grove-avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
	LaTouche, R. Percy, J.P.,	Newherry, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare.
	Mayo, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., D.L.	Palmerstown House, Straffan, Co. Kildare.
	Murphy, George F., J.P., .	The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.

ULSTER (27 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by County Councils.	
Antrim, .	Moore, James Stewart, J.P., D.L.	Ballydivity, Dervock, Co. Antrim.
	Best, William Edmund, .	The Cairn, Aghalee, Co. Antrim.
Armagh, .	Faloon, Thomas, J.P., .	Beech Lee, Lurgan, Co. Armagh.
	Simpson, William, J.P., .	Killeen House, Armagh.
Cavan, .	M'Kenna, T. P., . .	Mullagh, Co. Cavan.
	Lynch, Francis J., .	Ballyjamesduff, Co. Cavan.
Donegal, .	Stoney, Capt. T. Butler, J.P., D.L.	Oakfield, Raphoe, Co. Donegal.
	Magee, Teague, J.P., .	Ballyhofey, Co. Donegal.
Down, .	Andrews, Rt. Hon. Thomas, D.L.,	Ardara, Comber, Co. Down.
	Smyth, William, J.P., .	Brookfield, Banbridge, Co. Down.
Fermanagh, .	Archdale, Edward, J.P., D.L.	Castle Archdale, Lisnarick, Co. Fermanagh.
	Jordan, Jeremiah, M.P., .	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
Londonderry,	Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
	Keenan, John, J.P., .	Leitrim, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Monaghan, .	O'Kieran, Rev. Laurence, .	Drumquasat, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan.
	Toal, Thomas, J.P., .	Smithboro', Monaghan.
Tyrone, .	Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.,	Blessinghourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
	Murnaghan, George, M.P.,	Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

ULSTER—continued.

——	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by the Department.	
	Barhour, Frank, . .	The Wolds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.
	Barton, Henry D. M., F.S.I.,	The Bush, Antrim.
	Campbell, Rev. E. F., M.A.,	Killyman Rectory, Moy, Co. Tyrone.
	Gilliland, George Knox, J.P., D.L.	Brook Hall, Londonderry.
	Law, Hugh A., J.P., M.P.,	Marble Hill, Ballymore, Letterkenny, Co. Donegal.
	Lough, Arthur S., J.P., .	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.
	Reade, Robert H.S., J.P., D.L.	Wilmont, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
	Saunderson, The Rt. Hon. Col. E. J., D.L., M.P.	Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Co. Cavan.
	Sharman-Crawford, Colonel R. G., J.P., D.L.	Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.

MUNSTER (24 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by County Councils.	
Clare, .	Hogan, Patrick J., J.P., .	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.
	Mescal, Michael, J.P., .	Dromelihy, Cooraclare, Co. Clare.
Cork, .	Howard, Jeremiah J., J.P.,	Lehenagh, Cork.
	O'Callaghan, Cornelius, .	Altamount House, Millstreet, Co. Cork.
	Linehan, Thomas, J.P., .	Ballinvarrig, Whitechurch, Co. Cork.
	M'Donald, William, .	Laharan, Minane Bridge, Co. Cork.
Kerry. .	O'Gorman, George, .	Kilkneedan, Farranfore, Co. Kerry.
	O'Driscoll, Alexander, J.P.,	Coombe Bank, Valencia Island, Co Kerry.
Limerick .	Connery, Maurice, M.D., J.P.	Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
	Ryan, John, J.P., .	Killinure, Brittas, Co. Limerick.
Tipperary, N.R.,	Corcoran, Thomas, J.P., .	Honeymount, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
	Duggan, Thomas, .	Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Tipperary, S.R.,	Manning, Patrick S., .	Mayladstown, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary.
	Mullally, Patrick F., J.P.,	Glenwood Cottage, Mullinahone, Co. Tipperary.
Waterford, .	Power, Thomas, . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
	Nugent, Edmond, J P., .	Ballymacarhery, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.

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COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

MUNSTER—continued.

——	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by the Department.	
	Barter, Richard, J.P., .	St. Ann's Hill, Cork.
	Byrne, James, J.P., .	Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
	Coghlan, Captain Wm. C., J.P.	Dromina, Passage East, Co. Waterford.
	Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop's House, Skihhereen, Co. Cork.
	Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
	Ryan, Hugh P., . .	Roskeen, Thurles.
	Shaw, A. W., J.P., .	Roxhorough, Limerick.
	Trench, George F., J.P., .	Ahheylands, Ardfert, Co. Kerry.

CONNAUGHT (15 Members).

County.	Name.	Address.
	Members appointed by County Councils.	
Galway, .	O'Flanagan, Edward P., .	Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Griffin, Thomas G., .	Gurteen, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway.
Leitrim, .	M'Loughlin, Rev P., C.C.,	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
	Donohoe, Very Rev. Canon, P.P., V.F	Mohill, Co. Leitrim
Mayo, .	Costello, P. J., . .	Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Morrin, Daniel, . .	Foxford, Co. Mayo.
Roscommon,	Galvin, John, . .	Mount Talhot, Roscommon.
	MacGuire, James P., .	Rooskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
Sligo, .	O'Dowd, John, M.P., .	Bunnanadden, Co. Sligo.
	M'Hugh, P. A., M.P., .	Sligo.
	Members appointed by the Department.	
	Clonbrock, The Right Hon. Lord, H.M.L.	Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Co. Galway.
	Connolly, Rev. T. C., C.C.,	Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.
	Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart.	Lissadell, Sligo.
	Nolan, Colonel John P., J.P., M.P.	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.
	Shawe-Taylor, Frank M., J.P.,	Castle Taylor, Ardrahan, Co. Galway.

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III.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members.*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Clark, Alexander L., J.P.,	Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.	The Department.
Downes, Robert, J.P.,	Russellstown, Mullingar,	Leinster Provincial Committee.
Everard, Col. Nugent T., D.L.	Raudlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.	The Department.
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn, Bart.	Liesadell, Sligo,	The Department.
Healy, His Grace The Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam	St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Hogan, Patrick J., J.P.,	Coolreagh, Bodyke, Co. Clare.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross.	Bishop'e House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.	Munster Provincial Committee.
Lough, Arthur S., J.P.,	Drom Mullac, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L.	Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.	The Department.
Montgomery, H. de F., D.L.	Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Nolan, Col. John P., J.P., M.P.	Ballinderry, Tuam, Co. Galway.	Connaught Provincial Committee.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P.,	Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.	Leineter Provincial Committee.

IV.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(23 Members.*)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Barbour, Frank,	The Wolds, Snitterfield, Stratford-on-Avon.	Ulster Provincial Committee.
Clancy, Most Rev. John, D.D., Lord Bishop of Elphin.	St. Mary'e, Sligo,	Connaught Provincial Committee.
Dempsey, James,	York-road, Belfast,	Belfast County Borough Council.
Donnelly, Michael, Mayor of Limerick.	28, Mungret-street, Limerick.	Limerick County Borough Council
Dowd, Alderman Patrick,	32, South City Markets, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Dunne, Christopher J., J.P.,	Watercouree, Cork,	The Department.
Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A.,	Univereity College, St. Stephen'e-green, Dublin.	Leinster Provincial Committee.
FitzGerald, Sir Edward, Bart.	Geraldine-place, Cork,	Cork County Borough Council.
Goff, William G. D., J.P.,	Glenville, Waterford,	Waterford County Borough Council.

* By section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the President and Vice-President of the Department are *ex-officio* Members of the Board.

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BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
Harrington, Timothy C., M.P.	70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.
Henderson, Sir James, A.M., D.L.	Oakley House, Windsor-park, Belfast.	The Department.
Jaffé, The Right Hon. Sir Otto, J.P., Lord Mayor of Belfast.	Kin Edar, Strandtown, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Lally, Very Rev. P. J., P.P.,	St. Joseph's, Galway, .	The Department.
M'Learn, Sir William, J.P.,	Carrickmore House, Londonderry.	Londonderry County Borough Council.
Martin, Rev. William Todd, D.D., D.Litt.	College House, College-green, Belfast.	Intermediate Education Board.
Molloy, William R. J., J.P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Power, Thomas, . .	Dungarvan, Co. Waterford,	Munster Provincial Committee.
Smith, William, J.P., .	Montree, Athlone, . .	The Department.
Taylor, Alexander, .	99, Donegall-street, Belfast.	Belfast County Borough Council.
Teegan, Thomas H., .	10, Claremont-road, Sandymount, Dublin.	Joint Committee of Councils of the County Dublin Urban Districts.
Woodhams, William J., .	16, Royal-terrace, Fairview, Dublin.	Dublin County Borough Council.

V.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

(5 Members.)

Name.	Address.	By whom appointed.
The Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, P.C., F.R.S., K.C.V.O., Vice-President of the Department.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.	Ex-officio.
William J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D.	Tyrone House, Marlborough-street, Dublin.	Commissioners of National Education.
Rev. T. A. Finlay, M.A., F.R.U.I.	University College, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.	Intermediate Education Board.
William R. J. Molloy, J P., M.R.I.A.	78, Kenilworth-square, Rathgar, Co. Dublin.	Board of Technical Instruction.
T. P. Gill.	Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.	Agricultural Board.

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AGRICULTURE.

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TABLE showing the Agricultural Schemes adopted by the several County allocated from the joint fund for the purpose of each scheme, contributions and to the

COUNTY.	Live Stock.	Agricultural Instruction.	Agricultural Classes.	Poultry.	Butter-making.	Horticulture and Bee-keeping.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, ... (a)	1,000 0 0	400 0 0	120 0 0	450 0 0	—	—
Armagh, ...	800 0 0	350 0 0	—	312 0 0	—	—
Carlow, ...	360 0 0	326 0 0	—	162 0 0	81 0 0	—
Cavan, ...	765 0 0	350 0 0	—	314 0 0	—	222 0 0
Clare, ...	790 0 0	350 0 0	—	265 0 0	80 0 0	200 0 0
Cork, ...	1,940 0 0	700 0 0	—	714 0 0	484 0 0	207 0 0
Donegal, ...	1,078 0 0	350 0 0	—	424 0 0	312 0 0	160 0 0
Down, ...	1,400 0 0	450 0 0	(b) 500 0 0	380 0 0	280 0 0	—
Dublin, ...	651 0 0	—	—	207 0 0	—	—
Fermanagh, ...	605 0 0	—	—	225 0 0	—	63 0 0
Galway, ...	1,000 0 0	350 0 0	—	490 0 0	155 0 0	160 0 0
Kerry, ...	1,150 0 0	50 0 0	—	450 0 0	120 0 0	90 0 0
Kildare, ...	630 0 0	353 0 0	—	279 0 0	90 0 0	288 0 0
Kilkenny, ...	775 0 0	353 0 0	—	360 0 0	—	140 0 0
King's, ...	531 0 0	353 0 0	—	270 0 0	135 0 0	—
Leitrim, ...	450 0 0	350 0 0	—	300 0 0	120 0 0	60 0 0
Limerick, ...	1,450 0 0	—	—	356 0 0	—	—
Londonderry, ...	700 0 0	350 0 0	—	304 0 0	—	—
Longford, ...	396 0 0	—	—	180 0 0	126 0 0	—
Louth, ...	369 0 0	353 0 0	—	243 0 0	81 0 0	54 0 0
Mayo, ...	970 0 0	350 0 0	—	618 0 0	200 0 0	160 0 0
Meath, ...	900 0 0	353 0 0	—	342 0 0	126 0 0	—
Monaghan, ...	577 0 0	350 0 0	234 0 0	324 0 0	128 0 0	226 0 0
Queen's, ...	600 0 0	353 0 0	—	234 0 0	72 0 0	198 0 0
Roscommon, ...	694 0 0	350 0 0	—	350 0 0	120 0 0	75 0 0
Sligo, ...	632 0 0	350 0 0	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, N.R., ...	720 0 0	350 0 0	—	339 0 0	128 0 0	—
Tipperary, S.R., ...	930 0 0	350 0 0	—	284 0 0	—	174 0 0
Tyrone, ...	1,120 0 0	—	90 0 0	375 0 0	—	111 0 0
Waterford, ...	700 0 0	350 0 0	—	311 0 0	—	150 0 0
Westmeath, ...	810 0 0	353 0 0	—	261 0 0	90 0 0	198 0 0
Wexford, ...	850 0 0	350 0 0	—	425 0 0	220 0 0	230 0 0
Wicklow, ...	660 0 0	353 0 0	—	198 0 0	162 0 0	311 0 0

(a) Includes £100 for Cushendall Pony Scheme.
(b) Includes £250 from the Governors of the Henry Trust.

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Committees for the Year ended 30th September, 1904; the amount and the proportions of the total allocation chargeable to local Department's Grant respectively.

Flax Shows.	Cottage and Farm Prizes.	Subsidies to Shows.	Administrative Expenses.	Grant for Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.	Total Allocation.	Amount chargeable to local contributions.	Amount chargeable to Department's Grant.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
300 0 0	—	225 0 0	280 0 0	27 0 0	2,802 0 0	1,150 17 10	1,651 2 2
100 0 0	—	200 0 0	240 0 0	—	1,980 0 0	796 13 5	1,183 6 7
—	36 0 0	100 0 0	162 0 0	—	1,227 0 0	457 0 0	770 0 0
60 0 0	(c)183 0 0	200 0 0	240 0 0	27 0 0	2,358 0 0	962 8 10	1,395 11 2
—	280 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	—	2,280 0 0	832 0 0	1,448 0 0
—	—	900 0 0	525 0 0	100 0 0	5,570 0 0	2,297 15 10	3,272 4 2
100 0 0	360 0 0	350 0 0	370 0 0	30 0 0	3,534 0 0	1,333 12 0	2,200 8 0
340 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	450 0 0	—	4,606 0 0	1,843 15 9	2,762 4 3
—	63 0 0	24 0 0	162 0 0	—	1,137 0 0	505 0 0	632 0 0
25 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	27 0 0	1,310 0 0	583 12 3	726 7 9
—	400 0 0	250 0 0	260 0 0	25 0 0	3,090 0 0 (e)	1,156 0 0	1,934 0 0
—	—	115 0 0	240 0 0	15 0 0	2,235 0 0	914 0 0	1,371 0 0
—	261 0 0	240 0 0	208 0 0	27 0 0	2,376 0 0	968 0 0	1,408 0 0
—	100 0 0	260 0 0	200 0 0	—	2,188 0 0	884 0 0	1,304 0 0
—	200 0 0	200 0 0	221 0 0	—	1,860 0 0	737 16 0	1,122 4 0
—	140 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	15 0 0	1,735 0 0	614 0 0	1,121 0 0
—	—	200 0 0	144 0 0	—	2,150 0 0	955 11 2	1,194 8 10
340 0 0	—	99 0 0	220 0 0	27 0 0	2,040 0 0	836 13 4	1,203 6 8
—	81 0 0	144 0 0	81 0 0	—	1,008 0 0	448 0 0	560 0 0
—	81 0 0	100 0 0	207 0 0	27 0 0	1,515 0 0	585 0 0	930 0 0
40 0 0	550 0 0	180 0 0	325 0 0	25 0 0	3,418 0 0	1,287 4 0	2,130 16 0
—	612 0 0	230 0 0	234 0 0	27 0 0	2,824 0 0	1,166 0 0	1,658 0 0
60 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0	222 0 0	27 0 0	2,448 0 0	1,002 9 5	1,445 10 7
—	135 0 0	150 0 0	198 0 0	18 0 0	1,958 0 0	781 6 8	1,176 13 4
—	—	100 0 0	145 0 0	15 0 0	1,849 0 0	660 0 0	1,189 0 0
—	342 0 0	250 0 0	193 0 0	25 0 0	1,795 0 0	638 0 0	1,157 0 0
—	140 0 0	150 0 0	180 0 0	27 0 0	2,034 0 0	815 2 3	1,218 17 9
—	167 0 0	140 0 0	200 0 0	27 0 0	2,272 0 0	920 17 10	1,351 2 2
300 0 0	—	250 0 0	300 0 0	25 0 0	2,571 0 0	1,119 6 10	1,451 13 2
—	110 0 0	200 0 0	220 0 0	27 0 0	2,068 0 0	830 4 7	1,237 15 5
—	477 0 0	325 0 0	99 0 0	27 0 0	2,640 0 0	1,085 0 0	1,555 0 0
—	(d)195 0 0	270 0 0	200 0 0	27 0 0	2,797 0 0	1,154 4 5	1,642 15 7
—	125 0 0	100 0 0	190 0 0	27 0 0	2,126 0 0	857 0 0	1,269 0 0

(c) Includes £27 to be awarded in prizes for skilled labour.
(d) Includes £45 to be awarded in prizes for skilled labour.
(e) Includes a sum of £100 for the organization of agricultural banks.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LIVE STOCK SCHEMES, 1904.

PREFATORY NOTE.

THE Live Stock Schemes for 1904, which have been prepared by the Department, as in previous years, with the advice of the special Committees for Live Stock, and with the aid of the reports from County Committees on the working of the Schemes in 1903, contain certain important changes, of which careful note should be made.

The most important of these changes in the Horse Breeding Scheme is contained in Clause 10, which provides that no new sires of the Clydesdale and Shire breeds shall be registered in 1904, except for the province of Ulster, and the counties of Dublin and Louth, and for the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork. One of the results of the Department's Live Stock Schemes has been the importation into Ireland of a larger proportion of Clydesdale and Shire stallions, as compared with Thoroughbreds, than was anticipated, and in view of the possible injury to horse-breeding in certain districts, which the introduction of Clydesdale and Shire stallions might effect, it has been considered desirable to suspend, for the present, with the exceptions mentioned above, the facilities for importing sires of this type which have hitherto been available under the Scheme. The Department are, however, prepared to consider the question of registering Clydesdale and Shire stallions which were registered in 1903, provided that the stallions are to serve in the districts for which they were registered last year.

In the Cattle Scheme the principal changes will be found in Clauses 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, and 31. From these it will be seen that in 1904 preference will be given to two-year-old and three-year-old bulls of a high degree of excellence. These will be inspected at local exhibitions held by the Department as early as possible in Spring, after which the County Committees may proceed to allocate the remaining premiums among persons who are prepared to purchase high-class yearling bulls at one of the approved Spring shows or sales. Breeders and purchasers should carefully note that all yearlings must be purchased at an approved show or sale. In 1904 there will be no local exhibitions for the selection of such animals, as was the case in 1903.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF HORSES.

1904.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Objects of Scheme.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to encourage the improvement of Horse Breeding in Ireland by inducing stallion owners to keep suitable and sonnd sires of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing farmers to retain their best young mares for breeding purposes. When arranging the details of this scheme to suit local reqnirements each County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, is reqnested to secure to small farmers as large a share of the resulting benefits as is practicable.

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Provision of funds.

2. The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses in a county will depend on—(1) the amount provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration of funds.

3. The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county in accordance with the provisions of Clause 7.

Appointment of Secretary.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year and whose duties must first be approved of by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

Details of live stock schemes to be approved by Department.

5. *It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, all details of schemes proposed for his county.*

No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

6. The County Council should by resolntion delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that Committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock consisting of not more than twelve persons.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved of by the County Committee and by the Department, but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of altering or amending such approved schemes.

Allocation of funds.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely for nominations of mares.

Special provision for certain districts.

9. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of registered stallions in any county for the purposes of this scheme, the Department may provide for such county, under certain conditions to be prescribed by the Department, in either of the following ways, viz. :—

(1.) By assisting approved applicants, whether individuals or associations, to buy suitable stallions nnder the Department's scheme of loans for the purchase of stallions.

(2.) By giving premiums, npon terms to be prescribed, for approved stallions in the hands of private owners, who are prepared to send snch stallions to districts to be approved by the Department.

REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

Breeds of stallions to be registered.

10. Thoroughbred stallions may be registered for any county in Ireland.

All Clydesdale and Shire stallions registered in 1903 may again be offered for registration under this scheme for the particular districts in which they were registered during that year, but no other stallions of these breeds will be accepted for registration in 1904 except for the Province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Lonth, and the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the city of Cork.

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Register.

11. The Department will publish a Register of Stallions for service under this scheme, and owners of suitable stallions are invited to apply to have their horses placed on this Register, subject to the provisions of this scheme. The Department make it a condition that a stallion, to be entitled to a subsidy in the form of nominations, or a premium, shall be registered or accepted for registration in the Department's Register of Stallions for the year 1904.

Copies of the Register, when published, may be had free of charge on application to the Department.

Conditions of registration.

12. (1) Owners offering their stallions for registration under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the arrangements as to place and method of inspection will be given.

(2.) Thoroughbred stallions, to qualify for registration, must be entered in Weatherby's Stud Book, or, if Clydesdale or Shire, be entered in the stud book of the respective breed. If required the stallion owner or (if the stallion is being purchased with a view to registration in Ireland) the vendor must produce a certificate from the keeper of the stud book to the effect that the stallion offered for registration is entered in the stud book or will duly appear in the next volume.

(3) No application will be considered in which every particular required in the form of application is not supplied.

(4) No application for the registration of a two-year-old stallion will be considered.

(5) No application for the registration of a stallion will be considered unless the owner agrees to accept for service by that stallion not less than twenty, and not more than fifty, nominated mares, which are entitled to his services. This regulation is subject, however, to the conditions stated in Clauses 22 (9 and 10) and 30.

(6) Stallions accepted for registration will be registered for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to another district. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which he was not registered, the registration of such stallion shall be cancelled.

Application registration.

13. Forms of application for the registration of stallions may be had from the Department.

One of these forms, accurately filled up in every particular and signed by the owner or his agent, must be lodged in or sent by post so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 30th day of September, 1903.

Applications received subsequent to that date, and before the 1st day of of November, 1903, must be accompanied by a fee of £1. Thereafter a fee of £5 must accompany each application.

Registration of imported stallions.

14. (1.) Applications for the registration of stallions imported into Ireland after the 30th day of September, 1903, will be considered without fee if received on any date up to the 31st of March, 1904. Their entry in the published Register for 1904 cannot, however, be guaranteed, but the owners of such stallions will be accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the owners of stallions appearing in the printed Register.

(2.) Persons in Ireland intending to import stallions are advised not to complete the purchase until the stallions have been accepted for registration.

(3.) The Department will, as far as practicable, supply the services of their Inspectors free of charge to persons in Ireland intending to purchase and import suitable stallions for districts in which there is not a sufficient number of registered stallions for the purposes of this scheme; but at least ten days' notice must be given, and the stallion must have been seen and provisionally approved by the intending purchaser.

(4.) The vendor must, if required, submit a certificate from the Secretary of the stud book to the effect that the animal is entered in the stud book, or will duly appear in the next volume.

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15. Stallions offered for registration may be inspected for their general merits and fitness for the purposes of the scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness, and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced, if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination. Inspection of stallions for general merit.

16. (1) The veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons, appointed by the Department. Veterinary examination.

(2) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, Roaring, Whistling, Ringbone, Sidebone, Unsound Feet, Spavin, Curb.

17. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions offered for registration may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department. Registration without inspection or veterinary examination.

18. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance for registration of any animal, but the owner of any stallion in Ireland not accepted for registration may have his case reconsidered by one or more referees appointed by the Department. Every notice of appeal must be accompanied by a fee of £5, which will be returned in the event of the appeal being upheld. Notice of appeal must be given in writing within ten days from the date of the letter of rejection. Reconsideration of rejected stallions.

This privilege shall not extend to cases in which stallions have been rejected on appeal in a previous year.

19. The Department reserve to themselves the right, without assigning any reason, or without inspection or veterinary examination, to decline to register any stallion for the purpose of this scheme. Reservation of powers to Department.

No right of appeal shall lie in the case of stallions rejected under this clause.

20. Owners of stallions making, or promising to make, any gift to the owner of a nominated mare of a portion of the service fee, allowing a nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected by the owner of the mare, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with the regulations of this scheme shall have their horses struck off the Register of the Department, and shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefit under the Department's schemes. They shall also forfeit any claim in respect of monies due to them under this scheme. Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of stallions.

NOMINATIONS OF MARES.

21. (1) Upon consecutive dates and at places to be first approved of by the Department, and duly advertised by the County Committee for at least five weeks before the date of the exhibitions by posters or in the local newspapers, one or more exhibitions of farmers' mares shall be held in each county for the purpose of issning nominations. Exhibitions of mares.

(2) Wherever practicable, and in order to avoid unnecessary expense, two exhibitions should be held on one day at two centres, *i.e.*, one in the morning and one in the afternoon.

(3) The Secretary must send to the Department two copies of each poster and each advertisement immediately after they are issued.

(4) Snpplemental exhibitions will be permitted only in very exceptional circumstances, and in no case where the Department are satisfied that the Secretary neglected to advertise properly the former exhibitions.

(5) The Secretary shall receive entries for each exhibition on forms to be obtained from him. Each form must be signed by the owner of the mare, who, if required, must sign a statutory declaration to the effect that all the particulars given in the entry form are correct.

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Only farmers' mares eligible for nominations.

22. (1) Mares to receive nominations must be the property of a farmer resident in the county (with the exception of the case provided for in No. 4 of this clause).

(2) In order to secure the second of the main objects stated in the first clause of this scheme, preference will be given to the best young mares under six years of age.

(3) Each mare must be the property of a farmer, the tenement valuation in aggregate of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Department herds' mares will be eligible to compete for nominations.

(4) A farmer whose holding extends into more than one county may apply for a nomination in any one of the counties in which he holds land, provided the aggregate tenement valuation of the holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed under (3) for the county in which he proposes to compete.

(5) Subject to the provisions of Clause 10 and to the approval of the Department, nominations may be restricted to any one or two of the breeds of registered stallions.

(6) The mares to receive nominations shall be selected by a judge or judges appointed by the Department, and they must be passed free from any hereditary disease by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed for that purpose by the Department.

(7) No farmer shall receive more than one nomination, unless the number of mares selected be insufficient for the granting of the full number of nominations allotted to the county, in which case a second nomination may be awarded.

(8) At each local exhibition all eligible mares not selected for nominations shall be placed on a reserved list in order of merit.

(9) Owners of registered stallions have a right to require hobbles to be used.

(10) Owners of registered stallions may refuse service to mares suffering from a contagious disease; but the reasons for such refusal must be intimated immediately to the Department and to the County Committee by the stallion owner. Mares can be served only at their owners' risk.

(11) The County Committee may, with the approval of the Department, refuse a nomination for any mare, without assigning any reason therefor.

(12) A farmer who, without sufficient cause, fails to send his nominated mare to the selected registered stallion shall be ineligible to enter mares for nominations in subsequent years.

Definition of the term "Farmer."

23. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Issue of nomination tickets.

24. (1) The lists of owners selected for nomination and of mares reserved must be submitted to the Department by the Secretary, within six days after the date of the last exhibition in the county, on the form supplied for the purpose.

(2) The dockets for the selection of stallions and the service tickets will be supplied to the Secretary, when such form, complete, has been received by the Department. The selection dockets and service tickets shall then be filled in by the Secretary, who shall return them to the Department for the necessary check and authorisation for issue.

(3.) The Secretary, before issuing the selection docket, shall date it.

(4) The service ticket must not be issued by the Secretary until the farmer has returned to him the selection docket with the name of the selected registered stallion duly entered thereon by the farmer.

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(5.) Not later than sixteen days from the date of issuing of the service tickets, the Secretary shall forward to the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, particulars regarding the distribution of such tickets.

Selection of stallion for service.

25. (1) A farmer receiving a nomination must select one of the registered stallions in Ireland of the breed approved for the county, provided the service list of the stallion selected is not already full.

(2) Such farmer must make his selection and send the name of the stallion on the selection docket to the Secretary within fourteen days after having received such docket.

Forfeited nominations.

26. In any one of the following cases the nomination shall be forfeited and shall lapse:—

(1) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should fail to select a stallion within the fourteen day limit.

(2) If the farmer to whom a nomination is issued should permit his nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected.

(3) If the nominated mare should die before first service.

(4) If the nominated mare should be sold before the date of the first service.

The Secretary shall cancel and return to the Department the numbered tickets for all such lapsed nominations, and may issue to the owners of mares, in the order in which they appear on the reserve list, new tickets to be obtained from the Department in lieu of such cancelled tickets.

Nomination tickets not transferable.

27. A nomination is not transferable, and is available only for the selected mare.

Service season.

28. The service season shall be reckoned to begin on the 1st day of March, 1904, and to terminate on the 31st day of July, 1904.

Value of nomination fee.

29. The value of the nomination fee shall be uniform for the county, but may vary with the breed of stallions selected, and shall not be less than £2, and not more than £3.

Service fees.

30. (1) When the service fee exceeds the value of the nomination, the excess shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of the first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them.

(2) In addition the farmer shall pay a groom's fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each nominated mare.

Payment of nomination fees.

31. (1) Not earlier than 1st August, 1904, and not later than the 1st October, 1904, the owners of registered stallions shall forward to the Secretary the selection dockets and the service tickets for the services effected by their sires, accompanied by a statutory declaration to the effect that the conditions of service have been duly complied with.

(2) The form of declaration required under this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents, and when correct shall forward them to the Department.

(4) Payment of nomination fees to owners of stallions shall not be made until the Department have been satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, and have signified in writing their approval of each particular payment.

No fees to be paid in certain cases.

32. No payment shall be made in any of the following cases:—

(1) Where any erasure or alteration appears on either the selection docket or the service ticket.

(2) Where both the selection docket and the service ticket bearing corresponding numbers are not produced.

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(3) Where a nomination issued in respect of a particular nominated mare is used for another mare, whether nominated or not.

(4) Where service has been effected by a stallion other than that originally selected.

(5) Where a farmer who received a nomination failed to send his mare for service.

(6) Where the owner of a registered stallion fails to lodge by 1st October, 1904, with the Secretary, in the manner provided in Clause 31, his claim for payment of nomination fees.

Penalty for fraudulent practices by owners of nominated mares.

33. Owners of mares accepting, or agreeing to accept from a stallion owner, portion of the service fee, changing nominations, substituting mares, or detected in any other fraudulent practices in connection with these regulations shall be debarred from obtaining any future benefits under the Department's scheme.

Department's decision final

34. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF CATTLE.

1904.

Objects of scheme.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to improve the dairy and store cattle in Ireland by encouraging the breeding or introduction of pure bred bulls of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing associations of farmers or persons of means to purchase high-class bulls for the use of small farmers.

Provision of funds.

2. The sum to be provided by the Department under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of cattle in a county will depend on—(1) the amount of money provided in aid of the scheme by local authorities, (2) the special needs of the locality, and (3) the proportion which the amount of the local contribution bears to the genuine capacity of the locality to contribute.

In accordance with Section 16 (6) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Department will not, in the absence of special considerations, apply, or approve of the application of money under this scheme in a locality out of which aid is not given either by local authorities or from other local sources.

Administration of funds.

3. The joint fund available under this and other live stock schemes, comprising the grant from the Department and the money provided locally, will, subject to the approval of the Department, be administered in a county by the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 7.

Appointment of Secretary.

4. The Secretary of the County Committee, hereinafter referred to as the Secretary, whose appointment for the year and whose duties must first be approved of by the Department, shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

Details of live stock schemes to be approved by Department.

5. *It will be the duty of the Secretary to submit, for the approval of the Department, details of all schemes proposed for his county.*

No action shall be taken by any local authority towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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Sub-committee for live stock to be appointed.

6. The County Council should by resolution delegate to the County Committee full powers for the purposes of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and that committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock consisting of not more than ten persons.

No payments, however, in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

Duties of sub-committee for live stock.

7. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved of by the County Committee and by the Department; but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of altering or amending such approved schemes.

Allocation of funds.

8. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely in providing premiums for bulls.

Special provision for certain districts.

9. In exceptional circumstances the Department may, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, provide for a county either by purchasing bulls on behalf of applicants selected by County Committees under Clause 17, or by granting loans to persons of very small means purchasing bulls through the Department.

Applications under this clause must be made—by the selected individuals—directly to the Department not later than 1st March, 1904.

Breeds of bulls selected by the County Committee.

10. Subject to the approval of the Department, premiums may be restricted to any one or more breeds of pure bred bulls, except Kerry and Dexter, for which special provision may be made after consultation with the committees of the counties concerned in the breeding of this class of stock.

Galloway bulls, however, shall not be eligible for premiums under this scheme unless in exceptional circumstances.

Only pure bred bulls eligible.

11. Only bulls entered, or eligible for entry, in the herd books of their respective breeds shall be selected for a premium. Owners of bulls not entered must, if required, produce a certificate from the secretary of the herd book to the effect that the bull is eligible for entry, and will duly appear in the next volume.

Age of bulls.

12. Bulls of the following ages are eligible for premiums:—

(1) Yearlings, calved between 1st September, 1902, and 1st May, 1903;

(2) Two-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1901, and 31st August, 1902.

(3) Three-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1900, and 31st August, 1901.

All bulls must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-olds and three-year-olds which show signs of having been badly cared, or which are not fully deevloped, will not be eligible.

Value of premiums

13. The amount of a premium for a high-class yearling or a two-year-old bull shall be £15, and for a three-year-old bull of exceptional merit £10, payable, subject to the regulations of this scheme, at the close of the season.

Evidence of fruitfulness.

14. The owners of all two-year-old and three-year-old bulls applying for premiums under this scheme must produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the bull in the preceding year.

Selection of two-year-old and three-year-old bulls.

15. (1) Bulls which were awarded premiums as yearlings and two-year-olds in 1903 will be inspected by the Department at local exhibitions to be held, if possible, before the spring shows and sales on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.

In no case will animals be inspected at the owner's residence.

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(2) Owners of such bulls failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates selected will not have their cases reconsidered.

(3) The Department will furnish the County Committee with a list of bulls which have been passed at such local exhibitions, and which will be approved of for premiums in 1904.

(4) The County Committee should then proceed to select applicants for premiums for yearling bulls to be selected at any of the approved shows or sales of bulls.

Yearling bulls to be selected at principal shows and sales.

16. Yearling bulls shall be selected at the principal spring shows and sales recognised by the Department. The provisional selection of yearling bulls for premiums at these shows and sales shall be made by the Department alone.

Procedure in allocating premiums.

17. (1) A list of approved bull shows and sales will be forwarded by the Department to the Secretary as soon as possible after the 1st January, 1904.

(2) The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local papers or by posters, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep a yearling premium bull, to be chosen at one or other of these shows or sales. Such applications must be made on the form supplied by the Secretary.

(3) A list of the applicants selected by the County Committee to keep premium yearling bulls should be forwarded to the Department on the form provided for that purpose, not later than five days before the show or sale at which the bulls are to be selected.

(4) The Department's Inspector or Inspectors will attend at the shows and sales approved of. They shall not be empowered to recognise applications from any persons appearing at the shows or sales whose names are not on the list supplied by the Secretary as having been duly selected to keep a premium yearling bull.

(5) To prevent disappointment, all intending purchasers or competitors at the approved shows or sales should make early application to the Secretary.

(6) Applicants selected by a County Committee who exhibit or purchase at one of the approved shows or sales provisionally selected bulls of the breeds approved by the County Committee need not again show these bulls in 1904 for a premium. The granting of a premium to a yearling bull shall not in any way be regarded as affording a right to a premium in subsequent years.

(7) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a bull which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter for the purpose.

The Secretary shall thereupon advise the Department on the prescribed form of the particulars as to location, &c., of each bull.

No local exhibitions.

18. *There will be no local exhibitions of yearling bulls in* 1904, *such as were held under the* 1902 *and* 1903 *schemes. All yearling bulls must be selected at a public sale or show.*

Selections to be approved by Department.

19. The provisional selection of bulls under the foregoing clauses will not be final until the approval of the Department has been given in writing.

Number of premiums one farmer may hold.

20. No person shall possess two premium bulls of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other.

Service season.

21. The service season for a premium bull shall not commence until the owner of the bull has been informed by the Secretary that the Department have approved of the selection of the bull for a premium. It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the Department with the least possible delay.

The service season for premium bulls shall close on 31st December, 1904.

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Posters for premium bulls.

22. The Secretary shall, as soon as the Department have approved in writing of the bulls selected, supply the owner of each premium bull under this scheme with posters, which such owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the bull is to serve.

Number of services.

23. Each premium yearling bull shall serve not less than thirty cows, each two-year-old not less than forty cows, and each three-year-old bull not less than forty cows, other than those that are the property of the owner of the bull. The service fee for the number of cows stated shall in all cases be 1s., inclusive of all charges. After the minimum number of cows have been served the owner may fix such fee as he may desire.

Service fee.

Committee may fix maximum number of services.

24. The County Committee may make such provision as they think necessary with regard (1) to the maximum number of cows which may be served during the season, (2) to the number of cows which any one farmer may send to a premium bull under this scheme, and (3) to the exclusion of pedigree cows from this scheme.

Cows to be property of farmers.

25. Each cow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings wherever situated and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Herds, artisans, and *bona fide* agricultural labourers may obtain service for their cows on the same terms as a farmer.

Definition of the term "farmer."

26. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

Order of services.

27. The owner of a premium bull shall not, before the stipulated number of cows have been served, reserve the use of his premium bull for the cows of any individual or of the members of any society. He must, subject to the provision of Clause 33, allow his bull to serve cows in the order in which they are presented.

Branding of premium bulls

28. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium bulls, and to inspect them from time to time.

Tuberculin test.

29. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any premium bull.

Payment of premium.

30. (1) Not earlier than 1st September, 1904, and not later than 15th January, 1905, the owners of premium bulls shall forward to the Secretary a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and valnations of the persons whose cows have been served by the premium bulls, together with dates of such services, at the fee named in Clause 23, together with a statutory declaration signed before a magistrate other than the owner of the bull, certifying that the said cows have been served, and that all the regulations of this scheme have been strictly complied with. (2) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents and when correct shall forward them to the Department. (3) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme the Secretary will be notified that payment of the premiums or part of the premiums payable under this scheme may be made to owners of bulls. (4) Any premium not applied for on or before 15th January, 1905, shall be considered as having lapsed.

Forms for the declaration required by this Clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

Prevention of disease.

31. All owners of premium bulls must provide themselves with a syringe and disinfecting materials for the washing of their animals after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13, on Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

Withholding of premiums in special cases.

32. In the event of the bull being unable from any cause to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may reqnire.

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Refusal of service in certain cases.

33. The owner of a premium bull has the right to refuse the use of his bull in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reasons for such a refusal must, however, be communicated to the Department and to the County Committee immediately on the refusal of the application.

Department's decision final.

34. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREEDS OF SWINE.

1904.

Clauses 1 to 7, inclusive, of the Department's Horse and Cattle Schemes, 1904, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to this scheme.

SWINE.

Allocation of funds.

1. The joint fund available under this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine shall be applied solely in providing premiums for selected pure-bred boars.

Special provision for certain districts.

2. In exceptional circumstances the Department may provide for a county, and under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, by granting a loan for a short period to enable a representative, appointed by the County Committee, and an Inspector of the Department, to import suitable boars into the county on behalf of approved applicants.

Only pure-bred boars eligible.

3. Subject to the approval of the Department, premiums may be restricted to any one or more pure breeds of swine.

Selected boars must be registered.

4. Only boars eligible for entry in the Register of Pigs of the Royal Dublin Society shall be selected for premiums. The owner of a boar selected for a premium must have the animal entered in said Register.

Boars belonging to a Society are eligible.

5. Boars belonging to any Society or to any Association of Farmers shall be eligible, if pure-bred, to compete for premiums; but the premiums shall be paid to the Society or Association, and not to the individual in whose charge the boar is placed.

Value of premium.

6. The value of a county premium shall be £5, tenable for one year.

Boars eligible for one premium only.

7. A boar which was awarded a county premium in a previous year shall not be eligible for a premium under this scheme.

A boar which may be awarded this year a premium out of funds administered by any other body shall not be eligible for a premium under this scheme.

Age of boars.

8. Boars, when selected, should be not less than six months old or more than twelve months.

Where selections may be made.

9. Boars shall be provisionally selected by the Department's Inspectors mainly at the principal shows.

Entry fee.

10. Any show receiving a subsidy from the County Committee must accept entries from owners of boars competing for premiums at a fee not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per boar.

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11. No person shall possess two premium boars of the same breed unless located at least three miles from each other. Number of premiums one person may hold.

12. The selections for premiums under Clauses 9 and 10 will not be final until the approval of the Department has been given in writing. Selections to be approved by Department.

13. The Secretary shall, as soon as the Department have approved of the boars selected, supply the owner of each premium boar under this scheme with posters which such owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the boar is to serve. Posters for premium boars.

14. Each premium boar shall serve not less than thirty sows. The service fee, inclusive of all charges, for this number of sows shall not exceed 1*s.* for each sow. After the minimum number of sows have been served the owner of the boar may fix such fee as he desires. Number of services. Service fee.

15. The County Committee may make such provision as they think necessary with regard to the maximum number of sows which may be served during the season, or with regard to the number of sows which any one farmer may send to a premium boar under this scheme. Committee may fix maximum number of services.

16. Each sow shall be the property of a farmer resident in the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee. Sows to be the property of farmers.

Herds, artisans, and *bona fide* agricultural labourers, may obtain service for their sows on the same terms as a farmer.

17. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming. Definition of the term "farmer."

18. The owner or owners of a premium boar shall not, before the stipulated number of sows have been served, reserve the use of the boar for the sows of any individual or of the members of any Society. Subject to the provisions of Clause 22 sows must be served by a premium boar in the order in which they are presented. Order of services.

19. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium boars, and to inspect them from time to time. Branding of premium boars.

20. (1.) Not earlier than 1st September, 1904, and not later than 15th January, 1905, the owner of each premium boar shall forward to the Secretary a form containing a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose sows have been served by the premium boar at the fee named in Clause 14, together with a statutory declaration, signed before a magistrate, other than the owner of the boar, certifying that the said sows have been served, and that all the regulations of this Scheme have been complied with. (2.) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents, and when correct shall forward them to the Department. (3.) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary will be notified that payment may be made to owners of boars by that Committee of the premiums, or part of the premiums, payable under this scheme. (4.) Any premium not applied for on or before the 15th January, 1905, shall be considered as having lapsed. Payment of premiums.

Forms for the declaration required by this clause may be had on application to the Secretary.

21. In the event of a boar being unable, from any cause, to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, according as the circumstances may require. Withholding of premiums in certain cases.

22. The owner of a premium boar has the right to refuse the use of his boar in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the animal. The reason for such refusal must, however, be communicated to the Department and to the County Committee, immediately on the refusal of the application. Refusal of service in certain cases.

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Service season. 23. The service season for premium boars shall close finally on 31st December.

Department's decision final 24. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

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03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL SHOWS, 1904.

Information to be furnished by Show Societies to the Department. 1. In 1904 County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction may, subject to the approval of the Department, make grants in aid of established Agricultural, Poultry, Horticultural, and Farm Produce Shows, held under the auspices of an Agricultural Society, which has duly furnished, before the 1st February, 1904, to the Department the following particulars in respect of each Show held by the Society in 1903, viz.:—

(1.) An audited balance sheet, setting forth in detail the financial position of the Society after all liabilities have been discharged.
(2.) A list, certified by the Secretary of the Show Society, setting forth the amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1903.

Any Society which fails to furnish these particulars, or such further information as the Department may require, shall not be eligible to receive a subsidy.

Approval of grants to Show Societies. 2. In approving of the amount to be granted to any particular show, the Department will take into consideration:—

(1.) The amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1902 and 1903.
(2.) The total value of prizes awarded in 1903, and the cost of administration.
(3.) The regard paid by the Society to the furtherance of the Department's Live Stock, Poultry, and other County Schemes.
(4.) The amount set aside for classes confined to small farmers.

Prize schedule. 3. The prize schedule for 1904 must, prior to publication, be submitted through the County Committee to the Department for approval in writing. The Department will not consider any schedule unless it has previously received the approval of the County Committee.

Acknowledgment of Subsidy. 4. The joint contribution from the County Committee and the Department must be acknowledged in the prize schedule.

Sheep and Poultry. 5. In the case of Live Stock Shows provision must be made in the schedule of prizes for the inclusion of classes for Sheep and also for Poultry of the breeds being subsidized by the County Committee.

Societies' books to be open for inspection. 6. Each Society receiving a subsidy under this Scheme shall, if required, afford all reasonable facilities for the inspection of their books by the Department, and shall admit the Department's Inspectors to the judges' ring during all adjudications on the day of the Show.

New Societies. 7. A portion of the joint fund available under this Scheme may be given to new Societies, provided the Department are satisfied:—

(1.) That there is need for such new Societies in the county;
(2.) That adequate local support is forthcoming; and
(3.) That the rules and financial proposals of the Society are deemed satisfactory.

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8. Only in very exceptional circumstances will the Department be prepared to sanction the holding of local exhibitions for the award of prizes by a County Committee. Local Exhibitions.

9. Immediately after the Show the Secretary of the Society shall furnish to the Department, through the Secretary of the County Committee, a certificate of the amount actually awarded in prizes at the Show, and the Department may then instruct the Secretary of the County Committee to lodge to the credit of the Show Society the amount of the grant already approved. Payment of grant.

10. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this Scheme the decision of the Department shall be final. Department's decision final.

The Department recommend that each Agricultural or other Show Society receiving a subsidy under this Scheme should invite the County Committee to nominate one or more representatives to act on the Show Committee.

A 22

03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STALLIONS. YEAR 1904.

1. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Stallion will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of registered Stallions for the purpose of their scheme.

2. The individual or association applying for a loan must be approved of by the Department.

3. No loans will be made save for Stallions passed by the Department's Inspectors as eligible for registration in 1904.

4. The purchase price of the Stallion must be approved of by the Department.

5. Before the loan is granted the Stallion must be insured in the name of the Department by the purchaser in an approved Live Stock Insurance Office for the full amount of his purchase price, and the payment of the annual premiums on this insurance must be secured under conditions similar to those provided for the repayment of principal and interest. (*See* 7 and 8.) The receipt and renewal receipts for the annual premiums payable in respect of such policy must, immediately on the same being obtained, be deposited with the Department.

6. Approved applicants for a loan must lodge with the Department the policy of insurance, together with one-third of the purchase price of the Stallion.

7. As soon thereafter as possible the individual or association to whom the loan is granted, shall enter into a bond to repay the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase money—in five equal annual instalments, at the end of one, two, three, four, and five years, respectively, from the date of payment of the full purchase price to the vendor by the Department, together with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the ontstanding balance.

8. In the case of an individual four solvent sureties, approved of by the Department, in addition to the purchaser, must guarantee repayment. In the case of an association repayment must be guaranteed by the Committee of the association, or in such other manner as the Department may require.

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9. On receipt by the Department of (1) the policy of insurance, (2) one-third of the agreed on purchase money, (3) the bond duly completed, and (4) the necessary stamp duty, the Department will pay to the vendor the full amount of the agreed on purchase price, and intimate to him that possession of the Stallion may be given up to the borrower.

10. If the vendor, before being paid by the Department, gives up possession of the Stallion, the Department will hold themselves free of any liability to the vendor.

11. The individual or association must offer the Stallion each year for registration, and must undertake to conform at all times to the regulations of the Department's schemes for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses.

12. Nominated Mares, the property of the members of an association purchasing a Stallion under these conditions, shall not take priority of service over nominated Mares owned by non-members.

As soon as the number of nominated Mares required by the scheme may have been served, the services of the Stallion may be retained exclusively for the use of the members of such association.

13. The individual or association in whose favour the loan is being granted must provide suitable accommodation for the Stallion, procure all necessary veterinary attendance, and care for the animal in a proper manner, to the satisfaction of the Department's Inspectors.

14. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Stallion at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared for, or if an instalment of the principal and interest is in arrear for more than four weeks.

15. The Stallion shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments or arrears of principal and interest are paid off, and shall not be disposed of, without the consent of the Department, for five years.

16. Should the Stallion be awarded a premium, such premium shall not to be paid to the individual or association in possession of the Stallion, but shall be credited, after the close of the season, towards the repayment of the loan.

17. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

18. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

Forms of application can be had from the Department.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLS. YEAR 1904.

1. Applications for loans for the purchase of Bulls must be made by each applicant—on the prescribed form—direct to the Department before 1st March, 1904.

2. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will be considered except in cases where the Department are satisfied that the applicant is a person of *very small means*.

3. No application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of pure-bred Bulls for the purpose of their scheme.

4. No loan will be made save for the purchase of a pure bred yearling Bull, passed by the Department as suitable for a premium. The Bull must be of a breed approved by the County Committee.

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5. The purchase price of the Bull must be approved of by the Department.

6. A person applying for a loan under this Scheme must purchase through the Department, who cannot undertake to give loans for animals purchased without their knowledge at shows, sales, or from private individuals.

7. Before taking possession of the Bull the applicant must pay to the Department's representative—(1) one third of the approved purchase price, (2) the stamp duty, and (3) the charge for insurance (see Clause 12). Further, he must sign a form of undertaking to have the necessary form of guarantee for repayment duly signed and completed.

8. As soon thereafter as possible, the approved applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount which will be advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase price—in two equal annual instalments, at the end of one and two years respectively, from the date of payment of the full purchase price to the vendor by the Department, together with interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the outstanding balance.

9. In the case of an association the person in whose charge the Bull is to be placed must, with two other approved members of the association in their capacity of private individuals, guarantee repayment of the loan.

10. Should the Bull be awarded a county premium (1) the person in whose favour the loan is being granted must conform to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, or any modifications therein made, with the approval of the Department, by the County Committee; and (2) the amount of such premium shall be paid to the individual in possession of the Bull, after the provisions of the general scheme have been complied with.

11. Each Bull purchased under this scheme must be insured by the applicant for a loan for the full amount of the purchase price.

12. The charge for insurance shall be 5 per cent. on the full purchase price. This charge must be paid to the Department, who will, subject to all the regulations of this scheme being complied with, insure the Bull as from the date of payment of such charge until the loan has been repaid, but in no case will the insurance cover a period longer than two years from date of payment of this charge. The insurance, however, shall be cancelled in the event of the first instalment not being paid within the period prescribed under Clause 8.

13. In the event of the death of the Bull within twelve months from the date of payment to the Department of the charge for insurance, a sum equal to three-fourths of the loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the amount due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

14. If the Bull dies in the second year, provided the first instalment was paid to the Department before the expiration of the period allowed for repayment thereof, under Clause 8, a sum equal to one-half of the original loan will be credited by the Department in reduction of the balance due by the applicant in respect of loan and interest.

15. The individual in whose favour the loan is being granted must observe the following conditions:—

(1.) In the event of the Bull getting ill or lame he must, without delay, give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department. Like notice must also be given (*a*) in the event of any accident or injury occurring to the Bull, and (*b*) in case of the death of the Bull.

(2.) He must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the Bull from coming into contact with any animal suffering from disease.

(3.) He must provide proper accommodation for the Bull and care for him in a proper manner, to the satisfaction of the Department.

(4.) He must procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon where necessary.

(5.) In the case of the death of the Bull he must forward a certificate from a Veterinary Snrgeon as to the cause of death.

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16. The non-observance of any one of the conditions of this scheme will render the insurance void, and all monies paid therefor will be forfeited to the Department.

17. The Department shall have the right to inspect the Bull at any time, and to remove him at any time, if it is found, in the opinion of the Department, that he is not being properly cared for, or in the event of an instalment of principal and interest being in arrear for more than four weeks.

18. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark the Bull, and to inspect it from time to time.

19. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any Bull purchased by means of a loan from Department.

20. The Bull shall remain the property of the Department until all instalments of principal and interest are paid off.

21. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

22. The granting of a loan does not imply that a second premium will be awarded in respect of the Bull.

23. The Department will, as far as possible, endeavonr to procure snitable animals for persons to whom loans are to be granted, but they cannot undertake to supply Bulls at a price fixed by the applicant.

24. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final.

Forms of application for loans can be had from the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, *1st December*, 1903.

No. 28,445/03.

SIR,—The Department have observed a tendency in previous years on the part of intending purchasers of bulls under the Losn Scheme to postpone msking application on the prescribed form until immediately hefore the Show or Sales at which the animal was to be bought; in many instances forms have been filled in on the actual day of the purchase. This practice has caused considerable inconvenience, and is, from the Department's point of view, most unsatisfactory, and they have, accordingly, decided to adhere strictly to Regulation I of the Scheme for 1904, which requires that applications for loans for the purchase of bulls must be made by each applicant—on the prescribed form—direct to the Department hefore the 1st March, 1904.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Secretary of each County Committee
of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE FLAX-GROWING INDUSTRY, 1903-4.

The following is the programme which has been adopted by the Department for encouraging improvement in flax growing in Ireland dnring the season 1903-4:—

1. *Field Experiments.* The field experiments with seeds and manures now in progress will be continued. The object of these experiments is to ascertain the influence of certain well-known mixtures of manures on the yield and quality of the flsx crop. The report of the experiments carried out in 1902 appeared in Vol. III., No. 4, of the Department's *Journal*, and will also be published and distributed in leaflet form.

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2. *Retting Experiments.* With a view to testing the influence on the flax of saving the seed by rippling, experiments will again be undertaken in 1903-4, and a report on the results will be published.

3. *Artificial Retting.* A grant will be made to the Flax Supply Association for the purpose of carrying out experiments to ascertain whether flax retting on the artificial system can be profitably carried out in Ireland.

4. *Drying Flax Straw.* Trials will be made to ascertain whether it is possible, in Ireland, to dry the unretted flax straw and store it over the winter, as is done on the Continent.

5. *Continental System of Retting.* Tests will be made of the effect of the Continental system of retting on Irish flax straw. For this purpose a quantity of Irish straw will be sent to Courtrai, and treated in the manner usually adopted there.

6. *Visits to the Continent.* As in previous years, arrangements will be made for a number of Irish farmers to visit the Continent and inspect the work of their rivals there.

7. *Collection of Statistics.* An attempt will again be made to collect statistics with reference to the flax crop, by the distribution amongst scutch mill-owners of sheets to be filled up and returned to the Department.

8. *Scutching Tests.* The scutching tests started two years ago, at Carthall, near Coleraine, to test the Irish and Continental systems of scutching, will be continued during 1903-4, with such modifications as previous experience may suggest.

9. *Flax Shows.* The Department have again set aside a sum of money to enable the County Committees interested in flax growing to hold a number of flax shows. The Department will approve of the adoption of this portion of the Flax Scheme by a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction only on the condition that such Committee shall appoint a special Sub-Committee for flax, which must be restricted to six members, each of whom shall be an experienced grower or scutcher of flax; and, further, that this Sub-Committee shall be given full authority to carry out the scheme of prizes for the county, when sanctioned in writing by the Department. On strict compliance with these conditions the Department will be prepared to refund fifty per cent. of the actual authorised expenditure under this Scheme in each county, provided the following regulations are observed:—

I. The Sub-Committee must undertake full responsibility for organising and making all arrangements in connection with the shows. Before the shows are advertised a complete schedule of prizes, with conditions as provided in Clause V., must be submitted to the Department, and their sanction obtained in writing. The scheme must then be considered as final for the year.

II. All prizes shall be paid in flax seed only, which will be procured by the Department and sold to the County Committees at cost price.

III. At each show prizes shall be offered as follows:—

(*a.*) *Growers*—

1st prize,	. .	3 bags flax seed.
2nd ,,	. .	2 ,, ,,
3rd ,,	. .	1 ,, ,,

(*b.*) *Scutchers*—

Scutchers employed in mills where first-prize lots were scutched—

2 bags flax seed.

Scutchers employed in mills where second-prize lots were scutched—

1 bag flax seed.

(*c.*) *Other employes*—

Other persons employed in mills where first-prize lots were scutched—

2 bags flax seed.

Other persons employed in mills were second-prize lots were scutched—

1 bag flax seed.

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(*d.*) *Mill Owners.—This class may be omitted if the County Committee so decide.*

Owners of mills in which the first-prize lots were scutched—
2 bags flax seed.

Owners of mills in which second-prize lots were scutched—
1 bag flax seed.

IV. The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure in connection with these shows, and shall furnish same to the Department when required. He shall also submit a report of each flax show, setting forth the names and addresses of the prize-winners, and the quantity of flax seed to which each is entitled.

V. Not later than the 20th September, 1903, and not less than six weeks before the date of the first show, each County Committee must submit for the approval of the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, a complete statement showing—

(*a.*) The classes to be provided at each show.

(*b.*) The quantity of flax to be exhibited by one person in each class, which in no case should be less than 24 stones.

(*c.*) The number and value of the prizes to be offered in accordance with Clause III.

(*d.*) The place, suggested date, and hour of each show.
(N.B.—Two or more alternate dates, being flax market days, should be suggested for each show.)

(*e.*) The instructions to exhibitors, together with such conditions of award, in addition to the compulsory provisions in the following clauses, as the Committee may consider desirable.

VI. Competitions shall be confined to *bona fide* farmers. A *bona fide* farmer is to be understood to mean a person who derives his main and ostensible means of subsistence from his farm, who lives on his farm, and works it himself.

VII. No farmer shall be paid more than one prize during the season, and no individual can receive a prize both as a grower and as a scutch mill-owner.

VIII. Not later than six days after the holding of each show the Secretary of the County Committee shall submit to the Department for approval, on a form to be provided for the purpose, a statement showing the name and address of each of the prize winners. The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary of the Committee.

IX. If, in the opinion of the judge, the flax exhibited is not of a sufficiently high standard, the prizes must be withheld.

X. If it be discovered that any fraud, deception, or dishonest practice has been committed either in connection with the preparation or ownership of the flax, or in any representation concerning exhibits which may have affected or have been intended to affect the decision of the Judge or Judges, the offending persons shall be disqualified and prohibited from exhibiting at any future Shows, and their names published if deemed expedient.

XI. The decision of the Department in all matters of dispute in connection with these prizes shall be final.

A 25
03

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, 1903-4.

Appointment of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Agriculture can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

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3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not, except in special cases, exceed £200 per annum, inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second-class railway fare, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2*d*. per mile in lieu thereof. Remuneration of Instructor.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by three months' notice in writing on either side. Termination of appointment.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on agricultural subjects, such as soils, manures, seeds, pastures, crops and their cultivation, breeding, feeding, and management of live stock; to visit farms; to conduct such experiments and demonstrations in spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to reply to letters from farmers seeking information; to advise farmers how they may avail themselves of the Department's Live Stock Schemes and of the Department's Seed-Testing Station; to make known the provisions of the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act; to advise farmers how they can best avail themselves of all schemes which may be adopted by the County Committee and by the Department, and how they may take advantage of agricultural organisation; to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his work as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and do all in his power to further the interests of agriculture in the county. Duties of Instructor.

6. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor should work for at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any of the farms in the neighbourhood, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest. Circuits and Centres.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given, and to appoint a local committee with an honorary secretary at each centre who should select the school or other building and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered. Duties of County Committee.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this Scheme and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

8. Lectures should be arranged to be given in school-rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of the county, especially when the lectures are delivered in a district where the greatest number of farmers is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout their district. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion during which farmers will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. Arrangements for lectures.

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Duration of lectures.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn, and be continued until the end of the first week in March.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

10. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE POULTRY-KEEPING INDUSTRY, 1903-4.

Appointment of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in poultry keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

Remuneration of Instructor.

3. Unless in exceptional circumstances the remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second-class railway fare, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2*d.* per mile in lieu thereof.

Termination of appointment.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

Duties of Instructor.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to deliver courses of lectures on poultry-keeping, including the selection of breeds, the hatching and rearing of chickens, the feeding and housing of poultry, and the marketing of the produce; to visit poultry runs, and give such practical advice as may be desired by poultry-keepers, to inspect the egg distribution stations referred to in Clause 12, to report to the Department and to the County Committee regarding the progress of his or her work as may be required, and generally to give his or her whole time towards promoting improvement in poultry-keeping in the county.

Circuits and Centres.

6. For this purpose the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor should work for at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or on the following day any of the poultry runs in the neighbourhood, and give such information on poultry-keeping as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

Visits to poultry runs.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he or she should be consulted.

Duties of County Committees.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given and to appoint a local committee, with an honorary secretary, at each centre, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

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8. Lectures should be arranged, wherever possible, to be given in schoolrooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres only. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of the county, especially when the lectures are delivered in districts where the greatest number of those interested in poultry-keeping is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture, as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout the circuit. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which farmers and others interested in poultry-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. Arrangements for lectures.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn and be continued until the end of the hatching season. If employed during the summer months, the Instructor should, during that season, visit poultry runs and inspect egg distribution stations. Lecture season.

Distribution of Settings of Eggs of Pure Breeds.

Hens and Ducks.

10. In counties where instruction in poultry-keeping has been provided, the Department are prepared to sanction a limited number of premiums of £5 each being awarded to selected applicants who distribute at least 60 settings of eggs; those who distribnte less will be paid in proportion to the number distributed. When the demand for settings is not pressing, the owner may set eggs for his own use, but such settings will not count towards a premium. Applicants must agree to comply with the following conditions:— Premiums for distributing eggs.

(1.) To keep one pure breed of hens only. In exceptional cases the Department may approve of more than one pure breed being kept, provided they are satisfied that the selected person, houses, runs, birds, &c., are suitable.

(2.) To sell or destroy any existing fowl on the farm of which the Instructor or the Department may disapprove, and not to bring on the farm fowl of any description without the approval of the Instructor or of the Department.

(3.) To keep no male birds on the farm other than those used for stock purposes of the breed or breeds of fowl approved of.

(4.) When a premium is claimed for hens alone, to keep not less than thirty or more than sixty of the selected breed. If the premium is claimed in respect of hens and ducks, to keep not less than twenty or more than sixty hens or pullets of the selected breed, and not less than ten or more than thirty ducks of the selected breed. One cock or cockerel must be kept for every ten hens or pullets, and one drake for every six ducks.

(5.) To provide proper housing where such does not already exist, and in the case of two breeds being kept to provide a separate run for each to the satisfaction of the Instructor or the Department. The run for any one flock of thirty birds will require to be at least three hundred square yards.

(6.) To feed and care for the birds in such a manner and in such a way as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(7.) To supply settings of eggs from these birds to any person in the county at 1s. per dozen, and to replace infertile eggs that are returned within one month from the date on which they were sent out.

In special cases the Department may sanction an increase in the price of eggs, provided the County Committee show sufficient reasons for so doing.

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(8.) To stamp all eggs given out with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee.

(9.) To keep in a special book provided by the County Committee an accurate record of all eggs laid and distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for by either of these bodies. The books should be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on the 1st January and terminate on the 31st May.

(10.) To permit the Instructor or the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

Grant for erection of houses in special cases.

11. An additional grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost, but in no case exceeding £2, may be made to the selected persons who provide themselves with portable wooden fowl-houses approved by the Department. This will only apply to persons that are taking up the scheme in 1903-4 for the first time.

Turkeys.

12. Premiums of £3 each may be offered to persons who are prepared to comply with the following conditions:—

(1.) To keep one or more pure bred American Bronze stock turkey cocks for the service of turkey hens, the property of any persons residing in the county, at a fee of 6*d.* per service. Each cock must serve twenty hens exclusive of the owner's. If a smaller number are served, the premium will be proportionately reduced. The turkey cock will require to be at least twelve months old, and not less than 23 lbs. in weight.

(2.) To provide proper housing accommodation, and to feed and care for the bird or birds in such a manner as the Instructor or the Department may require.

(3.) To keep in a special book, provided by the County Committee, an accurate record of services. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when required, but otherwise returned to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the season, which will commence on the 1st January and terminate on the 31st May.

(4.) To permit the Instructor or the Department to inspect the birds at any time.

Any infringement of the above rules may entail the cancellation of the premium.

Number of premiums one person may hold.

13. An applicant will be eligible for only one premium either for hens or for hens and ducks combined, but he will, in addition, be eligible to hold a premium for turkeys. No premium, however, will be given for ducks alone.

One of the following breeds of hens and ducks must be selected:—

Laying Breeds.

Minorcas. White Leghorns. Brown Leghorns.

General Purpose Breeds.

Houdans. Plymouth Rocks. Orpingtons. Faverolles.

Ducks.

Aylesbury. Rouen. Pekin. Indian Runner.

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14. As soon as the Instructor has been appointed and the number of premiums proposed to be awarded has been approved of by the Department, the County Committee shall invite applications from persons in the county who already possess, or are willing to purchase, pens of the approved pure breeds of fowl or ducks, or to keep one or more pure-bred turkey cocks, as above, and who are prepared to comply with the above conditions. When these applications have been received the County Instructor in Poultry-Keeping will, as soon as possible, inspect and report to the County Committee as to the number of suitable applicants. The names of the selected applicants, with full particulars as to the breeds, number of birds, and housing, should then be submitted for the approval of the Department, who may thereupon further inspect the selected farms, and submit a list of those of which they approve to the County Committee for their final selection. Procedure as to selecting holders of premiums.

15. The Department will not consider applications from a county in respect of premiums under this scheme later than 1st December, 1903. On account of the difficulty of procuring stock birds of pure breeds late in the season, it is recommended that County Committees who intend to adopt this scheme should, if possible, have all arrangements completed prior to the 1st Jannary, 1904. Application to be made by 1st December

16. Not later than 10th June, the selected applicants for premiums should forward to the Secretary of the County Committee the record books referred to in Clauses 10 (9), and 12, accompanied by a statutory declaration certifying that the entries in these books are correct, and that all the conditions of this scheme have been complied with. Payment to be claimed by 10th June.

As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary of the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made by the Committee of the premiums or part premiums payable under this scheme.

Forms for the declaration required by this clause may be had on application to the Secretary of the County Committee.

17. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing. Scheme to be approved by Department.

A 27

03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN HORTICULTURE, 1903-4.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Horticulture can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland. Appointment of Instructor

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £3 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second-class railway fare, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2*d.* per mile in lieu thereof. Remuneration.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by four weeks' notice in writing on either side. Termination of appointment.

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Duties of Instructor.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give demonstrations and to deliver courses of lectures on horticultural subjects such as soils, manures, vegetables, fruit, and flower cultivation, plant diseases, and insect pests, spraying, planting, pruning, and grafting of fruit trees; to visit gardens and orchards, and give practical demonstrations; to conduct such experiments and other demonstrations in the spring and summer as may be approved by the Department; to select suitable land for this purpose; to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures, and the keeping of the plots free from weeds; to weigh the produce, tabulate the figures, and prepare a report on the results; to reply to letters from those seeking his advice on horticultural subjects; to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of his work, as may be required; and generally to give his whole time to the work and to do all in his power to further the interests of horticulture in the county.

Circuits and Centres.

6. For the purposes of this scheme the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor should work for at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit either on the day of the lecture or the following day any gardens or orchards in the neighbourhood, and give such information on practical subjects as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this natnre should be nndertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

Duties of Committee

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who should select the school and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate accounnt of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangement for lectures.

8. Lectures should be arranged to be given in schoolrooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of the county. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee shonld undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout their district. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in horticulture will be invited to ask questions.

Lecture season.

9. The lectures should commence early in autumn and be continued until the end of March, after which out-door demonstrations should be held during the summer.

Demonstration plots.

10. In each circuit one demonstration plot may be selected for the purpose of growing vegetables, flowers, and fruit, and showing improved methods of cultivation. The seeds, manures, and fruit trees, and, if necessary, fencing will be paid for out of the sum set aside for demonstration plots; the labour to be given gratuitously by the person or persons providing the plots, and the produce to be the property of the same persons.

Distribution of fruit trees.

11. The Committee may purchase fruit trees, shrubs, or plants, in bulk, and resell them at cost price to farmers and cottagers in the county.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

12. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION IN BEE-KEEPING.

1903-4.

Appointment of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided a suitable Instructor in Bee-Keeping can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of at least one such person for each County in Ireland.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

Remuneration of Instructor.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed 10*s.* per day when employed by the day or £2 per week when employed by the week, in addition to expenses of locomotion.

Termination of Appointment.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by a week's notice in writing on either side.

Duties of Instructor.

5. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give instruction in the principles and practice of modern Bee-keeping by means of lectures and demonstrations at any centre where application is made through the Secretary of the County Committee for his services, to deal with diseases of bees, to reply to letters from those seeking his advice, to report to the Department and to the County Committee on the progress of his work, as may be required, and generally to assist in the promotion of bee-keeping in such a manner as the County Committee, with the approval of the Department, may direct. The Instructor will, when invited to do so, visit, either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, any apiaries in the neighbourhood, and give such practical information as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

Inspection of apiaries.

Duties of County Committee.

6. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures will be given, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who should select the school or other building and arrange for the hiring, lighting, and warming of the room in which the lectures will be delivered.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep separate accounts of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Arrangements for lectures.

7. Lectures should be arranged to be given in school-rooms in the evenings, and should be held in rural centres. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of the county. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture as well as for the distribution of the short syllabus of the lectures, which will be prepared by the lecturer as soon as he is appointed. The local committee should undertake to have posters, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed throughout their district. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in bee-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to their business. The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he should be consulted.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

8. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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02.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN BUTTER-MAKING.

1903-4.

Appointment of Instructor.

1. The Department are prepared, provided qualified Instructors can be obtained, to approve of the appointment of an Instructor in Butter-making in each county.

2. The Department will, as far as possible, assist the County Committee in obtaining an Instructor, by supplying the names of persons qualified for the post.

Remuneration of Instructor.

3. The remuneration of the Instructor shall not exceed £2 per week, in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second class railway fare, car-hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance of 2*d.* per mile in lieu thereof.

Termination of appointment.

4. The appointment of the Instructor shall be determinable at any time by four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

Form of Instruction.

5. The instruction will take the form of daily lessons on dairying, accompanied by practical instruction in butter-making. Each course should extend for a period of not less than two and not more than four weeks. Not more than twelve pupils should be admitted to each class. Pupils must undertake to attend regularly.

Duties of Instructor.

6. On the first day of visiting each centre the Instructor should give a public lecture and demonstration, and during the remainder of the course at that centre should conduct a class daily in which pupils only will take part, but which shall be open to the public.

Duties of County Committee.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select suitable centres at which classes will be held, and to appoint at each centre a local committee, with an honorary secretary, who will be responsible for the local arrangements necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, and who will be required to comply with the annexed conditions.

It will also be the duty of the County Committee to undertake the responsibility of seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this Scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

Centres.

8. To avoid expense and to ensure success these classes should be held, as far as possible, in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres. Unless in exceptional circumstances no class should be held in a large village or town, or near a creamery.

The County Committee are alone responsible for the selection of centres and arrangement of lectures. No work of this nature should be undertaken by the Instructor, though it is desirable that he or she should be consulted.

Scheme to be approved by Department.

9. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

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CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

I. To secure premises suitable for a working dairy, if possible not less than 25 feet by 18 feet, or other dimensions affording similar floor space. Either a public room, schoolroom, or barn, with good floor, would be suitable for the purpose.

II. To secure a sufficient supply of water.

III. To provide on the premises means of heating at least fifteen gallons of water at one time, for use in cleaning utensils, &c.

IV. To provide sufficient milk or cream for use in the school, the Committee taking responsibility of sale of butter.

After the opening day at each centre about three gallons of milk and six gallons of cream will be required for each day's work. Arrangements should be made to have the milk and the cream delivered in the morning.

V. To guarantee not less than six and not more than twelve pupils to attend on each of the days over which the course of instruction extends.

VI. To arrange for the carriage of utensils from one centre to another. The weight of the utensils is usually from 25 to 30 cwt., and they are somewhat bulky.

The Department recommend the following list of utensils for a travelling dairy school attended by twelve pupils :—

	Approximate Cost. £ s. d.
6 End-over-End Churns, at £3,	18 0 0
6 Butter Workers, at 37*s.* 6*d.*	11 5 0
6 Butter Boards, at 2*s.*,	0 12 0
4 Large Butter Boards, at 3*s.* 6*d.*,	0 14 0
6 Scoops, at 1*s.*,	0 6 0
6 Sieves, at 2*s.* 6*d.*,	0 15 0
6 Pairs Scotch Hands, at 2*s.* 6*d.*,	0 15 0
6 Squeegees, at 1*s.*,	0 6 0
6 Scrubbing Brushes, at 1*s.*,	0 6 0
6 Thermometers, at 1*s.* 6*d.*,	0 9 0
6 White Enamelled Buckets, at 5*s.* 6*d.*,	1 13 0
6 Iron Buckets, at 4*s.* 6*d.*,	1 7 0
4 Shallow Tins (Cream), at 4*s.*,	0 16 0
1 Pair Scales,	0 19 0
1 Set Iron Weights (7, 4, 2, 1, ½ & ¼ lb.),	0 4 6
1 Set Brass Weights (2, 1, ½ & ¼ oz.),	0 5 6
1 Set Creamometers,	0 6 6
1 Lactometer,	0 1 6
1 Gerber Butter Fat Tester (2 Bottles), about	2 10 0
1 2-Quart Measure,	0 2 6
4 Quart Measures, at 1*s.* 9*d.*,	0 7 0
4 Pint Measures, at 1*s.* 3*d.*,	0 5 0
2 Skimmers, at 8*d.*,	0 1 4
1 Haud Separator (9 gallons per hour),	5 10 0
	£47 16 10

The above equipment allows one churn and butter worker, and one set of the smaller utensils for two students.

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03.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CREAMERIES.

I.—Regulations—1904–5.

1. *Registration of Creameries and Auxiliaries,* 182
2. *Winter Courses of Dairy Technology at Albert Agricultural College,* 183
3. *Creamery Managers' Certificates,* 183
4. *Surprise Butter Competitions,* 188

II.—Register of Creameries—1903 Inspection, ... 190

With a view to encourage and assist improvement in the very important work of the management of creameries, the Department have decided:—

(1.) To publish annually a register of well-managed creameries and auxiliaries.
(2.) To make provision during the winter session at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, for courses of instruction in dairy technology, with special reference to creamery management.
(3.) To award certificates of competency to creamery managers under prescribed conditions.
(4.) To hold annually a series of surprise butter competitions.

I.—REGULATIONS, 1904–5.

1.—*Registration of Creameries and Auxiliaries.*

The Department are prepared to consider applications for the registration of creameries and auxiliaries from managers and proprietors who desire to have their management recognised by the Department as efficient, and who are in a position to train one or more pupils.

Applications from apprentices or pupils for admission to the examination for the Department's Creamery Managers' Certificates will be considered only in the case of those who have been trained in registered creameries under approved managers. (See page 5.)

The conditions under which registration will be granted in the case of creameries* are:—

1.) That the manager is capable.
(2.) That strict cleanliness and order are manifest around the creamery, in the creamery, and in the persons of manager, employés and pupils.
(3.) That a proper system of bookkeeping and business methods is in operation.
(4.) That the equipment is sufficient.
(5.) That the premises and methods are at all times open to inspection by the Department.
(6.) That defects indicated by the Department's Inspector are remedied with the least possible delay.
(7.) That the butter packages in general use are satisfactory.
(8.) That apprentices and pupils (if any) receive efficient training and instruction.
(9.) That the creamery is entered for the Department's surprise butter competitions.

* Throughout these regulations the term "creamery" does *not* include auxiliaries where milk is separated and the cream sent elsewhere to be made into butter.

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Registration will be granted in the case of auxiliaries which fulfil the foregoing conditions (1) to (6) inclusive.

In considering applications for registration the Department will attach much more importance to cleanliness and order than to elaborate and expensive equipment. At the same time, due consideration will be given to the provision of an efficient equipment.

All creameries and auxiliaries, whether co-operative, joint-stock, or private, may apply for registration.

Inspection of the creameries and auxiliaries will take place as speedily as possible; but the Department do not guarantee decision before the close of 1904.

The register will be subject to annual revision, and will be published annually by the Department.

The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to inspect or to register any creamery or auxiliary, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

Applications for the registration of creameries and auxiliaries must be made on Form A 136, to be obtained from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in, must be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March, 1904.

2.—*WINTER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION AT THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.*

At the winter session at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, a limited number of young men—creamery managers, apprentices or pupils in creameries, or others over twenty years of age at the commencement of the session—will be admitted to a course of instruction in the subjects of examination for the creamery managers' certificates. Persons who wish to attend this course must make application on the usual form; they will be subject to the conditions of entrance to the College, as set forth in the prospectus. The winter session commences in October of each year, and ends in March.

The course of instruction afforded at the College during the summer session is well suited as a preliminary training for young men who propose to attend the special winter session for creamery managers.

3.—*CREAMERY MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES.*

It is proposed to hold annually in March an examination for these certificates. The subjects of the examination are set forth on pages 184 to 187. Due notice of time and place will be given to applicants.

To these examinations will be admitted—

(*a.*) Persons who for the whole season* immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered creamery† to the satisfaction of the Department.

(*b.*) Assistant-managers, apprentices, and pupils who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have worked in a registered creamery† under an approved manager,‡ and who furnish a satisfactory certificate from him.

(*c.*) Persons who for the whole season immediately preceding the examination have managed a registered auxiliary to the satisfaction of the Department.

(*d.*) Students who have attended the full winter course for creamery managers at the Albert Agricultural College during the session immediately preceding the examination.

[Students who have attended the full winter course at the Albert Agricultural College during the session 1902-3 or 1903-4, will be admitted to the examination to be held in 1905.]

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* The Season shall be considered to begin on 1st April and to terminate on 31st October.

† See footnote, page 182.

‡ An approved Manager is one who possesses the qualifications set forth in clause (*a*) above.

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The Creamery Managers' Certificate will be granted to candidates of class (*a*) who are successful at the examination. A provisional certificate, which will be exchanged for the Creamery Managers' Certificate after the holder has, to the satisfaction of the Department, managed a registered creamery for at least one whole season, will be granted to the successful candidates of classes (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).

The Managers' Certificate is renewable each year and may be withheld if, in the opinion of the Department, the holder, at any period, fails in any respect to maintain a satisfactory standard of excellence in the management of a creamery under his care.

Candidates must be at least twenty years of age on the first day of October previous to the examination.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made not later than 31st December on Form A 137, to be obtained from the Department, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1, which will be returned if the candidate presents himself for examination, or if his application is not accepted.

Subjects of Examination for Creamery Managers' Certificates.

i.—*Dairy Farming.*

Soils.

Suitability for dairy farming.

Crops.

Pasture, hay, green crops, forage crops, grain crops.

Fertility of Soil.

Sources of gain and loss to soil.
Farmyard manure.
Artificial manure.

Stock.

Pure-bred and half-bred cattle: suitability for dairying purposes.
Selection of bull, of milk cows, of heifers.
Calf rearing.
Pigs: breeding and management.

Housing of Stock.

Cow-houses, best types.
Improvement of existing cow-houses.
Calf-houses.
Pig-houses.
Shelter sheds.

Foods and Feeding.

Home-grown and purchased foods: composition and uses.
Manurial value of feeding stuffs.
Separated milk and butter-milk as feeding stuffs.

Milk Production.

Circumstances affecting quantity and quality of milk.
Summer and winter dairying.

Diseases of Stock.

The common diseases affecting dairy stock.

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ii.—*Physical Science.*

PHYSICS.

Weighing and measuring.
The balance.
Graduated vessels.
Solids, liquids, gases.
Density, hydrometers.
The spring balance as a force-meter.
Friction, lubricants.
Centrifugal force.
Work and power—their measurement.
Fluid pressure; pumps, syphons, wells.
Effect of heat on the properties of matter.
Temperature and thermometers.
Evaporation and condensation.
Transfer of heat—conduction, convection, and radiation.
Heat a measurable quantity.
Units of heat, specific heat, latent heat.
Relation between pressure and boiling point.
Refrigeration—principles involved.
Heat and work.
Heat a form of energy.

CHEMISTRY.

Fundamental principles.
Indestructibility of matter.
Simple and compound bodies.
Chemical change.
Solution; precipitation; filtration; oxidation; redncton.
The atomic theory.
Chemical nomenclature.
The Atmosphere.—Its composition; part it plays in combustion, and in vital changes.
Water.—Composition, physical and chemical properties; natural waters.
Bases, acids, and salts: acidity and alkalinity—quantitative determination.
General knowledge of the Elementary Chemistry of the following substances and their compounds as met with in dairying:—
Potash, soda, lime, magnesia, ammonia, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, borax, and boracic acid.
Lactic, butyric, and salicylic acids, formalin, amyl alcohol, albumen, casein, fats, milk-sugar.

iii.—*Dairy Bacteriology.*

Microscopical study of milk.
Experimental proof that souring of milk is due to bacterial activity.
Sonrces of bacterial contamination.
Care of milk; influence of temperature upon the keeping qualities of milk.
Biology of the commoner forms of bacteria, yeasts, and mould fungi.
Cultivation of bacteria and moulds; preparation of pure cultures.
Disinfection and application of disinfectants.
Bacterial examination of air, water, and dust.
Injnrions bacteria of milk; milk in relation to disease.
Defects in milk due to improper feeding of cows.
Methods of preserving milk; pasteurisation, sterilisation, filtration, refrigeration.
Objections to the use of chemical preservatives.
Cream-ripening; use of starters.
Importance of extreme cleanliness in dairies.
Comparison of the bacterial contents of good and bad keeping butters.
Bacterial faults in butter

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Coagulation of milk.
The part played by unorganised ferments and by bacteria, yeasts and moulds in cheese-ripening.
Comparison of the ripening changes that take place in hard and in soft cheeses.
Faults in cheese due to bacterial agency.
Bacterial treatment of creamery sewage.

iv.—*Dairy Technology.*

Composition and properties of milk and its products, and of their constituents.
Causes of variation in milk.
Changes produced by heat and bacteria.
Physical characteristics of good milk, cream, and butter.
Sampling at farm and creamery; testing and analysis of milk, cream, butter and cheese.
Acidity and its estimation.
Factory tests for quality of milk.
Physical and chemical changes involved in the manufacture of cream, butter, and cheese.
Preservation, conveyance, and marketing of milk.
Cream raising and separation; the cream trade.
Ripening of cream.
Churning: conditions influencing yield.
Washing, salting, and working of butter; packing for market.
Conditions affecting quality of butter.
Chilling, and cold storage.
Separated milk and butter-milk: nses and value.
Standards of quality for milk, cream, butter, butter-milk.
Hard and soft cheese making: principles of manufacture; ripening and storage.

v.—*Dairy Engineering.*

BUILDINGS FOR CREAMERIES.

Selection of site; general arrangement of a creamery to facilitate work; space required.
Plans of creameries.
Building materials.
Ventilation; lighting; drainage.
Cost.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source; selection of a site for wells; sinking and lining of wells; artesian wells; suitability of water for dairy purposes; means of purification; storage.

SEWAGE.

Methods of disposing of creamery sewage.

MACHINERY.

Elementary fitting; packing of glands; adjustment of bearings; shafting and brackets; lining up of machines; tools required in a creamery.

BOILERS.

Types of boilers; advantages and disadvantages of each.
Size of boiler needed for central and auxiliary creameries; evaporative power.
Insulation and setting of boilers.
Fittings attached to boilers; their use and care.
Usnal defects in boilers.
Firing and care of boiler; cleaning.
Use of water-purifier.
Various methods of economising steam.
Feed-water heaters.

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COAL.
Evaporative power of various qualities.
How to judge coal.
Consumption of fuel.
Economical stoking.

CHIMNEYS.
Steel and brick; cost; advantages and disadvantages of each.

STEAM ENGINE.
Construction and management of ordinary non-condensing engine.
Power required; steam consumption.

LUBRICATION.
Oils, greases, &c.
Oil holders and filters.

MACHINES.
Various types of weighing machines, heaters, regenerative heaters, coolers, separators, tanks, vats, churns, pumps, butter-workers, refrigerating plants.
Their capacity, construction, and cost.

ARRANGEMENT OF MACHINERY.
Transmission of power.
Care of belts; belt fasteners.
Pulleys and gearing.
Speed of various machines, and description of methods for increasing and retarding speed in machinery.

ARRANGEMENT OF WORK.
Hands required.

vi.—*Business Methods.*

General business terms and abbreviations.
Correspondence, care of; telegrams.
Business forms.
Banking: cheques, loans, overdrafts.
Railway rates, regulations, and forms.
Purchase of materials—
- Milk, valuation of.
- Quotations for various goods.

Marketing of produce—
- Market charges and regulations.
- Trade routes.
- Special requirements of various markets.

Insurance—fire, boiler, and employer's liability.
Advertising: quotations and circulars.
Calculations—
- Yield.
- Cost at each stage of manufacture.
- Monthly estimates.

Comparison of returns from milk, cream, butter, and cheese trades.
Labour and wages.
Book-keeping—
- Use and balancing various books used in creameries.
- Preparation of returns.
- Depreciation allowances.
- Balance sheet.
- Allocation of profits.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and amending Acts, the Employers' Liability Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Factory and Workshops Act, the Pollution of Rivers Act, and so much of the Public Health (Ireland) Acts, and the Friendly Societies Acts as may be applicable to creameries.

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4.—*SURPRISE BUTTER COMPETITIONS.*

A number of surprise butter competitions will be held each year.

The object of these competitions is to induce creamery managers and others engaged in butter-making to give increased attention to every detail in the making and packing of butter, and particularly to cleanliness in every stage of the work. The reputation of Irish butter must depend on the degree in which these two essentials, viz., cleanliness and attention to details, are possessed by Irish buttermakers. But unless interest in the work can be increased and sustained, and unless those engaged in the industry bring into the work a certain amount of enthusiasm, accompanied by a desire and a determination to excel, the qualities which mark the successful buttermaker will not be perpetuated, and the possibilities of Ireland as a butter producer cannot be realised to the full. Fortunately, butter-making is an occupation which becomes engrossingly interesting to those who have studied the numerous scientific problems which it presents to the thinking mind. The course of instruction provided for creamery managers at the Albert Agricultural College is instrumental in arousing interest in the scientific side of dairying, and it is hoped that these competitions may serve the further useful purpose of stimulating many creamery managers to greater sustained practical efficiency. They certainly should set up a standard of comparison by means of which butter makers will be able to measure their progress towards perfection.

The following is the procedure which the Department intend to adopt. On not more than eight and not less than five occasions each year the Department will forward to each person who enters for the competition a telegram requesting the recipient to send to an address in Dublin a box, keg, or kiel of butter made on that day. The butter at each competition may be judged one or more times by one or more competent and independent persons appointed by the Department.

Provided that the judges consider the exhibits show sufficient merit, the following prizes will be given in each competition on the basis of the highest total number of points, viz. :—

Prizes for first class, ...	£2 each.
Prizes for second class, ...	£1 ,,

Until further notice the following scale of points will be adopted in judging :—

Flavour, ...	60 points.
Texture, ...	25 ,,
Colour, ...	5 ,,
Packing and finish,*	10 ,,
Total, ...	100 ,,

The following special prizes are offered to exhibitors who comply with all the conditions of the competitions, and whose exhibits obtain not less than 90 per cent. of the maximum number of points obtainable during the year :—

To the exhibitor obtaining the highest number of points,	£10
To the exhibitor obtaining the second highest number of points, ...	£6
To the exhibitor obtaining the third highest number of points, ...	£4

In the event of two or more exhibitors obtaining the same total number of points during the year, the Department reserve the right to allocate this sum of £20 in such manner as they may think fit.

All prizes will be paid at the end of the year.

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* See Conditions 3, page 189.

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CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

1. These competitions are open to butter made in any creamery in Ireland, whether co-operative, joint stock, or private, as well as to butter made in private dairies.

2. *Applications must be made on Form A* 136, *which may be had from the Department, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin. The Forms, accurately filled in by intending competitors, who are required at the same time to enter their creameries for registration, must be forwarded so as to reach the offices of the Department on or before the last day of March*, 1904, *accompanied by a fee of* £1, *which will admit to all the competitions in one year.*

Creameries registered on the results of the 1903 inspection are exempt from the payment of any fee for the competitions held in 1904.

3. The quantity of butter in each exhibit must be either 56 lbs., or 112 lbs., packed in a box, keg, or kiel, similar to those in regular use by the competitor.

Competitors using boxes or other packages specially made for these competitions will be disqualified from participating in any future competitions, and will forfeit any prizes that may have been awarded to their exhibits. They will also be debarred from entering their creameries for registration.

4. The butter must be made on the day on which the telegram is despatched by the Department, and must be forwarded by passenger train, carriage paid, on that day.

5. The carrying Company's receipt must be transmitted to the Department by post on the day the exhibit is forwarded.

6. The butter sent in for competition will be paid for by the Department at the end of the season. The price given will be at the current market rate for the various classes of butter, and shall be determined by the judges.

Any butter which reaches the Department in an unsatisfactory condition will not be paid for, but will be returned to the competitor at his own risk.

7. Butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water, or more than 3 per cent. of salt, will be ineligible for a prize.

8. Excepting the direction label supplied by the Department, there must be no mark or label in or on the package of butter, which might indicate its origin.

9. Creameries entered for the competitions must at all times be open to the inspection of the Department's officers.

10. Any departure from these rules will disqualify the competitor.

11. The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to accept for competition butter from any creamery or private dairy, and in all cases of dispute the Department's decision shall be final.

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II.—REGISTER OF CREAMERIES—1903 INSPECTION.

As a result of the inspection of the creameries from which applications were received in 1903 for registration under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries, the following have been placed on the Department's Register.

Registered Creamery.	Address.	Name of Manager.
ABBEYDORNEY Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.	Abbeydorney, Co. Kerry.	TIMOTHY O'DONOVAN.
ANGLO-IRISH Condensed Milk Co., Ltd.	Midleton, Co. Cork, .	R. H. WILKINSON.
ARDAGH Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.	Ardagh, Co. Limerick,	JOHN SHEEHAN.
BALLINARD Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Ballinard, Shronell, Co Tipperary.	JOHN SHEAHAN.
BALLYBRICKEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).	Ballybricken, Grange, Co. Limerick.	D. K. NOONAN.
BALLYRASHANE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Coleraine, Co. Londonderry.	JAMES LYON.
CASTLECOR Dairy Co., Ltd., .	Kanturk, Co. Cork, .	CORNELIUS KIELY.
CAVAN Creameries, Ltd, . .	Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan	JAMES GANNON.
CENTENARY Co-operative Creamery Co., Ltd.	Ballyduff, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.	RICHARD WALSH.
CUTTEEN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).	Cutteen, Tipperary, .	WILLIAM CUSACK.
DRUMQUIN Creamery, . .	Drumquin, Co. Tyrone	JOHN M'DERMOTT.
FINN VALLEY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Crossroads, Killygordon, Co Donegal.	CHRISTOPHER B. DUFFY.
GLENWILLIAM Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.	Ballingarry, Co. Limerick.	TIMOTHY MULLINS.
GRANTSTOWN Creamery (Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.).	Grantstown, Co. Tipperary.	JOHN O'DWYER.
KILLASNETT Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.	Lurganboy, Manorhamilton, Co. Leitrim.	EDWARD O'CALLAGHAN.
KILLYMAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Killyman, Moy, Co. Tyrone.	W. J. ANDERSON.
LAGAN Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Sallybrook, Manorcunningham, Co. Donegal.	PATRICK M'MENAMIN.
LECKPATRICK Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Artigarvan, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.	ANDREW H. SPEARMAN.
LIMAVADY Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Limavady, Co. Londonderry.	WILLIAM ASHCROFT.
MONEYMORE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Moneymore, Co. Londonderry.	THOMAS SCOTT.

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REGISTER OF CREAMERIES—*continued.*

Registered Creamery.	Address.	Name of Manager.
NEWTOWNSANDES Co-operative Dairy Society.	Newtownsandes, Co. Kerry.	JOHN R. WALSH.
OMAGH Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Omagh, Co. Tyrone,	ARMER ALCORN.
PORTGLENONE Co-operative Agricultural and Dairy Society, Ltd.	Portglenone, Co. Antrim.	WILLIAM WHARTON.
SCOTTISH Co-operative Wholesale Society's Creamery, Enniskillen.	Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.	MAURICE WARD.
SHANERAGH Co-operative Dairy Society, Ltd.	Dromore, Co. Tyrone,	DENIS J. COSTELLOE.
SPAMOUNT Co-operative Dairy and Agricultural Society, Ltd.	Spamount, Castlederg, Co. Tyrone.	DAVID HICKEY.
SPINK Co-operative Dairy and Agricultural Society, Ltd.	Booleybeg, Abbeyleix, Queen's Co.	JOHN CAWLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE.

The books mentioned in the following list will be found useful by persons who intend to prepare themselves for the Creamery Manager's Certificate, for which the Department will hold an examination in March, 1904, in accordance with the conditions stated in the Department's scheme for Improvement in the Management of Creameries (No. $\frac{A\ 17}{03}$). It is not possible to obtain books which exactly cover the subjects of the examination, and it must be understood, therefore, that the books mentioned in the list now submitted should be supplemented by others. In preparing for the examination, constant reference should be made to the syllabus, which is printed in the Department's scheme. Candidates should remember that the questions will be set from the syllabus and not from the text-books.

A course of instruction for Creamery Managers, which will cover the subjects of examination, will be held next winter at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Dublin, and those who are able to afford the time will find this the most effectve method of preparing for the technical portion of the examination.

The following is the list of books:—

I.—DAIRY FARMING.

"The Elements of Farming," Primrose M'Connell. (Vinton & Co.). Price 2*s.* 6*d.*; or

"Elements of Agriculture," Fream. (John Murray). Price 3*s.*

II.—PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Physics.—"Introductory Physics," Gregory & Simmons. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 2*s.*

Omit §§ 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 80, 81, 91, 92, 128, 129, 130; and chapters VII. and XI.

Chemistry.—"Elementary Chemistry," Furneaux. (Longmans). Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Omit §§ 171, 181, 182, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224; and chapters XXII., XXIII., XXIV., XXV.

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III.—Dairy Bacteriology.

"Outlines of Dairy Bacteriology," H. L. Russell. (The author, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.). Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

IV.—Dairy Technology.

"Milk and its Products," Henry H. Wing. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 4*s.*
Omit pages 270 to 288.

V.—Dairy Engineering.

"Elementary Manual on Steam and the Steam Engine," Professor Jamieson. (C. Griffin & Co.). Price 3*s.* 6*d.*
Omit Chapters IV., VII., XVIII., XIX., XX., XXIV., XXV.

VI.—Business Methods.

"Modern Business Methods," Hooper and Graham. (Macmillan & Co.). Price 2*s.* 6*d.*
Omit pages 144 to 153, and Chapters XXVII. and XXVIII. And
"Practical Lessons in Bookkeeping," Jackson. (University Tutorial Press, Ltd.). Price 3*s.* 6*d.* And
"Creamery and General Bookkeeping," Scott. (Guy & Co.). Price 7*s.* 6*d.*
The latest editions of these books can be obtained through any bookseller, and the various Acts of Parliament may be procured from Messrs. Ponsonby, Grafton-street, Dublin.
Candidates should also carefully read the pamphlets and leaflets issued by the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN.

Superintendent, ... Patrick Clune.

This College has now been completely reorganised and equipped in a first class manner for the training of young men in Practical and Technical Agriculture, Creamery Management, Horticulture, and cognate subjects. The additions comprise Laboratories for the teaching of Agricultural Chemistry, Agricultural Physics, Agricultural Botany and Zoology; workshops for Manual Instruction in Wood and Iron; and a lecture room for Horticultural students. A small herd of pedigree Shorthorn cattle has been established, and Poultry Runs, on which are represented the principal pure breeds of fowl, have been erected, while over four acres have been added to the garden for the teaching of Fruit Cultivation.

WINTER SESSION, 1903-4.

October 12th, 1903, to March 5th, 1904.

The Winter Session is intended to provide instruction for young men who intend to become

1. Farmers;
2. Creamery Managers.

Applicants who desire to attend the Farmers' Course must
(*a*) be at least 17 years of age on 1st October, 1903;
(*b*) submit themselves to an entrance examination.
Applicants who desire to attend the Creamery Managers' Course must
(*a*) be at least 20 years of age on 1st October, 1903;
(*b*) submit themselves to an entrance examination.

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Entrance Examination.

The entrance examination, which will be the same for both classes of applicants, will be held on Friday, September 25th, 1903, simultaneously, for Connaught at Athlone, for Leinster at Dublin, for Munster at Limerick, and for Ulster at Portadown (or at other centres of which due notice will be given). Candidates must pay their own expenses in attending these examinations.

The subjects included in the examination will be as follows:—

(1.) English, including Dictation, Grammar, and Composition.
(2.) Arithmetic, including calculations requiring a thorough knowledge of Weights and Measures, Decimal and Vulgar Fractions, Percentages and Interest.
(3.) Mathematics, First Book of Euclid, including exercises thereon, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Elements of Mensuration.

Fees.

Fee for the session for either class of student, £10, with usual deposit of £2 for repairs to clothing, books, &c.

Besides instruction, this fee includes board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance, and it is fixed at such a scale as practically to cover the cost of food only.

Selected applicants will be required on entering the College to pay their fees as above to the Superintendent.

Any portion of the sum of £2 not expended will be refunded to the student on leaving the College.

Students will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained later by selected candidates from the Superintendent, Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin.

Applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Department.

These forms must be returned to the Department accurately filled up in *all* particulars on or before September 7th, after which date candidates will be advised as to the place and hour at which examinations will be held.

All communications to the Department should be addressed to

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

SUMMER SESION, 1904.

The usual Summer Session will commence on 18th March, and will end on 28th September, 1904. This Session is intended mainly for young men over seventeen years of age, the sons of farmers, who desire to acqnire a good knowledge of Practical and Technical Agriculture. Preference will be given to pnpils who have not hitherto attended a Session at this College.

The Course is also well suited as a preliminary training for young men who propose to attend the special Winter Session for Creamery Managers.

Entrance Examination.

The Entrance Examination will be held on Tuesday, the 1st March, 1904, simultaneously in each of the provinces, at centres which will be duly announced to each applicant for admission. No pnpil will be admitted to the College who fails to pass this examination. Candidates must attend this examination at their own expense. The subjects included in the examination are as follows:—

(1.) ***English***, including Dictation, Grammar, and Composition.

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(2.) *Arithmetic*, including calculations requiring a thorough knowledge of Weights and Measures, Decimal and Vulgar Fractions, Simple and Compound Proportion, Percentages and Interest.

(3.) *Mathematics*, First Book of Euclid, including exercises thereon, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Elements of Mensuration.

Scholarships.

Twenty-five Scholarships or Free Places, entitling holders to free board and tuition, will be awarded for the Summer Course on the results of the above-mentioned Entrance Examination. These Scholarships will be provided wholly from the Department's funds, and will be made available for the four provinces as far as possible in the following respective proportions, viz. :—

Connaught,	7
Leinster,	6
Munster,	6
Ulster,	6

Fees.

The fee for the full Summer Session is £15 for Irish pupils, payable on admission, with a deposit of £2 to cover repairs to clothing, &c. Any portion of this deposit of £2 not expended will be refunded to the student on leaving the College. Besides instruction, this fee includes board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance, and it is fixed at such a scale as practically to cover the cost of food only. The fee for other students is £60.

Students will be required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which may be obtained by selected candidates from the Superintendent of the College.

Application for admission must be made on forms to be obtained from—

The Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

Last date for receiving Applications, 8th February, 1904.

November, 1903.

A.

133a.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

SESSION 1904-5.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

A limited number of scholarships will be offered for competition among young men in Ireland who desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of Technical Agriculture. Each scholarship includes—(*a*) free admission to the first year's course of instruction in the College, (*b*) a maintenance allowance of one guinea per week while in attendance at the College, and (c) one third-class railway fare to Dublin at the beginning of the session, and one third-class fare from Dublin at the end of the session.

A scholarship is tenable for one year, but selected candidates must undergo a probationary course of one term of about three months. If satisfactory progress be made by the holder, the scholarship may be

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renewed for a second, and even for a third year, to enable the student to complete the agricultural course at the College, thus obtaining the qualification necessary for such a proposition as that of a Teacher of Agriculture.

Holders of these scholarships will be subject to the regulations made from time to time at the Royal College of Science.

Candidates who should be between 18 and 30 years of age, must make application on a form, which may be obtained from the Registrar, Royal College of Science, Dublin, after the 1st January, 1904, and which should be returned not later than the 15th August, 1904.

The examination will take place on the 7th, 8th, and 9th September, 1904, at the Royal College of Science, Stephen's-green, Dublin, commencing each day at 10.0 a.m. No expenses in connection with attendance at this examination will be allowed.

Candidates will be tested in the following:—

A.—ENGLISH.

(1.) Composition, to be tested by an essay.
(2.) Grammar, Etymology, and the principles of Syntax.
(3.) Literature, the following works:—(*a*), Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America," edited by F. G. Selby (Macmillan & Co.); (*b*), Thomson's "Winter."

B. One of the following:—

LATIN;
IRISH;
FRENCH;
GERMAN.

In these languages the papers will comprise—

(1.) Passages for translation from the following texts:—

Latin-Cæsar "De Bello Gallico" (Book V.);

Irish—Beaṫa Eoġain Ruaiḋ ui Ṡúilleaḃáin leis an Athair Práṫraiġ ua Duinnín.

French—Xavier de Maistre, "Le Lepreux de la Cité d'Aoste."

German—Hauff, "Das Wirthshaus im Spessart," Pitt Press.

(2.) Easy passages for translation into English from other texts.
(3.) Questions in Grammar—Accidence and the principal rules of Syntax.
(4.) Short sentences for translation from English.

C.—MATHEMATICS.

(1.) Arithmetic—including elementary Mensuration;
(2.) Algebra—to quadratic equations inclusive;
(3.) Plane Geometry—to be tested partly by questions requiring formal proofs of propositions from Euclid I.-III., and partly by practical problems to be solved by compass and scale of equal parts.

D.—PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Each applicant must have had substantial experience in the practical working of a farm. No technical knowledge will be expected. The examination may be written, oral, and practical. The subjects will include all the ordinary routine work as practised on a dairy or tillage farm in Ireland.

N.B.—On no account will a scholarship be awarded to a candidate who fails to attain a high standard in this portion of the examination; while excellence in this subject will be taken into consideration in case of deficiency in one or more of the others.

E.—ABILITY TO IMPART INSTRUCTION.

Gauged by the style of answers in both written and oral examinations.

December, 1903.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AVONDALE FORESTRY STATION.

This Department, having purchased the Avondale Estate for the purpose of establishing there a forestry station, are now prepared to employ a limited number of apprentices desirous of acquiring a training in practical forestry, with a view to undertaking the planting and management of woods for owners of plantations, local authorities, or others.

Avondale is situated about one mile south of Rathdrum station in County Wicklow, in the centre of a well-wooded district. The land attached to the centre will afford ample facilities for practical work in every branch of wood management.

Apprenticeship may extend over one, two, or three years, in accordance with the industry and efficiency displayed by the individual. All the apprentices will be required to work daily in the woods from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, and from daylight to dark in winter, with one hour for dinner. An experienced Superintendent will direct the work and give instruction in the proper methods of forestry. A certain amount of theoretical instruction will be provided in the evening. Apprentices will be paid at the rate of 16s. per week, which may be increased to 18s. and 20s. for the second and third years respectively, provided the Department are satisfied with the progress made.

The engagement between the Department and apprentices may be determined at any time by one week's notice. Applicants should be strong, healthy, and at least twenty years of age, and should have a fair general education. Preference will be given to those who have already had some experience in working in woods. They must be prepared to undergo an examination in English and Arithmetic, which will be held in Dublin on the 15th September, 1904. Selected applicants must enter the Department's employment on the 3rd October, 1904.

Apprentices will be required to find their own board and lodging, but the Superintendent will assist them by supplying the names of persons in the neighbourhood who have suitable accommodation.

Application must be made on a form, to be obtained from the Department, and must reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 31st August, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

EXAMINATION OF HALF-BRED STALLIONS.

1. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland are prepared to inspect Half-bred Stallions belonging to any person in Ireland who undertakes (1) to supply on a form which can be obtained for the purpose from the Department certain particulars regarding the Stallion (this form must be returned so as to reach the offices of the

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Department not later than the 31st October, 1903); (2) to allow the Stallion to be examined for soundness by the Department's Inspectors; and (3) to bring the Stallion to one of the provisionally selected centres mentioned below, on a date to be afterwards fixed.

2. The Department will issue certificates of soundness in the cases of all high-class Stallions which are sound.

3. The Department will print and circulate a list of all Stallions for which a certificate is issued.

4. Selected Stallions will not be subsidised in 1904, either through the system of nominations to mares or by premiums.

5. The Department cannot undertake to examine any sire for the purposes of this Scheme at the residence of the owner or on any date except that fixed by the Department.

6. The reports of the Department's Inspectors will be confidential and will not be disclosed to the owner of the horse or to the public.

7. The Department cannot undertake to have the inspection effected by any particular date. The work will, however, be carried out as speedily as possible.

8. In all cases of dispute the decision of the Department shall be final.

The following centres have been provisionally fixed for the holding of Local Exhibitions for the purposes of this Scheme:—

Antrim	-	Ballymena, Ballymoney, Larne.
Armagh	-	Armagh.
Carlow	-	Carlow.
Cavan	-	Cavan.
Clare	-	Ennis, Kilrush.
Cork	-	Newmarket, Midleton, Mallow, Macroom, Skibbereen, Clonakilty Junction.
Donegal	-	Stranorlar, Buncrana.
Down	-	Rathfriland, Downpatrick, Comber.
Dublin	-	Swords, Tallaght.
Fermanagh	-	Enniskillen, Belleek.
Galway	-	Gort, Tuam, Loughrea, Portumna.
Kerry	-	Listowel, Killarney.
Kildare	-	Naas, Athy.
Kilkenny	-	Kilkenny.
King's Co.	-	Tullamore, Birr, Edenderry.
Leitrim	-	Manorhamilton, Mohill.
Limerick	-	Limerick, Kilmallock, Newcastle West.
Londondery	-	Magherafelt, Limavady.
Longford	-	Granard, Longford.
Louth	-	Dundalk, Ardee.
Mayo	-	Ballina, Castlebar, Ballinrobe.
Meath	-	Trim, Slane, Oldcastle.
Monaghan	-	Carrickmacross, Clones.
Queen's Co.	-	Maryborough, Rathdowney.
Roscommon	-	Castlerea, Elphin, Athlone.
Sligo	-	Sligo, Tobercurry.
Tipperary	-	Nenagh, Thurles, Cahir, Carrick.
Tyrone	-	Newtownstewart, Dungannon.
Waterford	-	Cappoquin, Kilmacthomas.
Westmeath	-	Mullingar.
Wexford,	-	Gorey, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Wicklow	-	Wicklow, Shillelagh, Baltinglass.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, *2nd October*, 1903.

No. 22,922/03.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the Department, at the suggestion of a number of County Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, have decided this Winter to inspect all Stallions in Ireland not entered in any Stud Book whose owners are prepared to bring out their animals to be examined by the Department's Inspectors at places in each county to be selected by the Department. With a view to bringing this information under the notice of the owners of such horses in your county, and as all applications for inspection must be lodged in these offices not later than 31st instant, I have to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the immediate display to the best advantage of the posters which have ben forwarded to you this day by goods train.

The Department will be prepared to approve of a small sum being paid out of the joint fund to defray the cost of posting these notices throughout your county.

Kindly notify the Department as soon as you have complied with the foregoing.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

To the Secretary of the
County Committee named in the address.

NOMINATIONS OF MARES, 1904.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF THE SECRETARIES OF COUNTY COMMITTEES.

Local Exhibitions of Mares.

You will, it is expected, be in attendance at the local exhibitions with a view of assisting the Judge and Veterinary Surgeon in carrying out their duties. It is also expected that such arrangements will be made beforehand as will prevent the possibility of any confusion taking place during the holding of the exhibitions.

A card bearing a number corresponding to the number of the entry should be attached to each mare.

Entry Forms.

These forms, correctly numbered, should be carefully preserved by you, as in the event of any dispute arising in connection with the awards their production might possibly be required by the Department.

In any case in which there is reason to doubt the *bona fides* of the applicant for a nomination, you should insist on a statutory declaration being made on form LS/19.

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In cases where the owners of nominated mares carry on any business other than farming, the Department will not sanction the issue of the Nomination Tickets unless you state definitely that your Committee are satisfied that the persons in question derive their means of living mainly from farming. The Department, however, reserve the right to refuse the award of nominations to persons who are obviously not farmers within the meaning of the Scheme.

Forms LS/13, LS/14, and LS/15.

Particulars on Form LS/13 should be filled in by you, and the book retained for your own information.

Columns 1 to 8, inclusive, in forms LS/14 and LS/15 are to be filled in by the Judge and Veterinary Surgeon, columns 9 to 12, inclusive, being completed by you. The forms fully completed and certified by the Judge, Veterinary Surgeon, and yourself are to be forwarded to the Department not later than six days after the date of the last local exhibition.

The mares should be entered on the selected and reserved lists in order of merit.

Correspondence and delay would be avoided if your Committee would authorise you by resolution to issue a nomination for a "reserved" mare when such a course becomes necessary without your having to bring each case formally before a meeting.

Nomination Tickets.

The *selection docket* should then be issued by you to the owner of Nomination Tickets, equivalent to the numbers of the mares entered on LS/14 will be issued to you. Immediately on receipt of those you should fill in (1) the selection docket, and (2) the service ticket, from the information entered on Form LS/13.

The Nomination Tickets must then be returned to these offices, where they will be checked, and, if found correct, sent back to you.

The tickets so returned will bear the stamp of the Department, which will be evidence that the description of the mare on each set of tickets corresponds with the description on the list certified by the Judge and the Veterinary Surgeon.

The *selection docket* should then be issued by you to the owner of each of the mares, accompanied by a copy of the Register of Stallions, with which will be printed a copy of the Horse-Breeding Scheme for 1904. It would be advisable if a stamped addressed envelope were also sent to the owner of each mare for the return of the selection docket.

When the "selection docket" has been returned to you by the owner of the mare you will fill in on the "service ticket" the name of the stallion selected and then send the "selection docket" to the stallion owner and the "service ticket" to the owner of the mare.

Cancelled Tickets.

Your particular attention is directed to Clause 32 (1) which provides that where any erasure or alteration appears on either the selection docket or the service ticket no payment shall be made in respect of the nomination.

With a view to avoiding correspondence with the Department and the stallion owners after the close of the season, you should be most careful to return to the Department for cancellation all tickets in which you observe any erasure or alteration.

For example, if in the first instance you make an erroneous entry on a ticket, you should not attempt to rectify the error, but simply write "cancelled" across the ticket and include it with the tickets you send back to these offices for the check already referred to. A fresh ticket will then be sent to you in lieu of the one cancelled.

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LS/17.

This return should be furnished not later than sixteen days from the date of issue of the service tickets (*see* clause 24 (5)).

Important.

All letters which you may find it necessary to address to the Department regarding the nomination of mares should contain no reference whatever to any other subject. This instruction is in accordance with the general rule that "separate communications should be forwarded when different subjects are being dealt with."

Telegrams should be resorted to only in exceptional cases of great urgency.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 16*th February*, 1904.

No. 4,288/04.

CATTLE BREEDING SCHEME, 1904.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the Department have concluded an arrangement with the principal Irish Railway Companies whereby bulls purchased for county premiums at any of the following shows will be conveyed from the shows free of charge to the purchasers:—

Royal Dublin Society's Spring Show (April).
Royal Ulster Agricultural Society's Show, Belfast.
County Cork Agricultural Society's Show, Cork.
North West of Ireland Agricultural Society's Show, Londonderry.

To facilitate the carrying out of this arrangement I have to transmit the enclosed supply of forms LS/31, one of which duly filled up should be issued to every person who has been selected by your Committee to keep a yearling Premium Bull, and who has notified his intention of purchasing the animal at any one of the above-mentioned shows. Special attention is directed to the instructions printed on the form, and it is requested that particular care may be taken to ensure that all persons entitled to do so will benefit by the arrangement. Vouchers will only be issued at the shows to persons who produce forms LS/31 duly completed and certified. The vouchers thus issued will entitle the selected applicants to have their animals carried free of charge to them.

A complete record should be kept by you of all Forms LS/31 issued, and any forms remaining on hand on the 1st of May next must be returned to the Department.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

The Secretary, County————————Committee
of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

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TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

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CIRCULARS AND FORMS RELATING TO THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS, TO SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION, AND TO SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS IN TRAINING OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Circular 31.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, *November*, 1904.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

SIR OR MADAM,

I have to direct your attention to the undernoted clause extracted from the Regulations for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Science Certificate (Circular 23).

> "A pass in the special examination for teachers' qualifications in Experimental Science, held by the Department in May or June of any year, will be recognised in lieu of satisfactory attendance at any summer course for the same subject."

In accordance with this regulation, the Department will hold a special written examination in Experimental Science on Saturday, the 13th May, 1905. The subjects of the special examination will be:—

(1) First year syllabus of the preliminary course.
(2) Second year syllabus of the preliminary course.
(3) Physics (third year syllabus of the programme).
(4) Physics (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
(5) Chemistry (third year syllabus of the programme).
(6) Chemistry (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
(7) Mechanical Science (third year syllabus of the programme).
(8) Mechanical Science (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
(9) Botany (third year syllabus of the programme).
(10) Botany (fourth year syllabus of the programme).
(11) Physiology and Hygiene.
(12) Geology.

The examination in any subject will be open only to those teachers in Secondary Schools who have received at least 100 hours' practical instruction in that subject in an approved laboratory and under conditions which have previously been approved of by the Department (see Appendix), provided that such instruction was given within two calendar years previous to the date of the present examination.

Teachers who have made satisfactory attendance at the short summer courses of instruction conducted by the Department in 1903 and 1904, and who, as a result of the examination at the conclusion thereof, failed to secure a certificate or obtained recognition to teach for one year only, will be admitted to the special examination in that subject without having to satisfy the Department as to attendance at further courses of instruction.

Candidates will not be permitted to sit for examination in more than one subject in any one year.

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Candidates who qualify at the written examination on the 13th May, will be admitted to a special practical examination, and provisional qualification to give instruction in the first, second, third, or fourth year syllabuses of the Department's programme of Experimental Science for Day Secondary Schools, will be granted to those candidates who succeed in reaching a satisfactory standard in the practical examination.

Should a sufficient number of applications for examination be received, the Department will arrange to hold the written examination at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway, and, in very exceptional circumstances, other centres might be arranged for, provided that special application is made by School Managers before the 28th February, 1905. Candidates taking any subject of the third or fourth year syllabuses will, unless exceptional arrangements are made, be asked to attend at Dublin for the practical examination.

Application for admission to the examination must be made before the 28th February, 1905, on Form S. 118, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st January, upon application to the offices of the Department.

I am,
Sir (or Madam),
Your obedient Servant,
T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING SPECIAL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE FOR TEACHERS IN DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The instructor in charge of classes for teachers must be specially qualified, and his qualifications must be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the special course of instruction.

The laboratory must also be approved of by the Department for the purposes of the special course of instruction.

Special classes conducted during the winter may be registered as science classes, and grants earned according to the regulations and scale of payment set out in the Science and Art Directory of 1901. For this purpose the Department would permit the first year syllabus of the preliminary course to be registered as section 1 of stage 1 of Physiography (science subject XXIII.); the second year syllabus of the preliminary course and Chemistry (third year syllabus), as stage 1 of Inorganic Chemistry (science subjects X. and Xp.); Chemistry (fourth year syllabus), as stage 2 of Inorganic Chemistry (science subjects X. and Xp.); Physics (third year syllabus), as stage 1 of Sound, Light, and Heat (science subject VIII.); Physics (fourth year syllabus) as stage 1 of Magnetism and Electricity (science subject IX.); Mechanical Science (third year syllabus as stage 1 of Applied Mechanics (science subject VII.); Mechanical Science (fourth year syllabus), as stage 2 of Applied Mechanics (science subject VII.); Botany (third year syllabus), as stage 1 of Botany (science subject XVII.); Botany (fourth year syllabus), as stage 2 of Botany (science subject XVII.); Physiology and Hygiene as stage 1 of Hygiene (science subject XXV.); and Geology as stage 1 of Geology (science subject XII.).

It is important to note that in order to qualify for grants it is necessary that the course of instruction should begin before the 1st December; that grants may not be claimed upon account of students joining after that date; and that in order to qualify for the higher rates allowed for practical work it is necessary that at least twenty-eight lessons in the theory of the subject be given during the session, each such lesson to be of not less than one hour's duration.

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Attendance at theoretical instruction may not be taken into account when computing the 100 hours' practical instruction referred to in the third paragraph of this Circular.

Application for the recognition of special classes for teachers must be made by letter, accompanied by detailed proposals upon Form S. 43. Attendance at lessons previous to the receipt of the Department's written approval of the arrangements may not be reckoned as part of the 100 hours' practical instruction.

Under Revision.

Form S. 41.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

SHORT SUMMER COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO TEACHERS, 1904.

The Department will, during the month of July, condnct summer courses for teachers as under:—

(1) Courses in Experimental Science and in Drawing and Modelling for teachers in Day Secondary Schools and in day and evening science and art classes.
(2) Courses in manual training (woodwork and metalwork) for teachers of those subjects in Day Secondary Schools.
(3) Courses, for manual instructors, in Woodcarving and Modelling, in Building Construction, and in Metal Work.
(4) A course in Lace and Crochet making and Design for teachers of Lace and Crochet making.

These courses will begin on the 5th July and close on the 29th July, and will be held in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Tramore.

Should the applications exceed the accommodation, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear to be most likely to prove beneficial. Applications from teachers who have attended short courses of instruction in previous years, and who have been giving instruction in the subjects of those courses during the present session, will have priority of claim for admission to advanced courses.

It is important that teachers should not apply unless they know that they will be able to attend, for great difficulties, as well as injustice to others, may be entailed by applicants failing to take advantage of admission which may be granted. Failure to attend the course after the invitation has been accepted, will, except in the case of illness, be regarded as an abuse of the privilege; and any teacher failing in this respect will be debarred from attending any future course.

Teachers who are selected for, and who attend the courses of instruction regularly and punctually at the specified hours, from the beginning to the end of the course, will be allowed a sum of £3 10*s*. towards their expenses while living at the centre; and those who travel more than twenty miles to the centre of instruction will be allowed, in addition, third class railway fare for one journey to and fro between the railway station nearest their school and Dublin, Belfast, Cork, or Tramore, as the case may be; no car fares, or other travelling expenses will, however, be allowed. These allowances will in no case be made until after the conclusion of the courses.

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The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, etc.

The Department also propose to arrange for a short course of lectures to fully qualified instructresses of domestic economy subjects. Full information respecting the scope of these lectures, and of the travelling and maintenance allowances which will be made, are given on Form S. 141, copies of which may be had upon application.

Teachers desiring to take advantage of these courses must fill up and return the appropriate form of application (*see below*) as early as convenient, but in any case so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 31st March.

N.B.—*These courses are open only to teachers who are over eighteen years of age, and who are engaged* (*a*) *by local committees of technical instruction; or* (*b*) *in schools receiving grants either directly from the Department or under the provisions of an approved local scheme of technical instruction.*

DETAILS OF THE COURSES.

I. (*a.*)—Experimental Science.

There may be twelve courses of instruction in experimental science.

Subjects:—First and second years of the preliminary course; third and fourth years courses in Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science and Botany; and courses in Physiology and Hygiene, and Geology.

These courses will not only cover the ground sketched out in the courses of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools; but will aim directly at bringing home to teachers the intentions of the Department as expressed in the prefatory note thereto.

Provisional certificates of competency to teach the subject of the course will be issued to those teachers who have punctually and regularly attended and successfully done the class work, as testified by laboratory note books, and by any examination—written, *viva voce*, or practical—which it may be desirable to hold.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

I. (*b.*)—Drawing and Modelling.

The course of instruction in Drawing and Modelling will be specially devoted to enabling the teachers to secure the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate (*see Circular Letter No.* 16); but instruction of a more advanced character will be afforded to those teachers who are already qualified for this certificate, or who hold higher certificates.

Teachers must not regard attendance at these courses as sufficient qualification to give instruction in the department's programme of Drawing. They should continue their studies throughout the winter, and present themselves for examination in the subjects included in the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate, at the annual examinations of the Board of Education held in April, May, and June. The regulations for the admission of external candidates to these examinations are given on Form S. 100, copies of which may be obtained on application.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 42.

II.—Manual Instruction (Woodwork and Metalwork).

The courses of manual work will include instruction in Drawing in addition to practical instruction in the use of woodworking and metalworking tools, and will provide for the further training of teachers who at present teach these subjects in Day Secondary Schools, or who will be acting as instructors during the forthcoming session. Examinations will be held at the conclusion of the courses, and teachers who succeed in passing these examinations will, for the present be accepted as qualified to give

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instruction in the subjects under the Department's regulations for Day Secondary Schools, subject to the conditions of Circular 24. Teachers who do not pass the examination, but who obtain a sufficiently high percentage of marks, will also be accepted as manual instructors in Day Secondary Schools, but for the session 1904-5 only.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

III.—Wood-carving and Modelling; Building Construction; Metal Work.

These courses are intended primarily for the further training of manual instructors who are at present under engagement to local committees of technical instruction. A certificate of satisfactory attendance and progress will be issued to those who are favourably reported upon by the instructors in charge; but it is not the intention of the Department to issue teachers' certificates upon the results of the courses.

Application for admission to these courses must be made on Form S. 42.

IV.—Lace and Crochet Making and Design.

The object of the present course is to improve existing kinds of work, and not to introduce new forms of lace or crochet making. The instruction will be confined to—

A. Limerick Lace.
B. Clones Crochet.
C. Raised Crochet.
D. Carrickmacross Lace.

The lessons on each of these subjects will include instruction in technique, including the use of suitable materials; drawing, including the preparation of working tracings; and, in the case of those capable of profiting by such form of instruction, practice in design.

Certificates of proficiency will be awarded at the close of the course to those who have attended regularly, worked well, and whose work is of a sufficiently high standard, as shown by the specimens produced during the class-lessons, and by any tests of a written or practical character which it may be considered advisable to apply.

Teachers attending this course will be required to bring their usual working material with them, as well as pencils, india-rubber, compasses, a twelve-inch ruler, two set squares (one of 45° and the other of 60°), and a medium-sized drawing book. Teachers of crochet making should also provide themselves with sets of such details as they are accustomed to work for the trade, as for example, the "Scroll," "Lily," "Hawthorn," "Shamrock," "Stem," "Branch," &c., &c.

Application for admission to this course must be made on Form S. 140.

V.—Lectures to Domestic Economy Instructresses.

The course will include lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, Thrift, Management, and cognate subjects. For further information see Form S. 141.

Application for admission to the course of lectures must be made on Form S. 142.

Under Revision.

Form S. 141.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

SHORT COURSE OF LECTURES TO INSTRUCTRESSES OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY SUBJECTS, 1904.

The course of lectures will be held at the Training School of Cookery, Kildare-street, Dublin, and will begin on the 12th July and close on the 29th July. The hours of attendance will be from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily

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(with an interval of one hour for lunch), except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. In addition, teachers will be required in the evenings to write out notes, &c.

Instructresses who are selected for, and who attend the course of lectures regularly and punctually at the specified hours, from the beginning to the end of the course, will be allowed a sum of £2 10s. towards their expenses while living at the centre; and those who travel more than twenty miles to the centre of instruction will be allowed, in addition, third class railway fare for one journey to and fro between the railway station nearest their school or centre and Dublin; no car fares, or other travelling expenses will, however, be allowed. These allowances will in no case be made until after the conclusion of the course.

Should the applications exceed the accommodation, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear to be most likely to prove beneficial.

It is important that instructresses should not apply unless they know that they will be able to attend, for great difficulties, as well as injustice to others, may be entailed by applicants failing to take advantage of admission which may be granted. Failnre to attend the course after the invitation has been accepted, will, except in the case of illness, be regarded as an abuse of the privilege; and any instructress failing in this respect will be debarred from attending any future course.

Instructresses desiring to take advantage of the course must fill up and return the form of application (S. 142) as early as convenient, but, in any case, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 31st March.

N.B.—*The course is open only to duly qualified instructresses of domestic economy subjects who are over eighteen years of age, and who are engaged by (a) local committees of Technical Instruction; or (b) in schools receiving grants either directly from the Department or under the provisions of an approved local scheme of technical instruction.*

Details of the Course.

The subject matter of the course will be that set out under the heads of hygiene and economy in the syllabus of Domestic Economy for Day Secondary Schools. The treatment will have in view, however, not only pupils of Day Secondary Schools, but also pupils of the artizan type. The course will consist mainly of lectures and demonstrations, but those attending will be required to carry out some of the experiments mentioned in the portions of the syllabus referred to. Upon the receipt in these offices of Form S. 142, a copy of the syllabus of Domestic Economy will be sent to each applicant, together with a copy of the separate syllabus of Physiology and Hygiene which forms part of the third year course of Experimental Science of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools.

A certificate of satisfactory attendance will be issued to those who are favourably reported on by the instructors at the close of the course, but this will not, in itself, entitle the holder to recognition as qualified to give instruction in any portion of the course in Physiology and Hygiene for Day Secondary Schools.

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Under Revision.

Form 501.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

Telegraphic Address: "*Instruction, London.*"

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION TO SCIENCE TEACHERS, 1904.

April, 1904.

1. The following short courses of instruction at South Kensington will be organized for science teachers this year:—

History of chemical synthesis (with laboratory work)	From 6th July to 28th July.
Mechanics (with class-work)	
Mining, experimental illustrations of dressing processes, some special methods of testing mine air, some mine-surveying (with class-work)	
Physiographic Astronomy (with laboratory and observatory work)	
The experimental illustration of lectures on Physics (with laboratory work)	

(The dates in each case are inclusive).

NOTE.—*No teacher can be allowed to attend more than one of the above courses.*

2. Teachers who wish to attend must fill up and return Form 500, before the 17th May.

3. If there are more applicants than can be accommodated for any course, those applicants will be selected whose admission would appear most likely to prove beneficial. Teachers should therefore state the order in which they would select the courses, supposing they had perfect freedom of choice. No teacher can be admitted to a course similar to that which he has attended since the year 1898, except in the case of chemistry.

4. No application can be considered unless the applicant is recognised by the Board as qualified to teach the subject or subjects of the course (*see* Appendix "B." at page 35 of the regulations for evening schools, &c.) as specified below:—

For the course in History of Chemical Synthesis ...	Subject X., Inorganic Chemistry; *or* Subject XI., Organic Chemistry.
For the course in Mechanics ...	Subject II., Machine Construction and Drawing; *or* Subject VII., Applied Mechanics.
For the course in Mining, Experimental illustrations of dressing processes, &c. ...	Subject XVIII., Mining.
For the course in Physiographic Astronomy ...	Subject XXIII., Physiography.
For the course in the experimental illustration of lectures on Physics ...	Subject VIII., Sound, Light and Heat, *and* Subject IX., Magnetism and Electricity.

All applications from teachers who are duly qualified, as above, and who are actually engaged in teaching science classes under the rules of the Board of Education, South Kensington, will be considered on their merits. (*A limited number of teachers from Schools in Scotland selected by the Scotch Education Department and of teachers from schools in Ireland selected by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction are also admitted to these courses. Application by teachers of classes in Scotland and Ireland should be made to the respective Departments.*)

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5. It is essential that teachers should not apply unless they know they will be able to attend, as great difficulties as well as injustice to others are entailed by applicants failing to avail themselves of admissions which have been granted. If teachers do not attend after having been selected, they will render themselves liable to be deprived of any future indulgence.

6. The teachers who attend the courses of instruction will receive 3rd class railway fare for one journey to and fro between their homes and South Kensington, and £3 towards their expenses while attending the courses in London. (1st class steamboat fares will be allowed to teachers from Ireland.) No cab or omnibus fares or other travelling expenses will be allowed.

7. It must be understood that payment will only be made if the teacher attends regularly at the specified hours from the commencement to the end of the course, and otherwise complies with the rules laid down. The hours of attendance will be from 9 or 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m. daily, as may be fixed by the Board in each case: the teachers will, in addition, be required in the evening to write out their lecture and class notes, &c.

By Order,

F. G. OGILVIE.

Form 234.

Under Revision.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W.

Telegraphic Address: "*Instruction, London.*"

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION IN ART, 1904.

1. The short courses of art instruction for art masters and mistresses, elementary school teachers, and students of schools of art and art classes, will be held at the Royal College of Art from the 11th July to the 26th July, both dates inclusive. There will be five courses, one for teachers of Drawing in elementary schools and one in each of the four schools of the College—Architecture, Design, Painting, and Mural Decoration, and Modelling.

The courses in these four schools will be under the direction of the Professors, who will give such lectures and demonstrations as are considered necessary to aid the class work.

School of Architecture: A course of architectural design will be taken in this school based upon Gothic building art. [See accompanying circular.]

School of Design: The course of study in this school will include such subjects as plant drawing, lettering, heraldry, &c. Instruction in design will be given in connection with the classes held in the Museum for the purpose of studying those objects best calculated to aid the students in the branch of design pursued by them.

School of Painting and Mural Decoration: Opportunities will be afforded students for drawing from the life, for the study of extremities, and anatomy of the human figure. Those students who give proof of a fair knowledge of the figure will be admitted to the figure composition class. The following subjects for the compositions will be taken in class: Demeter at the Well—Hymn to Demeter in "Homeric Hymns," Perseus standing at the Palace door of Polydectes, watching the guests enter—"The Heroes," Charles Kingsley.

School of Modelling: Classes will be held in this school for the study of the figure and bust from life.

Courses for Teachers in Elementary Schools: Blackboard demonstrations will be given to teachers upon Primary Drawing.

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Lectures will be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum, on the teaching of Design by Professor Lethaby; also on the history of antique figures in use in schools of art, by Mr. B. A. Spencer. All the students will be required to attend these lectures.

2. Applications to attend the courses in the several schools of the College will be entertained *only* from those art teachers and students who have obtained awards in the National Competition or successes in the advanced art examinations, or have had works accepted for the Art Master's Certificate, Group I., and, in the case of the architecture course, from teachers of Building Construction.

For the course for teachers in elementary schools applicants must be elementary school teachers who are recommended for the course.

3. Application to attend must be made on Form 234a, before the 10th June. Applicants must indicate the order of their preference of the schools for which they apply, and they should complete carefully the statement indicating their previous training in related work.

4. Applications from teachers and students in Scottish Schools of Art and art classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

5. Applications from teachers and students in Irish Schools of Art and art classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

6. Applicants who are selected to attend these courses will receive third-class railway fare (*see note below*) for one journey to and fro between their homes and London, and £3 towards their expenses while attending the course provided that their attendance is punctual and their work is in all respects satisfactory. In the case of teachers or students resident in London or its vicinity a reduction is made in the grant. Students attending the summer courses will be expected to provide themselves with the requisite materials and apparatus, of which a list will be sent to them.

VISITS TO THE NATIONAL COMPETITION, TO THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM AND TO OTHER CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND ABROAD.

1. Application for aid to see the works in the National Competition, to study in the Victoria and Albert Museum and elsewhere, or to study abroad, must be made on Form 1178, not later than the 30th June.

Applications from teachers and students in Scottish Schools of Art and art classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Scotch Education Department, 55, Whitehall, London, S.W.

3. Applications from teachers and students in Irish Schools of Art and art classes must be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 4, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

4. Applicants who are selected to see the works in the National Competition, or to visit and study in the United Kingdom or abroad, will receive third class return railway fare (*see note below*), between their homes and the approved destination, and a sum *not exceeding 7s. 6d.* a day towards their expenses, provided that a satisfactory report, together with *sketches, drawings, or other work be submitted.* After examination, these will be returned to the master or student submitting them.

By Order,

F. G. OGILVIE.

NOTE.—All selected applicants are required to travel by the cheapest route and to use return tickets whenever a saving can be effected thereby In all cases, only the amount actually disbursed for travelling expenses, within these limits, is to be claimed. No cab or omnibus fares will be allowed.

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Form S. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1905.

A limited number of teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, will be open for competition at the beginning of the Session 1905-6.

The object of the teacherships-in-training is to encourage capable art students to undertake such a course of training as will enable them to become art teachers.

The teacherships-in-training will entitle the holders to free admission to all the day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for the session 1905-6; a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week during the session (about forty weeks); and third-class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin.

The teacherships will be awarded partly as the result of an examination, and partly for works submitted according to the conditions stated below.

The examination will be confined to art subjects, and will be held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th July, 1905.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Teacherships will not be awarded to condidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Metropolitan School of Art, and in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible. In awarding the teacherships preference will be given to candidates who possess the Art Class Teachers' Certificate (Board of Education), or the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate.

The award will be made on the following conditions:—

(1.) Candidates must be not less than eighteen and more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1905. The Department may allow a modification of this rule in special cases.

(2.) Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

(3.) Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.

(4.) Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st September, 1905.

(5.) Successful candidates will be required to prepare, in conjunction with the headmaster of the school, a scheme of study; and to submit it for the Department's approval. They will be required to devote their whole time to the work of this scheme; to attend regularly and punctually; and generally to comply with the regulations set out in the programme of the Metropolitan School of Art. They must be prepared, if required, as part of their training, to undertako such work as teachers as the headmaster may prescribe.

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(6.) The teacherships may be renewed for a second session. Renewal will depend upon the ability and application shown by the student during the previous session, and on the scheme of study proposed by the student when applying for renewal for a second session.

(7.) The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any teachership upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(8.) The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with teacherships shall be final.

(9.) The Department do not undertake to employ teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

The names of the candidates must be forwarded, on Form S. 3, so as to reach the Offices of the Department not later than the 29TH APRIL, 1905. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acknowledgment of the form of application will be admitted to the examination room.

Copies of Form S. 3 may be obtained, after 1ST FEBRUARY, 1905, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, or to the Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare-street, Dublin.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The subjects and time table of the examination will be:—

First Day, Tuesday, July 4th—
10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing from the antique. (100 marks).
3 to 4 p.m.—Geometrical drawing (art). (50 marks.)

Second Day, Wednesday, July 5th—
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Drawing in light and shade from a cast. (50 marks.)
2 to 4 p.m.—Perspective. (50 marks.)
4.15 to 5.15 p.m.—Drawing on blackboard. (50 marks.)

Third Day, Thursday, July 6th—
10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing, or modelling design. (100 marks.)
3 to 5.30 p.m.—Model drawing. (50 marks.)

For syllabuses of the subjects of examination, see "Syllabuses and Lists of Apparatus" of the Board of Education for 1904-5, to be obtained (price 4*d.*), either directly, or through any bookseller, from Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin. [Drawing from the antique (page 190); geometrical drawing (art), page 186; drawing in light and shade from a cast, page 184; perspective, page 187; drawing on the blackboard, page 186; drawing design (stage 1), page 195; modelling design (stage 1), page 200; model drawing, page 182.]

WORKS.

In order to encourage art students to devote much attention to what should be the primary aim of their higher instruction, namely, the application of their skill, experience, and good taste to works requiring more time and care than the ordinary conditions of an examination room permit, marks, to a maximum of 225, will be awarded for works of the same character as those proposed for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Honours Drawing Certificate. (*See extract below.*)

Works to be submitted for the competition must be delivered at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on or before Saturday, the 1ST JULY, 1905. They should be addressed, "The Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin," and should be specially marked, "Works, Teacherships-in-Training."

Extract from Circular 16 (*Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate*).

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WORKS.

(1.) "An imperial sheet of three designs, based on a study in colour of a growing plant. The plant should be drawn from nature simply and directly—not pictorially represented. Such details of the plant as the student may select for the purposes of the designs should, if required, be drawn separately.

"The designs must occupy, in a decorative way, a square, a circle, and an oblong, one being in monochrome, one in two colours, and one in polychrome. At least one of the designs must be executed in body colour or tempera. In each case the plant must be not merely applied to the given space, but treated in accordance with decorative conditions.

(2.) "A modelled study of a flowering plant, with three distinctly different modelled designs for patterns based on it. Each of these three different designs must be suited to the technical requirements of three different processes of manufacture. The process and material for which it is intended must be named on each design. The four studies to be on a panel of 30 inches by 22 inches.

(3.) (*a.*) "A shaded drawing of a complete human figure from the antique or from life; *or*

(*b.*) "Shaded drawings of a head, hand and foot, from the life, full size; *completely finished* in pencil, chalk, or brush in monochrome; *or*

(*c.*) "A modelled figure in the round, 30 inches high, from the antique or from life; *or*

(*d.*) "A modelled head, from life, full size."

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

Form S. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1905.

A limited number of scholarships and of teacherships-in-training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, will be offered for competition among students of science and technology in 1905.

The scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum, and, in addition, entitle the holder to free instruction during the associate course, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

A teachership-in-training entitles the holder to free instruction during the associate course, a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week for the session of about forty weeks each year, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

The associate course extends over three years, and the college session lasts from the beginning of October until the end of June each year.

Holders of scholarships and teacherships-in-training will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the associate course, to comply with the regulations of the College, and to pass the examinations required for the associateship. The continuance of the scholarship or teachership-in-training for a second or a third session will depend upon the ability and application which the student has shown during the previous session or sessions at the College.

Candidates for scholarships and teacherships-in-training must be not less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age on the 1st June, 1905. Holders of royal exhibitions or national scholarships, and present or past students of the Royal College of Science, are ineligible as candidates.

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Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st June, 1905.

Candidates will have to satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English and of one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German). In these subjects a pass in the senior grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University of Ireland, or the equivalent of these, will be accepted as satisfactory. Those candidates who cannot thus satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of the qualifying subjects will be examined on the pass course for the senior grade of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations of 1905.

The competition will be confined to Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

The syllabus in mathematics will be the pass courses in Algebra and Arithmetic, Geometry, and Trigonometry for the senior grade of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations of 1905; in Experimental Science, the syllabuses (both third and fourth years) of the special courses of Experimental Science of the Department's programme for Day Secondary Schools; and in Drawing, the first and second year syllabuses of the programme for Day Secondary Schools.

In Experimental Science, candidates will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Geology, Physiology, and Hygiene.

NOTE.—Text-books other than those referred to in the syllabuses, are not prescribed for the examination.

The examination will be held in Dublin on the days and at the hours shown below:—

Tuesday, 4th July—English, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German, 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Wednesday, 5th July—Mathematics, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Experimental Science (written test), 2 p.m.-5 p.m.

Thursday, 6th July—Experimental Science (practical test), 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; Drawing, 2 p.m.-5.10 p.m.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Scholarships or teacherships-in-training will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Royal College of Science. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing will not be regarded as eligible for teacherships-in-training.

Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactiory testimonials from two responsible persons.

The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, a scholarship or teachership-in-training, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the scholarships and teacherships-in-training shall be final.

The Department do not undertake to employ teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made, not later than the 29th April, on Form S. 34, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st February, 1905, upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, or to the Registrar, Royal College of Science, St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.

Applications received after the 29th April will be too late for consideration. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acceptance of the form of application will be admitted to the examination room.

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Form S. 87.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

SPECIAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN MANUAL TRAINING (WOODWORK).

In order to train capable artisans and others to give instruction in woodwork (*a*) as itinerant instructors under county schemes; (*b*) in the Technical Schools which are now being organised throughout the country; or (*c*) in Day Secondary Schools under the conditions of the Department's regulations for such schools, arrangements are being made to organise a third course of instruction in Dublin under an expert instructor. The course will begin on Tuesday, June 7th, in Dublin, and will continue for about six months.

The course of instruction will consist mainly of practice in woodworking and in drawing, but will also include lessons on woods, tools, and the management of classes; and arrangements will be made to hold an examination at the close of the course. The examination will include:—

(*a*) Practical working in wood;
(*b*) Drawing;
(*c*) Written answers to questions on woods, tools, and the management of classes;
(*d*) Class demonstration;
(*e*) Drawing on the blackboard.

Provisional certificates of competency as manual instructors (woodwork) will be issued to candidates who are successful at this examination. The conditions under which the provisional certificates may be made permanent certificates are set forth in Circular 24.

A limited number of scholarships tenable at this course are offered for competition among artisans (joiners, carpenters, pattern-makers, and cabinet-makers) and others (such as architects, surveyors, and engineers), of not less than twenty, and not more than thirty, years of age, who undertake to attend the whole course of instruction.

The scholarship will include free instruction, a maintenance allowance of 30*s.* a week while under instruction, and one third-class railway fare to and from Dublin.

Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing are not regarded as eligible. Successful candidates must provide a recent medical certificate of good health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and testimonials of good character from two responsible persons, one of whom should be his present employer.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st April, 1904.

The successful applicants will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the course. The hours of attendance each day will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., except on Saturdays, when the hours will be from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.; occasional attendance at evening instruction may also be required.

Regular and punctual attendance every day on which instruction is given will be absolutely necessary.

The Department reserve the right to determine any scholarship without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance for any reason is undesirable; and in all questions connected with the award and tenure of the scholarship the Department's decision shall be final.

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With a view to assisting the Department in making a selection from the applicants a written examination will be held including:—

An exercise in English composition.

Arithmetic.—(Easy exercises of a practical character involving the use of simple fractions).

Drawing.—(Candidates will be required to make working drawings of some well-known object).

Woodwork.—(A test will be set involving the making of some simple joints).

The examination will be held at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, on Saturday, 14th May, at the hours stated below.

English,	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Arithmetic,	11.5 a.m. to 12.35 p.m.
Drawing,	1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Woodwork,	2.35 p.m. to 4.5 p.m.

At some time during the progress of the examination each candidate will be asked to read aloud a passage of English prose of not more than ordinary difficulty.

Pens, ink, paper, tools, and wood will be supplied by the Department. Candidates will be required to bring pencils, india-rubber, and mathematical instruments for the examination in drawing.

Names of candidates must be received in the offices of the Department, on Form S. 88, on or before the 30th April, 1904. Only candidates presenting an official acknowledgement of Form S. 88 will be admitted to the examination rooms.

No travelling expenses will be allowed in connection with the examination.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or find employment, for the candidates on the expiration of their training. It may be added, however, that all the manual instructors trained at the two previous courses have found employment. For the general conditions of such employment see Circular 21. The conditions of Circular 21 are not, however, obligatory upon the Committees.

Form S. 89.

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1905.

The Department will award in July, 1905, not more than (*a*) ten open scholarships, and (*b*) ten limited scholarships, to assist domestic economy students in undertaking the full course of instruction at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as teacher of domestic economy subjects. The school is not residential, and no subsistence allowance is given.

The scholarships will be awarded as the result of a competitive examination, partly written, partly *viva voce*, to be held in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway, on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1905, beginning at 10 a.m. Should a sufficient number of candidates present themselves, examinations will also be held at Londonderry, Sligo, Limerick, and Waterford.

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The award will be made on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must be not less than nineteen and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1905. This rule will be strictly adhered to.
2. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing will not be regarded as eligible for scholarships. Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.
3. Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.
4. Candidates for either class of scholarship must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years prior to the 1st September, 1905.
5. The subjects and time table of the examination will be:—
   Arithmetic (general) 10 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.
   English, 12 noon to 1.45 p.m.
   Irish, French, or German, 2.15 p.m. to 4 p.m.
   Reading aloud. At some time during the progress of the examination the candidate will be asked to read aloud a passage of English prose of not more than ordinary difficulty.
   The standard will be equivalent to that required for a pass in the middle grade of the Intermediate Education Board's examinations. Questions will not, however, be set from any prescribed text-books.
6. Twenty-five marks will be the maximum assigned for reading aloud; one hundred marks for arithmetic; one hundred marks for English, and one hundred marks for the other language. Candidates must intimate in their form of application, whether they propose taking Irish, French or German.
7. Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.
8. The selection of the students-in-training will, in the first instance, be provisional. Those selected will take a number of trial lessons at the training school; the final award of a scholarship will be made by the Department on receipt of the report from the training school, and is subject to the condition that the student shows in the trial lessons that she is capable of making full use of the instruction provided at the training school, and that she is generally suitable for employment as a teacher.
9. After final selection students-in-training must take up that course which will most suit the convenience of the training school.
10. The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any scholarship, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.
11. The students-in-training must conform to the regulations of the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy.
12. Candidates who accept scholarships, but leave the school before the completion of their course of training, will be required to pay the fees for the period during which they were in attendance at the school.

The limited scholarships are intended as rewards to students for successful attendance and work at local technical schools or classes, under the direction of properly constituted Technical Instruction Committees of Local Authorities who had a scheme of technical instruction in operation during the session 1904-5. The limited scholarships will entitle the holders to free admission to the full course of training as teacher of domestic economy subjects, provided that the Local Technical Instruction Committee who nominate the candidate undertake to pay ten guineas, being half the fees for the full two years' course of instruction. Nominations must be made, not later than the 19th June, upon Form S. 171, which must also contain an account of attendance and work done at local technical schools and classes. Candidates who have not attended such courses will be ineligible for these scholarships.

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The open scholarships will, in the first instance, subject to the terms of the conditions of award on page 1, be offered provisionally to the ten candidates who stand highest on the examination list. Should one of the ten successful candidates decline to accept a scholarship it may be offered to the next in order of merit, and so on.

The limited scholarships will be offered to candidates in order of merit who are not successful in obtaining open scholarships, and who have been nominated by the above-mentioned properly-constituted Committees.

For the present competition not more than one candidate thus nominated by any Technical Instruction Committee will be awarded a limited scholarship. Should, however, a candidate nominated for a limited scholarship be successful in obtaining an open scholarship, another candidate nominated by the same Technical Instruction Committee will be eligible for a limited scholarship, and so on.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with these scholarships must be considered as final.

Prospect of Future Work. Candidates who attend regularly and punctually the full course of instruction at the training school and pass all the examinations held during the course will obtain a diploma from the Department at the end of their course of training. These diplomas are recognised by the Department as evidence of qualification to teach under Technical Instruction Committees of Urban or County Councils. They will also be regarded as evidence of qualification to teach the Department's programme of Domestic Economy in Day Secondary Schools.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or to find employment for, teachers at the close of the period of training.

The names of the candidates for both limited and open scholarships must be forwarded on Form S. 170, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 29th April, 1905. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official acceptance of the form of application will be admitted to the examination rooms.

Copies of Form S. 170 and of Form S. 171 may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, after the 1st February, 1905.

Form S. 190.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

Telegraphic Address: "*Resources, Dublin.*"

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department propose to establish for the year, 1904-5, commercial and industrial scholarships, in accordance with the following general conditions:—

(*a*) COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

A limited number of commercial scholarships will be granted for the session 1904-5, tenable for one year only. They will be of the value of £100 each, and will be tenable at such schools as the Department may approve. The object of these scholarships is to offer to young men having a sound general education (and as far as possible commercial experience), facilities for one year's training in some higher institution providing approved courses of instruction, with a view to their employment as teachers of commercial subjects in Ireland. The holders will be selected by the Department after consideration of their experience and attainments.

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Candidates must be at least twenty-one years of age.

Successful candidates will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will engage in the teaching of commercial subjects after the termination of their scholarships.

Candidates must fill in and return addressed to the Secretary of the Department, not later than the 5th October, 1904, Form S. 191, which may be had on application.

(*b*) INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Department propose to establish for the session 1904-5 one scholarship for those engaged in the woollen industry, and one for persons engaged in the leather and tanning industries.

The object of these scholarships is to enable selected persons (who must already have been engaged in one of the higher branches of the industry) to take a full course of instruction in an institution providing special courses of an approved character, with a view to training them for the management of such industry. Candidates will be required to show that there is reasonable expectation of their being able to find suitable employment in the industry in Ireland at the close of their instruction.

The scholarships will be tenable at some higher institution, to be approved by the Department, in which these industries are taught. They will be of the value of £80 each, and may be renewable for second and third years at the discretion of the Department.

Selection will be made by the Department on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants.

Candidates must apply for Form S. 192, which should be returned to the Department duly filled in not later than the 5th OCTOBER, 1904.

Certificates of good character will be required from all applicants, and selected candidates will be required to produce medical certificates of sound health.

The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of candidates or to any other question arising out of these scholarships will be final.

CIRCULARS AND FORMS RELATING TO LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

Circular 29.

Local Examinations.

Under Revision.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, *November*, 1903.

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

SIR, OR MADAM,

I have to inform you that the local examinations in subjects of science and art, conducted by this Department on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington), will begin on Saturday, 30th April, 1904. Your attention is directed to the regulations for the conduct of these examinations in Ireland contained in the Appendix to this Circular, which supersede those contained in Part II. of the regulations of the Board of Education for 1903-4. Local Science and Art Examinations

I have to direct your special attention to paragraph 3 of the regulations contained in the Appendix, and to state that, while candidates will be admitted to the examinations in stage 1 of science and art subjects on the conditions therein stated, presentation at these examinations will not be a condition of the award of grant in that stage, nor will the results of examination affect the rate of grant to be allowed.

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Special Examinations in Experimental Science.

The Department will hold special examinations for teacher's qualifications in experimental science on Saturday, the 7th May, 1904. Full information respecting these examinations has been published in a separate Circular Letter (No. 28) copies of which, and of Form S. 118 upon which to apply for admission to these examinations, may be had upon application. Form S. 118 will not be accepted after the 30th April.

Special Examinations in Elementary Modelling.

Candidates for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate who desire to present themselves for the special examinations in elementary modelling to be held in April, May and June, 1904, must apply for admission to these examinations upon Form S. 119, copies of which may be had upon application. This form will not be received after the 29th February

Should a sufficient number of applications be received, arrangements will be made to hold examinations in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry. Limerick, Waterford and Galway, and, in very exceptional circumstances, when application has been made by school managers before the 29th February, arrangements may be made for examinations at other centres.

First class successes at the examinations in drawing on the blackboard, which will be conducted by inspectors of the Department on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington) during the months of April, May and June, 1904, will be accepted towards the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate

I am,

Sir, or Madam,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF SCIENCE AND ART CONDUCTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (SOUTH KENSINGTON).

1. The examinations are held in the evenings in April, May and June, and in the day-time in June; the dates on which the examinations in the various subjects will be held are specified in the examination time table, published separately.

The students of a school must, as a rule, be all examined at the evening, or all at the day examinations.

No candidate may be examined in the same subject at the evening examinations and at the day examinations in the same year. No candidate may be examined in more than one stage of any subject in the same year except in (*a*) Mathematics, in which subject he may take either one stage in each of the two groups of stages into which the examination in this subject is divided, or honours in Division I. and Division II. of Mathematics; and (*b*), Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, in which subject he may take the examinations in both Division I. and Division II. As stage 1 of subject VIII. (Sound, Light, and Heat) is common to the three sub-divisions into which the subject is divided for the advanced stages, candidates who take stage 1 are not eligible to take, in the same year, stage 2, stage 3, or honours of any of the three sub-divisions of the subject. When examinations are held in several subjects of science on the same evening, no candidate may take more than one of such subjects.

Practical Examinations in Science.

2. Examinations in Practical Chemistry (subjects X*p.* and XI*p.*), and in Practical Metallurgy (subject XIX*p.*), are held only in laboratories equipped in accordance with the requirements appended to the Board of Education's syllabuses for these subjects. Where the number of candidates for examination working at the same time exceeds the number for which the laboratory is approved, the candidates may be examined in divisions. Not more than two such divisions will be allowed, and the number of candidates in each division working at the same time must not exceed the number for which the laboratory is approved.

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Practical examinations for candidates in honours in certain subjects may be held at South Kensington, or at some other centre, in addition to a written examination (*see* syllabus of each subject). Such practical examinations will be held as early as possible in June or July. Candidates who are instructed to attend these examinations at South Kensington or any other centre, receive a maintenance allowance of 7*s.* 6*d.* a night while required to be absent from home, and third class railway fare; but no cab or omnibus fares are allowed.

Examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard.

3. Examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard will be held by inspectors of the Department during the months of April, May and June, at approved centres. Applications for these examinations from schools and classes must be forwarded to the Department, on Form S. 135, on or before the 29th February.

As a rule no school will be made a centre of examination unless ten candidates are to be presented, but the Department will consider representations to hold examinations at schools which do not comply with this regulation.

Grades of success.

4. The grades of success at the examinations are "first class" and "second class."

Exceptions.—(1) In section I. of stage 1 of science subjects XV. and XXIII. there is only one grade of success, viz.: "pass."

(2) In the art subjects of Drawing and Modelling from the Life and Architectural Design there is a further grade of success, viz: "excellent."

Fees for papers in Stage 1.

5. Applications for examinations in stage 1 of science subjects, and in stage 1 of design cannot be considered unless such application is accompanied by a sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* for each paper asked for. For papers in stage 1 of practical chemistry or practical metallurgy the fee will be 2*s.* 6*d.* per paper. No fee is exigible in respect of examinations in subjects of art other than that in the stage 1 of design.

The number of papers requisitioned cannot be subsequently varied, and no part of the remittance is returnable.

The remittance of the fee for papers in stage 1 must be made by bank draft, cheque, or postal order, made payable to "The Accountant, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland." *Stamps cannot be accepted.*

School Managers to provide accommodation.

6. Managers of schools who wish to present candidates for the local science and art examinations must provide accommodation, and propose to the Department arrangements for the examination of their students. The Department, however, reserve to themselves the right to revise the proposed arrangements, and to amalgamate the examinations in any district should they think it expedient.

Admission of External Candidates.

7. External candidates (*i.e.*, candidates who are not students of any school or class) must apply to the Department not later than the 24th February for Form S. 101, upon which to make application for examination, and must then state whether they wish to take the evening or day examinations. The special regulations as to the admission of external candidates to these examinations are printed separately upon Form S. 100, copies of which may be had upon application.

Students of schools or classes must apply for examination through their managers.

The Department will assign external candidates to a centre for examination, and managers of schools at which examinations in a given subject are being conducted must admit such candidates to examination in that subject on the authorisation of the Department, in such numbers as the Department, having regard to the available accommodation, may deem reasonable. Due regard will be had to the nature of the institution at which the examination is to be held when assigning external candidates to any centre.

Conjoint examinations of two or more Schools.

8. Where managers of different institutions have classes in the same subject under their control they must arrange, where possible, for a conjoint examination of these classes in such manner that an unnecessary number of rooms may not be in use.

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Separate Examinations not held for less than four candidates.

9. A separate examination will not, as a rule, be held where the number of candidates to be presented in any one subject is less than four, but the Department will be prepared, when in such cases the school from which the candidates come is distant from any larger centre, to consider proposals for holding a separate examination at the school.

Seating arrangements.

10. The accommodation provided should be as follows:—

(*a.*) For examinations in all subjects of science and in all subjects of art, except those mentioned in (*b*), the accommodation should be such as to allow of the candidates being seated not less than five feet apart from centre to centre. For examinations in subjects of science it is desirable that rooms with level floors and without galleries should be used.

(*b.*) At examinations in the following subjects of art:—Free-hand drawing in outline, model drawing, drawing in light and shade from a cast, drawing and modelling from the antique, drawing and modelling from life, modelling the head from life, and painting from still life, candidates may be placed so as to be not less than two feet six inches apart from centre to centre.

Supply of Examination requisites

11. Managers or their representatives must provide (for use in the examination in those subjects in which they are respectively required), ink, pens, ruled foolscap paper, pins or paper fasteners, tracing paper, and the necessary materials, such as stands, nails, &c., required for hanging up the casts for examination purposes in drawing in light and shade and modelling from the antique.

Application for Examination Papers.

12. Managers of schools presenting students for examination must apply to the Department not later than the 24th February for Form S. 102 upon which to make a return showing the number of papers required for each subject, and such other particulars as the Department may deem necessary. The return, which must be forwarded to the Department not later than the 29th February, in the case of evening examinations, and not later than the 9th April in the case of day examinations, will be taken as final, and no further emendations can be allowed. Managers must state when applying for this form whether it is proposed that their students should take the evening or the day examinations.

Nomination of Superintendents.

13. The managers will nominate on Form S. 107, which will be issued a fortnight before the date fixed for the first examination, certain persons prepared to superintend the examinations. The superintendents may either be voluntary superintendents, or they may be remunerated by the managers, after notice to the Department, at a rate not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* per hour of attendance necessary; the Department would not, however, approve of managers making payments for such services to members of their own body. No person who is a teacher of a science or art class, who is a near relative of any of the candidates, or who is in any way personally interested in the result of the examination, should be nominated as a superintendent. Managers are held entirely responsible for the presence of superintendents to the number required at each examination, otherwise the examination may be held to be void.

Nomination of custodian of Examination Papers.

14. Managers will nominate upon Form S. 102 (*see* section 12) a person to whom the packets of examination questions will be addressed, and who will be responsible for their safe custody and distribution. No person who is not eligible to act as a superintendent (*see* section 13) may be nominated as custodian of examination papers. The packets of examination questions may not be addressed to a school or centre of examination.

The packets of examination questions must not, under any circumstances, be permitted to pass into the hands of a teacher, of a candidate for examination, or of any other person interested in the success of the examination.

Despatch of Examination material.

The materials supplied by the Board of Education (South Kensington) for the examinations will be addressed to the secretary, to the managers, or to the examination secretary.

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15. Detailed instructions for the conduct of the examinations will be addressed to the secretary and to the persons nominated as superintendents. Detailed instructions sent to Secretary and Superintendents.

16. The Department will issue to external candidates cards of admission to the examinations, and to the secretary, blank cards of admission which must be distributed amongst the candidates to be presented for examination from his school. A candidate who is unable to produce the card of admission, may not, except in special circumstances, be admitted to the examination room. Cards of admission to Examinations.

17. The Department will disallow examinations which afford evidence of not having been conducted in strict accordance with the regulations; they will investigate cases of suspected irregularity, and may require any or all of the candidates to be re-examined. If any candidate should fail to appear at such investigation, or decline to be re-examined, all his previous examinations may be cancelled. When an examination has failed through no fault of the candidates, a re-examination may be allowed, the cost of which may be charged to the managers. Penalties for infringement of Regulations.

18. All possible care is taken that the examination papers may be forwarded in accordance with the applications, and that the results may be issued correctly, but the Department cannot undertake to rectify mistakes, nor will they be responsible for any incidental loss. Department not responsible for errors.

Circular 30.

Local Scholarship Examinations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION-STREET,
DUBLIN, *April*, 1904.

Under Revision.

SIR,

As a scheme of scholarships has, with the approval of the Department, become part of the system of technical instruction of many County and Urban Committees, and as the Department, at the request of the Committees have from time to time undertaken the examination of the candidates, it has been considered advisable to state, for the information of Committees, the arrangements which the Department propose to make in 1904 for the conduct of such examinations and the issue of results.

The examinations are conducted free of charge to Committees; the Department undertake the preparation of examination papers and the revision of answers; and they issue lists of candidates in order of merit to the Committees concerned.

The Department will not be prepared to hold, or to recognise, any other examinations for scholarships in 1904 than those enumerated below.

Committees will be required to find superintendents for the examinations, and to arrange for suitable accommodation.

I.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

On June 30th.—This examination will be suitable for the award of County and Urban District scholarships, tenable at approved Day Secondary Schools.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

Arithmetic,	11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
English,	1 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.
Drawing,	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

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II.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT TRADE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS.

On June 28th.—This examination will be suitable for the award of scholarships tenable at, and for entrance qualification to, Day Trade Preparatory Schools, working under the Department's regulations.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

English,	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Arithmetic,	12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Drawing,	2.45 p.m. to 4 p.m.

III.

FOR SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

On June 28th.—This examination has been arranged for the convenience of those Committees which have decided that admission to their Residential Schools of Domestic Economy shall be competitive. It will be suitable for the award of scholarships tenable at, and for entrance qualification to, such Residential Schools of Domestic Economy as are working under the Department's regulations.

The subjects and time of examination will be:—

Arithmetic,	10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
English (including general knowledge),	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Drawing,	3.10 p.m. to 4.10 p.m.

The syllabuses of examination are printed as an appendix to this circular letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

The Secretary,
Technical Instruction Committee,

APPENDIX.

SYLLABUSES OF EXAMINATIONS.

The syllabuses are the same for each of the examinations mentioned in the circular letter, but a higher standard of work will be looked for in the Trade Preparatory School scholarship and entrance examination than in the other examinations.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these syllabuses.

ARITHMETIC:

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary method.
The metric system.
Methods of weighing and measurement.
Measurements of lengths, areas, and volumes.

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ENGLISH:

Composition. A short essay or letter, of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.
Ability to answer in fully formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.
Grammar. The construction of words; prefixes, affixes, and roots.
Analysis of simple and complex sentences.
Correction of faulty sentences.
Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE: (*For Domestic Economy Scholarship Examinations.*)

Questions on familiar subjects which a pupil would be expected to be acquainted with from home or school life, and from general observation and reading.

DRAWING:

1. Freehand drawing.
2. Simple exercises in design.
3. Model drawing of simple common objects.
4. Simple geometrical drawing.
5. Memory drawing.

Form S. 100.

Local Examinations.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

UPPER MERRION-STREET, DUBLIN.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS, 1904.

Under Revision.

Regulations respecting the admission of external candidates to the Local Examinations in subjects of Science and Art, conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, on behalf of the Board of Education (South Kensington).

(1.) The examinations are held in the evenings in April, May, and June, and in the day-time in June. The dates on which the examinations in the various subjects will be held are specified in the examination time table, published separately. *External candidates will, as a rule, be admitted to the evening examinations only.*

(2.) No candidate may be examined in the same subject at the evening examinations and at the day examinations in the same year. No candidate may be examined in more than one stage of any subject of science in the same year, except in (*a*) Mathematics, in which subject he may take either one stage in each of the two groups of stages into which the examination in this subject is divided, or Honours in Division I. and Division II. of Mathematics, and (*b*) Agricultural Science and Rural Economy, in which subject he may take the examinations in both Division I. and Division II. As stage 1 of subject VIII. (Sound, Light, and Heat), is common to the three sub-divisions into which the subject is divided for the advanced stages, candidates who take stage 1 are not eligible to take, in the same year, stage 2, stage 3, or Honours of any of the three sub-divisions of the subject. When examinations are held in several subjects of science on the same evening, no candidate may take more than one of such subjects.

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(3.) External candidates (*i.e.*, candidates who are not students of any school or class), must apply to the Department not later than the 24th February for Form S. 101, upon which to make application for examination, and must then state whether they wish to take the evening or the day examinations. Form S. 101 must be returned to the Department, in respect of evening examinations, before the 29th February; and in respect of day examinations, before the 9th April.

Students of schools or classes must apply for examination through their managers.

(4.) Applications for examination in stage 1 of science subjects, and in stage 1 of Design, cannot be considered unless such application is accompanied by a sum of 1*s.* 6*d.* for each paper asked for. For papers in stage 1 of Practical Chemistry and Practical Metallurgy the fee will be 2*s.* 6*d.* per paper. The number of papers requisitioned cannot be subsequently varied, and no part of the remittance is returnable. No fee other than this will, as a rule, be payable by external candidates, but the Department reserve to themselves the right to charge a further fee in special cases where an examination is being held solely for the benefit of external candidates, or for any other reason.

The remittance of the fee for papers in stage 1 must be made by bank draft, cheque, or postal order, made payable to "The Accountant, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland." *Stamps cannot be accepted.*

(5.) The Department cannot undertake, unless in exceptional cases, to hold an examination in any subject for external candidates, except at places where an examination in the same subject is being held. The Department will assign external candidates to a centre for examination, but external candidates making application for admission to the examinations in Practical Chemistry, Practical Metallurgy, and Modelling and Casting, must have previously made arrangements with the authorities of some school (in which an examination in these subjects is to be held) for admission to a place in the laboratory or modelling room, and must comply with the conditions as to the supply or use of apparatus and reagents or modelling clay and plaster for casting imposed by those authorities, and a certificate to this effect must be forwarded along with the application for examination.

(6.) Examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard will be held during the months of April, May, and June, at approved centres. The Department will make arrangements for the admission of external candidates to these examinations, but cannot undertake to hold a special examination for such candidates, nor will any application for examination in this subject be considered, unless Form S. 101 (evening) has been received in the offices of the Department by the 29th February.

(7.) Cards of admission will be issued to external candidates a week before the date fixed for the first examination. A candidate who is unable to produce the card of admission will not, except in special circumstances be admitted to the examination room.

(8.) External candidates must provide the materials required for examination in the particular subjects which they take, *e.g.*, pens, pencils, and in art subjects, drawing board, T square, instruments, pins, fasteners, &c.

Examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard and Elementary Modelling for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

First class successes at the examinations in Drawing on the Blackboard, referred to above, will be accepted towards the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

Candidates who desire to present themselves for the special examinations in Elementary Modelling, to be held in April, May, and June, 1904, must apply for admission to these examinations upon Form S. 119, copies of which may be had upon application. This form will not be received after the 29th February.

Should a sufficient number of applications be received, arrangements will be made to hold examinations in Elementary Modelling in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry, Limerick, Waterford, and Galway.

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PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE DIRECT CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

STAFF.

Dean, ... W. N. HARTLEY, D.SC., F.R.S.

PHYSICS.

Professor, ... W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.E.
Assistant, ... W. J. LYONS, B.A., A.R.C.SC.I.
Lecturer on Electro-Technology, W. BROWN, B.SC.
Assistant, ... R. G. ALLEN, A.R.C.SC.I.

CHEMISTRY.

Professor, ... W. N. HARTLEY, D.SC., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
Lecturer in Organic Chemistry, A. O'FARRELLY, M.A.
Assistants, ... J. HOLMS POLLOK, B.SC., and D. MELLON, A.R.C.SC.I.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Professor, ... JAMES LYON, M.A.
Lecturer, ... J. TAYLOR, A.R.C.SC.I., B.A.
Assistant, ... E. M. LE FLUFY, A.R.C.SC.I., B.A.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor, ... JAMES WILSON, M.A., B.SC.
Lecturer on Agricultural Biology. D. HOUSTON, F.L.S.
Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry. GEORGE STEPHENSON.
Assistant to Lecturer on Agricultural Biology. G. H. PETHYBRIDGE, PH.D., B.SC.
Assistant to Lecturer on Agricultural Chemistry.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor, ... W. MCFADDEN ORR, M.A.
Assistant, ... J. P. JOHNSTON, M.A., SC.D.

GEOLOGY.

Professor, ... GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.G.S.
Assistant, ... T. CROOK, A.R.C.SC.I.

BOTANY.

Professor of Botany, . . T. JOHNSON, D.SC., F.L.S.
Assistant, ... J. ADAMS, M.A.

ZOOLOGY.

Professor, ... G. H. CARPENTER, B.SC.
Assistant, ... J. A. CLARKE.

Registrar—P. A. E. DOWLING, B.A.

College Clerk—C. WELLESLEY STEELE.

All communications should be addressed:—

THE REGISTRAR,
Royal College of Science,
St. Stephen's-green East,
Dublin.

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OBJECTS OF THE COLLEGE.

The College is an institution for supplying an advanced course of instruction in Science as applied to Agriculture and the Industrial Arts; for training teachers for Technical Schools, and for Secondary and Intermediate Schools in which Science is taught; and for carrying out scientific research.

FACULTIES.

The College embraces three Faculties—

Agriculture,
Applied Chemistry,
Engineering.

COURSES.

Students will, as a rule, be expected to take up a complete course. Students may, however, be admitted to parts of a course, provided there is room in the College, and that their preliminary knowledge satisfies the Professor whose laboratory or lectures they desire to attend.

Students, on entering the College, are enrolled as ASSOCIATES or NON-ASSOCIATES. ASSOCIATE STUDENTS are those who pass the entrance examination, and take up in the order, and under the conditions given in the programme of the College, a complete course of instruction, extending over three years, in one or other of the above faculties or in the special group for Science teachers.

Students who are not taking out a complete course of study, but who are allowed to attend for single subjects, for occasional lectures, or for special laboratory work, are NON-ASSOCIATES.

Students qualified to carry out research may be allowed to devote their whole time to work in the laboratories, under the direction of a Professor.

COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain a Diploma of Associatesbip of the Royal College of Science extends over three years. In the first year the instruction is general; in the following years it is specialised according to the faculty or group selected.

The Diploma of Associateship—A.R.C.Sc.I.—is given to students who, having passed the entrance examination, have attended regularly and punctually throughout the three years, and have passed the College examinations in all subjects in the group in which they are seeking a diploma.

Students admitted to the first year course will not be allowed to attend the second year course unless they have attended regularly, worked well, and passed all the College examinations satisfactorily during their first year.

A student who, after receiving the Diploma of Associateship, continues his studies for another year in the College, and subsequently submits, for the approval of Examiners appointed by the Department, a thesis or dissertation, embodying the results of his own original research or investigation, or treating critically some special subject of the group in which his diploma has been obtained, may be awarded the further Diploma of Fellowship—F.R.C.Sc.I. To the thesis or dissertation must be attached a declaration that it is his own genuine work, and that it was written or first published within three years of the date at which it is presented.

The candidate may be required by the Examiners to present himself for examination on the subject of his dissertation or in defence of his thesis.

EXAMINATIONS.

An Entrance Examination (which all Associate Students—Scholars and Exhibitioners excepted—must pass) is held before the beginning of each session. The subjects of examination will be:—

For the Session 1905-6.

English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), Mathematics, Experimental Science, and Drawing.

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Syllabuses of the subjects of Examination.

For English, one other language, and Mathematics, the Syllabuses of the Senior Grade for the Intermediate Board's Pass Examination of 1905.

For Experimental Science, the Syllabuses of the Special Courses in Experimental Science, of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools. For Drawing, the First and Second Years' Syllabus of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

In Experimental Science the candidate will be allowed the choice of one of the following subjects:—Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, Botany, Geology, and Physiology and Hygiene.

A pass in English, one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French or German), or Mathematics, in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Board's Examinations, in the First Arts Examination of the Royal University, or an equivalent of these, will be recognised as satisfying the conditions of the entrance examination in that subject.

The Entrance Examination in Experimental Science and Drawing will be dispensed with in the case of an applicant who is able to satisfy the Department that he has received, in a school approved of by the Department, at least two hundred hours' instruction in Experimental Science and Drawing of the Preliminary Course of the Programme for Day Secondary Schools, and at least one hundred hours instruction in one of the Special Courses in Experimental Science.

A pass in Freehand Drawing and a First Class in the Elementary Stage of Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, at the Board of Education's Examinations will be accepted in lieu of the Entrance Examination in Drawing.

The Entrance Examinations will be held in Dublin on 4th, 5th, and 6th July, 1905. Application for admission to the Entrance Examination must be made, not later than the 29th April, 1905, upon a special form of application (S. 157), copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st January, 1905, from the Registrar.

Term ann Sessional Examinations.

The last lesson of each term, and the last week of each session, will be devoted to the examinations of the Associateship course.

An Associate student of any year who fails in the sessional examinations of that year in one or more subjects may, in special circumstances, be permitted to complete such year's course by passing a supplemental examination in the October following in the subjects in which he failed at the sessional examinations (a fee of £1 will be charged for examination in each subject). He may also re-enter the College in the following session for the purposes of repeating the course of that year, and of passing the College examinations in those subjects in which he failed. In snch case the fees will be half those for the Associate course.

An Associate Student thus allowed to complete his First Collegiate Year, is ineligible for the Medal or Royal Scholarship offered for competition on the completion of the First Collegiate Year. Such Student is, however, eligible for prizes awarded upon the results of the Sessional Examination in any subject which he re-attends. But any student who has failed in the first year and pays for and takes the full first year's course again is eligible for the Medal and Royal Scholarship.

Scholarships.—Medal.—Prizes.

A limited number of Scholarships—(*a*) Agricultural, (*b*) in Science and Technology—are annually open for competition. See Forms A. 133*a* and S 33, pages 194 and 213.

NOTE.—Text Books, other than those referred to in the Syllabuses, are not prescribed for the Entrance Examinations; the standard required will be equivalent to that for a Pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Board's Examinations.

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Royal Scholarships.

Four Royal Scholarships, each of the value of £50 yearly, with free admission to lectures and laboratories, are attached to the College. *Two* are offered for competition *each year* among Associate students who are completing their first year course, who are not holders of Royal Exhibitions, National, Whitworth, Agricultural, or Science and Technological Scholarships or Scholarships or Exhibitions awarded by Local Technical Instruction Committees. The Royal Scholarships are awarded on the results of the Term and Sessional Examinations of the first year Associate course; but, in order to qualify for them, a student must have attended regularly the lectures and demonstrations, and have passed in all the subjects of the first year. Scholarships will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown. Holders of the Scholarships are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses in the second and third years, and to pass all the College examinations in the faculty or group in which they are seeking a diploma.

Medals and Prizes.

A silver medal is awarded annually at the end of the first year to the Associate student who gains the highest number of marks at the examinations of the Associate course.

Any Scholarship or Medal may be withheld should none of the candidates have attained a sufficiently high standard of merit at the examination.

Two prizes of the value of £2 and £1 may be awarded in each of the several subjects of examination to approved candidates upon the results of the Term and Sessional Examinations in each year if sufficient merit be shown. Only one prize will be obtainable in any subject in which not more than five students present themselves for examination. These prizes are open to both Associate and Non-associate Students.

For the conditions under which the Whitworth Scholarships and Exhibitions are awarded, see prospectus of Whitworth Scholarships, on sale at E. Ponsonby's, 116, Grafton-street, Dublin; for conditions of award of Royal Exhibitions and National Scholarships, see the Board of Education's Regulations relating to Museums and Institutions for the Session, 1904-5, which is also on sale at E. Ponsonby's.

The Session, 1904-5.

The College is open for day instruction only.

In 1904 the First Term begins on Tuesday, the 4th October, and ends on Thursday, the 22nd December.

The Second Term begins on Tuesday, the 10th January, 1905, and ends on Wednesday, the 19th April.

The Third Term begins on Tuesday, the 2nd May, and ends on Thursday, the 29th June. Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday are College holidays.

Fees.

For all Associate Students:—

£15 for the first year.
£20 for the second year.
£20 for the third year.

The fees may be paid terminally. First year—£6 for the first term, £5 for the second term, and £4 for the third term. Second and third years—£8 for the first term, £7 for the second term, and £5 for the third term. Fees are payable on the first day of each term and are not returnable.

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The fees include attendance at all the lectures, laboratory and workshop courses in the group of subjects in which the student seeks the Diploma of Associateship, as well as the use of the College apparatus and materials. Cheques, Post Office Orders, and Postal Orders, are to be made payable to The Royal College of Science for Ireland.

For Non-associate students the fees are—

Lectures.

Any course of lectures, £2.

Any *bonâ fide* Science Teacher recognised as such by the Department may attend any Associate Course of Lectures at the College, on paying a fee of £1 for each course attended.

Practical Work.

Chemical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Assaying—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Physical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Zoological Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£3 second year's course, teachers' group
£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Bacteriological Laboratory—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Agricultural Chemical Laboratory—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Agricultural Biological Laboratory—

£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Botanical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£3 for a special course of Parts I.-II.
£5 for one term.
£9 for two terms.
£12 for the entire session.

Geological and Mineralogical Laboratory—

£2 for a special course of one month.
£2 for a course, as in Faculty of Agriculture.
£5 for one term.

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Drawing School—

£5 for the session, or £3 for one term, including Surveying (Field Work).

£1 Surveying (Field Work).

The above Fees, which must be paid in advance, will in all cases be charged as from the first day of the current month, term, or session in which the student begins work.

Non-Associate Students.

Students may enter for separate courses, and receive certificates after examination, if they have regularly attended the lectures. A certificate of attendance is not given for any laboratory course of less than three months regular attendance.

Non-associate students attending laboratory courses in any subject will do so at hours to be arranged with the Registrar and the Professors concerned.

Students taking a short laboratory or drawing school course will be allowed to extend it on paying the difference five days before the expiration of the course paid for.

Advanced students attending special courses or engaged in research will have special facilities for study, including direction in their reading.

Deposit.

All students entering for practical work are required to pay a deposit of £1 at the beginning of each session, or other period for which he has entered, to cover breakage of apparatus. The balance to the credit of the student will be returned to him at the close of the session or period for which he has entered.

Holders of the Department's scholarships, royal exhibitions, or National scholars, will not be required to pay the deposit; but a charge for breakages to an extent not exceeding £1 may, on the recommendation of a Professor, be deducted from the last sessional payment of maintenance allowance.

Admission and Attendance.

The College is open to ladies, who are eligible for all the College prizes and scholarships.

Candidates for admission for the session 1905-06 must be over sixteen years of age on the 1st June, 1905.

Students intending to leave the College before completing their course must give due notice of their intention.

The hours of attendance are from 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. daily, with an interval of one hour for lunch. The College is closed on Saturdays.

Students must strictly conform to the rules of the College.

Students must communicate in writing to the Registrar the reason for any absence from the College, and, if compelled to leave the College during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with the Professor in whose department they are for the time engaged.

Associate students are required to attend with strict regularity all the courses of their respective years (unless exempted by special permission of the Department), to conform to the rules of the College, and to pass the term and sessional examinations. In the case of absence through illness, or any other serious cause, the Registrar should be notified immediately, and should a student be absent through illness for a longer period than two days a medical certificate must be sent to the Registrar on the third day.

All applications for admission should be addressed to the Registrar.

Library.

The Library contains carefully selected works relating to the subjects in which instruction is given; it is open to the students on week-days from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and also to the public under certain conditions.

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METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART,

KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

Head Master—R. H. A. WILLIS, A.R.C.A. (Lond.).

FREDERICK LUKE, A.R.C.A. (Lond.) Second Master.	ERNEST LUKE, Pupil Teacher.
OLIVER SHEPPARD, R.H.A. Instructor in Modelling.	MRS. BARDEN, Assistant Art Mistress.
MICHL. J. BUCKLEY, M. Inst. C.E.I. Teacher of Machine Drawing and Building Construction.	MISS ALICE JACOB, Teacher of Design and Ornament.
	MISS EDITH EMERSON, Pupil Teacher.

Craft Classes.

There are special instructors for the following craft classes, viz. :—

Enamelling, Metal-work, Mosaic, and Stained Glass.

(Other Crafts under consideration.)

Special Lectures.

Artistic Anatomy, ... Prof. Alec. Frazer, M.B.
Architecture, ... Geo. P. Sheridan, A.R.I.B.A.

School Lectures.

(School Lectures are regularly given in connection with most of the studies, and other lectures and demonstrations will be given as the exigencies of the school work may demand.)

Registrar—B. I. TILLY.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland offer through this school instruction to students in drawing, painting, modelling, and designing. In the evening classes workmen, apprentices, and foremen can obtain instruction in the various branches of these subjects, as well as their application to craft work.

The school is open for instruction and study daily (Saturdays excepted), from 10.0 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. ; and from 7.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.

The school session extends from the first Monday in October to the 31st July.

VACATIONS.—From the 22nd December to the 8th January inclusive ; St. Patrick's Day ; Good Friday to Monday following Easter Monday ; Whit Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following ; the King's Birthday ; and the months of August and September. Also examination days, &c., as may be ordered.

The Registrar is in the school to receive entries and afford information as to the regulations, as follows :—

Daily from 10 to 4 o'clock (except Saturday) ; also each evening of the first week in every month during the session, and every Monday evening from 6.15 to 8.15 p.m.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE SCHOOL SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR, METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The Head Master supervises the instruction of the School, and all transfers to the higher divisions of study are made by him.

To facilitate classification intending students who possess some knowledge of drawing, &c., should bring specimens of their work.

The followng is the arrangement of the classes :—

Elementary Classes.

Blackboard Drawing.

Freehand Drawing in Outline from the Flat and from Casts of Ornament.

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Brush Work from the Flat and from Nature.
Drawing of Models and Common Objects.
Geometrical Drawing (Art).
Perspective.
Elementary Shading from Cast.
Elementary modelling.

Advanced Classes.

Shading from the Cast (Ornament).
Drawing Foliage from Nature in Outline.
Memory Drawing of Plant Form.
Advanced Model Drawing.
Drawing from the Antique. (Details and the Whole Figure.)
Painting Ornament for Decorative Purposes.
Painting Flowers Foliage, &c., from Nature.
Painting Still Life.
Drawing the Figure from Life.
Painting from Life.
Modelling Ornament.
Modelling from the Antique.
Modelling from Life.
Modelled Design (Elementary and Advanced).
Principles of Ornament.
Theory and Practice of Design (Elementary and Advanced).
Applied Design.
Architecture.

Students who intend becoming designers, art teachers, &c., are expected to attend the class of Principles of Ornament and Design and the lectures in connection therewith. Modelling students who are studying design are also expected to attend it.

TABLE SHOWING FEES PAYABLE BY STUDENTS.

Morning Classes.

Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months.	One Month.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 2 6	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0

A student having paid Morning Class Fees for part of the Session can get the ticket extended to cover a longer period on payment of the balance of the fee quoted, or the proportion of it chargeable for such longer period.

Evening Classes.

—	Entrance Fee.	Full Session.	Five Months,	One Month.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For three evenings in the week, viz:—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, . .	0 0 6	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 1 6
For five evenings in the week, .	0 0 6	0 14 0	0 8 6	0 2 0

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Craft Classes.

Stained Glass: Meets on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 9.

Enamelling: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 1, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 9.

Mosaic: Same days and hours as the class for Enamelling.

Metal Work: Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2 to 4, and on Monday and Wednesday evenings from 7 to 9.

Students wishing to join the Craft classes are admitted to them subject to the approval of the Headmaster, and provided vacancies exist.

Architectural and Mechanical Drawing.

Plans, elevations, and constructive details of buildings, from copies and from actual measurements, and the preparation of perspective drawings.

Drawing of machines, and machine details from flat examples and models and from actual measurements.

Landscape Class.

Besides the advantages which the course of figure work affords, special indoor and still life studies are arranged during the winter, and in the summer out-of-door classes are held. For these out-door classes a fee of 15*s.* for one month, or 25*s.* for two months, will be charged.

The School Library.

The Library contains works bearing on the various subjects connected with Art study, and is constantly being added to.

The National Library.

Every facility is afforded students for consulting the works on Art in this Library, which adjoins the School.

The National Museum.

The Museum is open to students who can work from its fine examples under the guidance and supervision of the teachers.

Teacherships-in-Training.

A limited number of Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, will be open for competition at the beginning of the session 1905-6.

Candidates must not be less than 19 and not more than 30 years of age on 1st September, 1905. and must have been born in or resident in Ireland for three years prior to 1st September, 1905.

For particulars see Department's Form No. S. 2.

Admission Free and at Reduced Fees.

Students of the Metropolitan School of Art who have paid fees for two consecutive sessions in the School, and who are preparing to become teachers, manufacturers' draughtsmen, designers, or Art workmen, are entitled—

(*a*) To attend their class for one year, on payment of half the usual fee, on obtaining a Pass in Geometrical Drawing (Art), and 1st Class in the examinations in Freehand, Model, and Perspective Drawing.

(*b*) To a continuance of the same privilege for the next year only if they pass the examination in the Principles of Ornament at the May examinations or gain an award in the National Competition of the year.

(*c*) After taking the Art Class Teacher's Certificate or the Irish Secondary Teacher's Honours Drawing Certificate to free admission for one year, renewable for the next year only, provided that they obtain the Art Master's Certificate, Group I., or an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more sub-

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jects,* of which one must be the Principles of Ornament, of the May examinations of the year.

(*d*) To a continuance of free admission, provided that they take annually an award in the National Competition, or a 1st Class in two or more subjects* of the annual personal examinations.

Teachers in Training and Free Students at the Metropolitan School of Art are required to follow the course of study prescribed, and to attend during the full time which the School is open, either morning or evening.

Examinations.

Art examinations are held annually by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, during the months of April, May, and June. The dates and subjects of the examinations are published in due course. Application to be examined at the Evening Examinations should be made to the Registrar on the proper form before 21st February.

National Competition.

The Board of Education, South Kensington, hold annual examinations of selected works of students which are sent to London from all the schools in the Kingdom. Works must be lodged with the Head Master not later than 21st March.

Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

Instruction is given in the School in the subjects required for the Irish Secondary Teachers' Drawing Certificate. (For particulars see Department's Circular, No. 16.)

IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

STAFF.

Domestic Economy.

Head Teacher.—Miss Redington, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry-work, and Dressmaking.

Heads of Departments.

Cookery.—Miss E. A. Heptinstall, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.

Dressmaking and Home-sewing.—Miss Isa Short, First-Class Diplomas in Dressmaking and Needlework.

Laundry-work.—Vacant.

Assistant Teachers.—Miss A. T. Barry, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Dressmaking.
Miss E. Barton, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery, Laundry and Dressmaking.
Miss C. E. Moore, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.
Miss C. Shuley, First-Class Diplomas in Cookery and Laundry-work.

Science.

Lecturers :—

Physics and Chemistry.—James J. Hutchinson, Esq.

Physiology.—Professor D. J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., F.R.U.I.

Hygiene.—Professor Antony Roche, M.R.C.P.I.

Teacher of Blackboard Drawing.—Miss Cameron.

Secretary.—Miss Croker.

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* N.B.—The successes in respect of which free admission is continued must be different from and not lower than those previously gained by the Students concerned.

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I.—Objects of the School.

The Irish Training School of Domestic Economy is an institution maintained by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for the purpose of training teachers of Domestic Economy. The course of training involves practice for the students in manipulation and in teaching, and for this purpose the institution will provide high-class instruction in such parts of the subjects as Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing and Housewifery for students other than those under training.

II.—Subjects of the Course.

The subjects of the course of instruction will include Elementary Physics, Elementary Chemistry, Elementary Physiology and Hygiene, Blackboard Drawing, Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Home-sewing, Housewifery (including household accounts), Theory and Practice of Education.

III.—Diplomas.

The course of instruction for students desiring to obtain the Department's Diploma will extend over at least two complete years.

Students will be required to enter for the complete course, and certificates will not be granted to students who do not take a complete course.

In order to satisfy the Department as to their general education, students will be required to pass an Entrance Examination in Arithmetic, English, one other language (Irish, French, or German), and Reading aloud. No candidate will be admitted to the School who does not show in the course of the Entrance Examination that she is capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided, and, in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight, or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible for admission.

Should the number of applicants for admission to the Domestic Economy Training School exceed the accommodation, the places remaining after Scholarship holders have been admitted will be offered successively to those standing highest on the Entrance Examination list.

Students will be required to take up the subjects of instruction in the order arranged for them in the Domestic Economy Training School.

Diplomas (First Class or Second Class) will be awarded to those students who, having satisfactorily passed the Entrance Examination and the "trial lessons," have attended regularly and punctually throughout the whole Diploma course, and have passed all the examinations under the conditions specified in Section VII. (2).

The Diplomas will be recognised as qualification to teach Domestic Economy in Schools and Classes aided by the Department. The Department do not, however, undertake to employ teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

IV.—Admission and Attendance.

Application for admission to the School must be made, not later than the 30th April, upon Form S. 143, copies of which may be obtained, after the 1st January of any year, from the Secretary of the Training School.

Candidates for admission must be not less than 19 years of age on the 1st September of the year in which they enter the school.

Candidates must furnish a recent medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and testimonials of good character from not less than two responsible persons.

Admission will, in the first instance, be provisional. Students thus provisionally admitted will have to take twenty trial lessons in Cookery; and, if the results of these trial lessons are unsatisfactory, students may be advised and, if necessary, required to discontinue their attendance.

The School will be open from Monday to Friday inclusive.

The hours of attendance are from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m., and at any other hours which may reasonably be required.

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Students must strictly conform to the rules of the School.

Students intending to leave the School before completing their course, must give due notice of their intention.

Students must communicate in writing to the Secretary of the School the reason for any absence from the School, and if compelled to leave the School during the regular hours of instruction they must first communicate with and obtain leave from the Secretary.

V.—School Terms.

The School Session consists of three terms.

Session 1904-5.

The First term will begin on Tuesday, 6th September, and end on Friday, the 23rd December.

The Second term will begin on Tuesday, 3rd January, and end on Wednesday, the 19th April.

The Third term will begin on Tuesday, the 2nd May, and end on Friday, 30th June.

Holidays:—Ash Wednesday, St. Patrick's Day, and Whit Monday.

VI.—Fees.

For all students in training, not being Scholarship holders, the fee will be ten guineas per session.

This fee will cover all the subjects of the course of instruction for training as teachers.

The fee must be paid in advance immediately after the result of the trial lessons is known, and is not returnable.

A fee of one guinea must be paid by all students on the first day of the session. This fee is not returnable to any student, but will be allowed for in the case of students who are permitted to remain in the School as the result of the "trial lessons."

Cheques, Money Orders, and Postal Orders are to be made payable to "The Irish Training School of Domestic Economy."

VII.—Examinations.

(1.) Entrance and Scholarship Examination.

Session 1905-6.

The examination will be held on Tuesday, July 4th, 1905.

The subjects of examination will be:—English, one other language (Irish, French, or German), Arithmetic, and Reading aloud. The standard required for a pass will be approximately the same as that required for a pass in the Middle Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations. Questions will not, however, be set from any prescribed text-books.

Particulars of the Scholarships offered for 1905-6 may be obtained on application to The Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

(2.) Examinations during the Course.

At the close of instruction in each subject an examination, theoretical and practical, will be held in that subject. In certain subjects marks will also be assigned for class teaching of these subjects.

Students who do not reach a satisfactory standard in any subject will be required to repeat that subject and to pass a supplementary examination. Students failing in more than one subject will be considered as having failed generally, and will be required to repeat the course of that year.

The Department's decision in all matters relating to examinations and to the award of diplomas shall be final.

The School Time-tables and Syllabuses of the work of the different classes are published as an Appendix to the Programme.

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RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1903-4.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS, 1904.

(See Form S. 87, page 215.)

At the examination for Scholarships in Manual Training (Woodwork), held on the 14th May, 1904, ninety-three candidates presented themselves. Twenty Scholarships were offered for competition, and were awarded as follows:—

Mr. Timothy J. Hurley, of Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Mr. Patrick Griffin, of Cork.
Mr. John O'Reilly, of Tralee, Co. Kerry.
Mr. James Lalor, of Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Mr. Thomas Manning, of Dingle, Co. Kerry.
Mr. Geoffrey J. Emerson, of Kilconly, Co. Galway.
Mr. Timothy Sullivan, of Cork.
Mr. William B. Jamison, of Belfast.
Mr. James Auld, of Belfast.
Mr. William H. Todd, of Belfast.
Mr. John Gill, of Belfast.
Mr. James M'Nally, of Loughbrickland, Co. Down.
Mr. John Starkey, of Belfast.
Mr. Edward Archer, of Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
Mr. Alexander M'Kibbin, of Belfast.
Mr. Denis A. Mulcahy, of Limerick.
Mr. Herbert Johnson, of Garry Castle.
Mr. Patrick J. Sweeney, of Dublin.
Mr. Thomas W. W. Thornton, of Dublin.
Mr. James D. Donnelly, of Dublin.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1904.

(See Form S. 33, page 213.)

At the annual examination, held on 27th and 28th June, 1904, for Science and Technological Scholarships tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, sixty-one candidates presented themselves, as compared with forty-eight in 1903, and thirty-one candidates in 1902. Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training were open for competition this year, and these have been awarded to the ten candidates, first in order of merit, as given below:—

Scholarships.

Mr. Richard Feely, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
Mr. John Ingram, of St. Columb's College, Londonderry.
Miss Edith Kelly, of Dominican College, Eccles-street, Dublin.
Mr. John J. Cogan, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Limerick.
Mr. William Kirkpatrick, of the Academy, Ballymena.

Teacherships-in-Training.

Mr. Peter Slattery, of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Limerick.
Mr. Eugene Moynihan, of Cork (private study).
Miss Florence Wilson, of the Masonic Female Orphan School, Ballsbridge.
Mr. William L. Ruttledge, of the King's Hospital, Dublin.
Mr. Andrew M. Moynihan, of Cork (private study).

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DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOLARSHIPS, 1904.

(See Form S. 89, page 216.)

At the annual examination held on the 1st July, 1904, for Domestic Economy Scholarships tenable at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, fifty-eight candidates presented themselves. Ten Scholarships were open for competition. In addition, four Scholarships were awarded by the Department and nominating Technical Instruction Committees, to the candidates who were successful at the limited competition. The names of the successful candidates, in order of merit, are as follows:—

Open Competition.

Miss Helena Walsh, of Fermoy.
Miss Annie Ryan, of Dromakeenan, Roscrea.
Miss Catherine Dunne, of Dublin.
Miss Margaret O. Gentleman, of Bandon.
Miss Ethel M. Campbell, of Dublin.
Miss Brigid A. Gallagher, of Enniscorthy.
Miss Margaret Daly, of Dublin.
Miss Mary A. Sharkey, of Dublin.
Miss Millicent M. Lawlor, of Craigavad, Co. Down.
Miss Margaret M. P. Brayden, of Ballsbridge, Dublin.

Limited Competition.

Miss Margaret B. Russell, nominated by the Blackrock Technical Instruction Committee.
Miss Nannie J. Hickey, nominated by the Co. Wexford Technical Instruction Committee.
Miss Nora M. Manning, nominated by the Co. Borough of Cork Technical Instruction Committee.
Miss Mary E. White, nominated by the Wexford Urban District Technical Instruction Committee.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

(See Form S. 190, page 218.)

As the result of a recent competition, Commercial Scholarships of the value of £100 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

Mr. D. J. Coakley, of Cork.
Mr. W. B. Cooper, of Castlegaren, Co. Sligo.
Mr. E. Daly, of Dublin.
Mr. W. Scott, of Drogheda.

Industrial Scholarships, of the value of £80 each, tenable for one year, have been awarded to:—

Mr. P. Sheehan, of Dungarvan.
Mr. P. Cullen, of Ballytore.

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EXAMPLES OF SCHEMES OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS.

URBAN DISTRICT OF RATHMINES AND RATHGAR.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME, 1*st August*, 1904, to 31*st July*, 1905.

CHIEF INDUSTRIES.—Commercial pursuits.

Population, 32,602. Valuation, £164,981. Value of 1*d.* rate, £687. The rate will be paid over to Committee before the 31st May, 1905.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Committee was appointed on 23rd January, 1902, and will cease to hold office in January, 1905. There are fifteen members, of whom eight are Urban District Councillors and seven co-opted members.

Object of the Scheme.

To carry on a School of Commerce, with evening classes, for persons of both sexes who are over fourteen years of age.

Premises.

The Technical School is situated at 24, Rathmines-road, Co. Dublin, and contains nine class-rooms, principal's office, waiting-room, &c.

Subjects of Instruction.

JUNIOR CLASSES:

Shorthand, typewriting, and manifolding, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, English correspondence, junior office work.

SENIOR CLASSES:

Book-keeping and accountancy, business methods, company procedure and accounts, mercantile law, economics of commerce.

MODERN LANGUAGE CLASSES:

French, German.

BANKERS' INSTITUTE CLASSES:

Commercial geography, advanced arithmetic and algebra, book-keeping (preliminary and final), practical banking.

RAILWAY CLASSES:

Merchandise traffic, station accounts, audit work, coaching traffic, railway signalling and block working, work of railway chief offices, railway economics.

INSURANCE CLASSES:

Life assurance (theory and practice), insurance law, fire insurance practice, plan drawing and building construction for fire insurance clerks.

FINANCE.

A. *Estimated Receipts*

	£
Local contribution from rates,	687
Fees,	180
From Department,	1,000
Sales of class materials,	6
	£1,873

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B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
Salary of principal,	400
Salaries of other teachers,	796
Class materials,	40
Prizes and expenses of examinations for school certificates,	56
Caretaker's wages,	52
Cleaning, light, fuel,	60
Rents and insurance,	95
Equipment (new and renewals),	50
Administrative and incidental expenses (auditor, secretary and clerks, building repairs, printing, advertising, stationery, postage, &c.)	324
	£1,873

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

(1.) The scheme requires:—

(*a.*) That the classes conducted under its provisions shall be at all times open to the Department's inspectors, who will, from time to time, visit and report on the condition and suitability of the school buildings, or class-room; the character and quality of the instruction and its suitability to the needs of the locality; the efficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction; the progress of the students (which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary); the method of registration; and, generally, the carrying out of the scheme in accordance with the Department's regulations.

NOTE 1.—The classes conducted or aided under the scheme should not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. The Department regard twenty for a practical class, and forty for a theoretical or demonstration class, as *maxima*.

NOTE 2.—Control will be exercised over the admission to classes so that students may take only associated subjects; and admission to certain classes may be limited by entrance examinations in order that the classes may be of manageable size, and that the pupils may be only those capable of taking full advantage of the instruction.

(*b.*) That accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department be made by the Committees at the specified times.

(*c.*) That the attendance registers be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

(*d.*) That the Committee shall furnish particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher they propose to engage, and obtain the Department's approval of the appointment, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

(*e.*) That within a week of any meeting of Committee, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered up in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department. The minutes are for the information of the Department; and it is not to be understood that, if a question is not raised on the minutes, the Department's sanction has been obtained. When the Department's approval is required, it should be specially asked for *in a separate communication.*

(*f.*) That expenditure, not covered by this scheme, be not incurred without the previous written approval of the Department. Such approval will not be given unless the proposals involving the expenditure have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before any liability* is incurred.

(2.) The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at Primary schools, but such scholars who are *over fourteen years* of age, or are in the sixth class of a National school (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent) may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a Primary school attend classes under this scheme which meet during Primary school hours.

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(3.) The scheme, as finally approved by the Department and the Committee, must be printed and circulated throughout the area administered under the scheme.

(4.) The scheme is to be tentative for a year, and at the close of the year may be modified as advisable.

If the conditions laid down are not fulfilled, or, if in the opinion of the Department the reports of their inspectors indicate that the instruction is inefficient, the Department may reduce their annual contribution to the scheme.

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS OF TIPPERARY.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME—*1st August*, 1904, to *31st July*, 1905.

CHIEF INDUSTRY.—Dairying.

Population.—Urban, 6,281; Rural, 18,895; total, 25,176.
Valuation.—Urban, £9,787; Rural, £106,276; total, £116,063.
Valuation of 1*d.* rate.—Urban, £40; Rural, £443; total, £483.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The members of the Committee selected by the Urban District Council were appointed in January, 1904, and the other members in June, 1904. All will hold office for twelve months from date of election. There are thirty members, of whom nine are Urban District Councillors, four Rural District Councillors, and seventeen co-opted members.

Object of the Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to provide, by means of evening and itinerant classes, instruction in science, technological, domestic economy, and commercial subjects for persons engaged in various occupations during the day.

Premises.

There is, at present, no Central Technical School, but the erection of such a school is in contemplation. Classes in the meantime are held at the Christian Brothers' Schools, and at the Convent of Mercy, in addition to the various itinerant courses of instruction organised throughout the rural district.

Subjects of Instruction.

(1.) TECHNOLOGY:
Manual instruction.

(2.) SCIENCE:
Agricultural science.

(3.) DOMESTIC SUBJECTS:
Cookery, laundry-work, dressmaking and housewifery.

(4.) COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS:
Shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping, and commercial arithmetic.

I.—FINANCE.

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
Local contribution from rates,	260
Fees and sales of materials,	25
From the Department,	450
Total,	£735

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B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
(1.) Salary of manual instructor,	120
(2.) Travelling expenses of manual instructor,	30
(3.) Salary of domestic economy instructresses,	120
(4.) Salary of instructor of commercial subjects,	60
(5.) Salary of secretary,	50
(6.) Allowance to the managers of the Convent of Mercy, Tipperary,	15
(7.) Scholarships for boys,	48
(8.) Allowance to the managers of the Christian Brothers' Schools for superintending, &c., evening classes at Central schools,	15
(9.) Salary and expenses of teacher of Saturday Science Class, and twenty scholarships in connection therewith,	80
(10.) Travelling expenses not provided for in the foregoing allocations, incidental expenses, and for such industrial teaching as may be approved,	197
Total,	£735

C. Any funds remaining unexpended from the working of the scheme in previous sessions may be applied in providing equipment, as a reserve sum for building, or for such other purposes as the Committee, with the approval of the Department, may from time to time determine.

II.—SPECIAL CLASS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE RELATED TO AGRICULTURE.

It is intended that the instruction given at the special Saturday class in experimental science shall bear directly on agriculture. It will include instruction in such subjects as plant composition, plant life, soil physics, and soil chemistry. It is not intended to give instruction in practical farming.

Not more than twenty free scholarships will be given to pupils who are not less than fifteen years of age, and who are living in the Rural District of Tipperary, at least three miles from the Tipperary Town Post Office, to enable them to attend the special Saturday class in experimental science at Tipperary. The pupils must be engaged in some farming occupation.

The free scholarship will include free admission to the class, and actual travelling expenses, to be refunded at the close of the session to students who make at least 75 per cent. of the possible number of attendances, and work satisfactorily through the course, provided that the means of travelling and estimated expenditure have received the approval of the Committee within a fortnight of the opening of the class.

Road travelling, as distinct from car-hire, will be allowed for at the rate of 2*d*. a mile, and in no case will a payment of more than 5*s*. be allowed for in respect of any one day's attendance.

III.—SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

Scholarships are offered for competition amongst boys attending Primary schools. The main object of these scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already received a satisfactory primary education, to attend, at an approved Secondary school, instruction in experimental science and drawing, in order that they may be fitted to enter upon an industrial career or to take advantage of further technical training.

The scholarships will be of the value of £12 each, and will be given to boys residing in the Rural District of Tipperary, at least four miles from the Tipperary Town Post Office.

For general conditions regulating the award of scholarships, see technical instruction scheme for County Kerry (page 255).

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COUNTY CORK.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE CONGESTED AREAS).

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME, 1*st August*, 1904, to 31*st July*, 1905.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (see Finance), is applicable to Urban as well as Rural districts (exclusive of the Congested areas) within the administrative area of the County Council.

Population of County.—Urban, 40,903; Rural, 287,586; total, 328,489.

Valuation of County.—Urban Districts, £84,998 11*s.*; Non-congested Rural Districts, £965,281 2*s.*; Congested Rural Districts, £48,306 3*s.*; total, £1,098,585 16*s.*

Value of 1*d.* rate.—Urban Districts, £354; Non-congested Rural Districts, £4,022; Congested Rural Districts, £201; total, £4,577.

DATES WHEN THE RATE WILL BE PAID OVER TO COMMITTEE.

Urban Districts.

Clonakilty.—October, 1904.
Fermoy.—
Kinsale.—On or before 24th September, 1904.
Macroom.—In two instalments; on the 5th October, 1904, and the 7th April, 1905.
Mallow.—7th July, 1904.
Midleton.—October, 1904.
Queenstown.—4th August, 1904.
Skibbereen.—November, 1904.
Youghal.—3rd September, 1904.

County.

In two instalments: on the 8th July, 1904, and the 7th January, 1905.

Technical Instruction Committee.

The Technical Instruction Committee was appointed on the 14th June, 1902, and consists of fourteen members, of whom eight are County Councillors, and six, co-opted members.

Chief Industries.

The most important industries (excluding agriculture and allied industries) of the urban and rural districts of the county are:—Building trades, ship-building, distilling, brewing, shipping, fishing, lacemaking, brickmaking, stained glass-making, flour manufacture, woollen manufacture, chemical works, mineral waterworks, condensed milk, ferrumite, tanning, paper manufacture.

Object of the Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to provide mainly by means of evening schools and itinerant classes, and in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891, and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, instruction in science, art, technological, commercial, and domestic economy subjects, chiefly for those engaged in various industries during the day.

The scheme is set out in ten sections:—

I. Finance.
II. Evening schools.
III. Day Secondary schools.
IV. Technical classes for girls.

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V. Residential schools of domestic economy.
VI. Itinerant instruction.
VII. Scholarships for boys.
VIII. Training of teachers.
IX. Conditions of lien on equipment.
X. General conditions.

I.—Finance.

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
I. From the County Council, being the value of a ½*d.* rate levied over the non-congested districts for the financial year ending 31st March, 1905,	2,110
II. From the Urban District Councils, being the full value of a 1*d.* rate (or its equivalent) levied for the financial year ending 31st March, 1905,	351
III. Department's contribution from endowment,	2,500
	£4,961

Note.—The above amount does not include the receipts from fees, science and art grants, and other sources. These receipts may be applied in reducing the amonnt by which the income specified falls short of the contemplated expenditure given at B. below.

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

I.	Evening schools and itinerant classes (rent of rooms, payment of teachers other than those specified below; heating, lighting, materials, advertising, salaries of secretaries in Urban Districts),	700
II.	Two county Art teachers (salaries and expenses),	400
III.	One engineering instructor for Queenstown and Passage (salary and expenses),	135
IV.	Two specially qualified instructors in building trades subjects for Queenstown and Fermoy (salaries and expenses),	350
V.	Salaries and expenses of two specially qualified commercial instructors for evening classes,	400
VI.	Eight itinerant instructors in woodwork (salaries and expenses),	1,240
VII.	Contribution towards the salary of an art metal-worker at Youghal,	60
VIII.	One county lace teacher (salary and expenses),	100
IX.	Six county domestic economy instructresses (salaries and expenses),	600
X.	Capitation grants to technical classes for girls. (See Section IV.),	500
XI.	Residential schools of domestic economy:— (*a.*) Ten scholarships at £14 each, £140 (*b.*) Salary of an expert teacher for the school conducted by the Sisters of Charity, Dunmanway, 100	240
XII.	Three senior science scholarships (two of which were held during the session 1903-4),	180
XIII.	Two senior art scholarships (one of which was held during the session 1903-4),	90
XIV.	Administration,	250
	Total,	£5,245

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c. The funds remaining unexpended from previous years may be applied in the following manner:—

I. In providing premises and equipment for classes working in connection with the county scheme;

II. In assisting the managers of Day Secondary schools in providing laboratories, and domestic economy and manual instruction class-rooms in accordance with the terms of Section III. of the scheme;

III. In defraying expenses in connection with special courses of instruction in domestic economy for nuns; and

IV. In meeting annual expenses incurred during the academic year 1904-5, not covered by the annual income available.

II.—Evening Schools.

The Technical Instruction Committee will, subject to the written approval of the Department, establish, or aid in establishing, so far as the funds at their disposal permit, evening technical schools or classes in places to be previously approved by the Technical Instruction Committee and the Department.

A. (1.) By acquiring, or giving aid towards acquiring, rooms in existing institutions or elsewhere (i.) at rent for short term; or (ii.) at rents for lease; or (iii.) by purchase.

(2.) By building, or giving aid for building, if necessary, technical institutes.

B. By paying, or giving aid towards the payment of, a staff of teachers (i.) temporary; (ii.) permanent. The temporary staff to be engaged by the hour, week, month, or session, as the case may be; the permanent staff to be engaged as whole-time officers on annual salaries.

C. By providing, or giving aid towards providing, equipment.

D. By supplementing, wherever possible, the work of evening continuation schools of the National Board.

Conditions and Regulations under which the Classes will be held.

(1.) The class must contain a fair proportion of industrial or commercial students.

(2.) Whenever the average attendance for four successive lessons in any course of instruction falls below six, the class may be closed.

(3.) Science and art classes are to be conducted in accordance with the special regulations for such.

(4.) No course is to be recognised which does not provide for more than twenty hours' instruction in the subject of the course.

(5.) Theoretical lessons must be of not less than forty minutes in duration, and practical lessons of not less than eighty minutes in duration.

(6.) The classes must be such as are not recognised for grants by the Board of National Education.

(7.) The subjects of instruction must be suitable to the locality.

III.—Day Secondary Schools.

A. Provision of teachers.

The itinerant teachers under the scheme may be permitted to assist in Day Secondary schools.

B. Equipment grants.

Grants in aid of the provision of fittings, apparatus, and examples for the teaching of the Department's programme for Day Secondary schools may be made to the managers of such schools approved by the Technical Instruction Committee and the Department.

From the actual expenditure—as shown by the receipted bills—on fittings, apparatus, and examples purchased with the approval of the Department, the grant obtained from the Department under the conditions

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of Form S. 4 will be deducted, and the County Committee will pay two-thirds of the remainder of the cost, provided:—

(1.) That in no case shall the amount payable by the Committee exceed a sum to be determined by the Department after consideration of the educational needs of those schools whose applications for aid shall have received the approval of the Committee and of the Department.

(2.) That the managers of each school receiving a grant towards the provision of fittings, apparatus, and examples, give a written guarantee to the Committee that the subjects of the programme will form an integral part of the school curriculum for at least five years; and

(3.) That the Committee shall retain a lien on all objects towards the purchase of which aid has been granted. (See conditions of lien, Section IX.).

IV.—Technical Classes for Girls.

(1.) A grant of £2 per student per session will be paid for every girl not on the Industrial (Government-aided) or National School Roll who is over fourteen years of age, and who is certified by the Department's Inspectors to have attended not less than 240 hours' instruction in one of the following subjects, viz.:—Lace-making, crochet-making, needlework, machine knitting, shirt-making, drawn thread-work, or other such industrial or domestic subject as may, from time to time, be approved by the Department, provided:—

(*a.*) The pupil, as part of the 240 hours of school work, has received at least forty hours' instruction in domestic economy subjects.

(*b.*) The equipment and instruction are satisfactory.

(*c.*) The qualifications of the teachers are recognised by the Department. (No claim for grants will be admitted unless the qualifications of the teachers have been recognised in writing by the Department.)

(*d.*) The sales and wages book, and attendance registers, are satisfactorily kept.

(2.) In dealing with instruction in the above subjects, the Department's Inspectors will be specially directed to report how far the work is *instruction* and how far the *practice* of an occupation or industry.

(3.) To satisfy the requirements of forty hours' instruction in domestic economy twenty lessons, which must include practice, of two hours each, may be accepted. Of these, thirty hours must be devoted to cookery; ten may be in laundry-work. Not more than sixty hours in cookery and laundry-work will be allowed to count as part of the 240 hours.

(4.) *Domestic Economy.*—In order to assist managers of classes working under this part of the scheme to satisfy the conditions in regard to instruction in domestic economy, the County Committee may send a county instructress to give a course of instruction for a period of six weeks. Such a provision does not, however, establish a claim on the part of a class, and it must be understood that where such a course is granted the managers of the class are required to supply fire, light, and the necessary materials. The instruction given must be such as is applicable to the home life of those attending the course.

(5.) *Drawing.*—In certain industrial subjects, such as lace-making, a knowledge of drawing is of great value to the worker. Where provision can be made for efficient instruction in drawing, the attendance at such instruction may be counted towards the minimum of 240 hours' instruction mentioned in section (1), and each hour's attendance in the drawing class on the part of a pupil on whom a claim is made, may be counted as equivalent to three hours' instruction in the practice of the industry.

Not less than ten and not more than thirty hours' instruction in drawing will thus be counted.

(6.) School managers intending to claim grants under this section must forward Form S. 47 to the offices of the Committee on or before the 1st of October, 1904. Unless managers comply with this requirement, and unless instruction under a duly recognised teacher shall have begun before the 1st of December at the latest, the class will not be eligible for grants under this section of the scheme.

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(7.) Except in the case of a student under instruction in lace or crochet-work, the attendance grant will not be claimable for more than one school session.

(8.) Should the funds allocated for the purpose of this part of the scheme not enable the Committee to pay off all the claims in full at the rate mentioned above, the amount available will be divided in proportion to the claims admitted.

V.—Residential Schools of Domestic Training.

Provision is made in the scheme for the awarding of ten scholarships of £14 each to girls who have already received a satisfactory primary education, and who reside in the county. Provision is also made for the services of an expert instructress at the residential school of domestic training at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Dunmanway.

Scholarships for Girls.—General Conditions.

(1.) The object of these scholarships is to enable girls to obtain a regular course of instruction and training such as will cultivate intelligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the performance of home duties of all kinds.

(2.) The course of instruction includes:—

(*a.*) *Essential subjects.*

Household management (including keeping of accounts).
Cookery (including selection of menus for small incomes).
Needlework (repairing, adapting, and dressmaking).
Laundry-work.
Hygiene (including sick nursing and care of the young).

(*b.*) *Optional subjects.*

Dairy-work.
Bee-keeping.
Poultry-rearing.
Horticulture.

At least thirty hours per week must be devoted to the essential subjects. One or more of the optional subjects may be taken where adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction.

(3.) The scholarships will be tenable at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Dunmanway, or at such other residential school or schools of domestic training as the Department may approve. The Department's approval will not be granted unless there is on the staff of such selected school or schools a certificated teacher of domestic science, who devotes at least thirty hours per week to the instruction of residential pupils. It will be necessary also that the managers of the selected school or schools shall be able to satisfy the Department that the dormitory accommodation, and other provisions, are adequate and satisfactory.

(4.) The value of the scholarships will be £14 each. In addition, selected candidates will pay an inclusive fee of £4 to the managers of the school on or before the date of entrance. This sum, and the amount (£14) paid by the County Committee, will entitle the scholar to board, residence, and training for one academic year.

(5.) The value of the scholarships will be paid to the schools in which they are held in two half-yearly instalments—one on the 31st January, the other on 31st July—on receipt of satisfactory reports from the Inspectors of the Department.

(6.) Candidates must not be less than sixteen years old on the 30th of June preceding selection, and should have an education such as would fit them for entrance to the sixth class of the National Board. No candidate will be selected whose parents (or guardians) have not resided in the county for at least twelve months previous to the 30th of June.

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(7.) The method of selection will be as follows:—

(*a.*) The secretary shall advertise the scheme and receive applications on a form to be supplied. The application must be supported by testimonials from the local clergy and county or district councillors.

(*b.*) The final selection shall be made either—

(1.) By a competitive examination conducted by the Department: or

(2.) By a Selection Committee of the County Technical Instruction Committee.

(c.) Selected candidates shall enter the school for a fortnight on probation. If any should be found unsuitable to undergo the course of training they may, at the expiration of this period, be required to leave, in which case they shall be entitled to the return of the fee of £4, and their places shall be filled by those next in order of selection.

(8.) All scholarships shall terminate on the 31st of July, 1905.

(9.) Within three weeks after the scholars have entered, the managers of the schools at which these scholarships are tenable must forward the complete time-table of the school on a form (S. 148) to be supplied by the Department. This form will show the distribution of time to the various subjects of the course, and will require the written approval of the Department.

(10.) Residential schools of domestic training shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors.

(11.) In case of any difficulty arising in connection with the awarding or retention of these scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

VI.—Itinerant Instruction.

The County Committee, in order to meet the wants of remote rural districts, will appoint itinerant instructors of manual work and of domestic economy. These teachers will give courses of instruction at centres (not already provided for by evening classes) to be approved by the County Committee and the Department.

VII.—Scholarships for Boys.

Three senior science scholarships and two senior art scholarships are provided. The science scholarships will be tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, or at some other approved technical college or colleges, and two or three may be continued from the session 1903-4. The art scholarships will be tenable at the Cork, Dublin, or some other approved school or schools of art. One may be continued from the session 1903-4. Particulars of the conditions of competition for the new scholarships are issued separately.

VIII.—Training of Teachers.

A portion of the accumulated funds will be set apart to aid in providing special courses of instruction in domestic economy subjects for nuns who propose to teach classes in connection with this scheme.

IX.—Conditions of the Lien retained by the Committee upon Fittings, Apparatus, and Examples purchased with their aid.

When capital grants in aid of the purchase of fittings, apparatus, or examples are made to the managers of schools and classes under a local scheme of technical instruction, the County Committee shall retain a lien on all objects purchased with their aid, and these objects, therefore, may not be sold, or become the property of the managers of the school or class, except on the under-mentioned conditions:—

(*a.*) The lien will be retained for five years of actual use of the objects. One-fifth of the lien will determine with each year of actual use as shown by the time-table of the school or class. After five years of actual use the objects become the property of the managers.

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(*b.*) If the school or class be discontinued before the end of five years, or if the teaching of the subjects for the illustration of which the objects were obtained remains in abeyance for more than one session, the fittings, apparatus, or examples must (1) be purchased by the managers, or (2) in the case of apparatus and examples, be handed over to the Committee, or transferred to the managers of another school or class who are willing to accept them on the usual conditions, and to provide instruction in the subjects for which the apparatus and examples were obtained.

(*c.*) In order to purchase the fittings, apparatus, or examples, the managers must repay all aid given by the Technical Instruction Committee, less one-fifth for each year they have been in use. If apparatus or examples be handed over to the Technical Instruction Committee, they must be delivered free of charge for packing, carriage, &c.

X.—General Conditions.

(1.) The scheme requires:—

(*a.*) The schools or classes aided under its provisions shall be at all times open to the Department's Inspectors, who will, from time to time, visit and report on the condition and suitability of the school buildings or class-rooms; the character and quality of the instruction, and its suitability to the needs of the locality; the efficiency of the teaching staff for the number of students under instruction; the progress of the students (which they may ascertain in such a manner as may be necessary); the method of registration; and, generally, the carrying out of the scheme in accordance with the Department's regulations.

Note.—The classes conducted or aided under the scheme should not be of such a size as to impair the efficiency of the instruction. The Department regard twenty for a practical class, and forty for a theoretical or demonstration class, as *maxima*. Local Committees should assist teachers in keeping classes within those limits

(*b.*) That accurate returns of such particulars as are required by the Department be made by the managers at the specified times.

(*c.*) That the attendance registers be carefully, regularly, and punctually marked.

(*d.*) That the Committee shall furnish full particulars of the qualifications and experience of any teacher they propose to engage, and obtain the Department's approval of the appointment, in writing, before the appointment is actually made.

(*e.*) That within a week of any meeting of Committee, a copy of the minutes of proceedings of that meeting, as entered up in the minute book, shall be furnished to the Department. The minutes are for the information of the Department, and it is not to be understood that, if a question is not raised on the minutes, the Department's sanction has been thereby obtained. When the Department's approval is required, it should be specially asked for *in a separate communication*.

(*f.*) That expenditure, not covered by this scheme, be not incurred without the previous written approval of the Department. Such approval will not be given unless the proposals involving the expenditure have been submitted for the Department's sanction *before any liability is incurred*.

(2.) No money will be spent under this scheme in an Urban District unless the Urban District contributes annually a rate of 1*d.* in the £, or its equivalent.

(3.) A local Committee of Management should be formed in each centre where classes are to be held. In the case of an urban centre the Committee shall be a Committee of the Urban District Council with co-opted members (which should include ladies where the instruction of girls is involved). In other centres the Committee formed should appoint an honorary secretary, and place itself in communication with the County Committee.

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The duties of a Local Committee are:—

(*a.*) To provide suitable accommodation for the courses of instruction to be given. To awaken local interest, and to make due provision for the starting (or resumption) of the courses.

(*b.*) To collect pupils' fees and discharge such local accounts as may be arranged in conjunction with the County Committee.

(*c.*) To assist in securing regular and punctual attendance at the classes.

(*d.*) To visit the classes from time to time, and to check and sign the registers.

(*e.*) To make recommendations to the County Committee as to local requirements in connection with the classes.

(4.) The scheme is not intended to apply to scholars in attendance at Primary schools, but such scholars who are over fourteen years of age, or are in the sixth class of a National school (or, in the case of other schools, its equivalent), may be admitted to classes meeting after school hours. Under no circumstances may scholars on the roll of a Primary school attend classes under this scheme which meet during Primary school hours.

(5.) The scheme, as finally approved by the Department and the County Committee, must be printed and circulated throughout the area administered under the scheme.

(6.) The scheme is to be tentative for a year, at the close of which it may be modified as advisable.

If the conditions laid down are not fulfilled, or if, in the opinion of the Department, the reports of their Inspectors indicate that the instruction throughout the county is inefficient, the Department may reduce their annual contribution to the scheme.

COUNTY KERRY

(EXCLUDING THE URBAN DISTRICT OF TRALEE).

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION SCHEME, 1*st August*, 1904, to 31*st July*, 1905.

The scheme, subject to the provisions requiring local contributions from the rates (*see* Finance), is applicable to the congested and non-congested Rural Districts of the county and to the Urban Districts of Killarney and Listowel.

Population of area administered under the scheme:—Urban, 9,261; Rural, 146,598; total, 155,859.

Valuation of area administered under the scheme:—Urban, £13,768 17*s.*; Rural, £277,400 7*s.*; total, £291,169 4*s.*

Value of 1*d.* rate:—Urban, £58; Rural, £1,155; total, £1,213.

The local contributions will be paid over to the County Committee in May, 1904.

County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

The Committee was appointed on the 17th June, 1902, and consists of thirty County Councillors and twenty-nine co-opted members.

Chief Industries.

The population of the county is chiefly devoted to agriculture and allied industries, and to fishing.

Object of the Scheme.

The object of the scheme is to provide, mainly by means of evening schools and itinerant classes, and in accordance with the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891, and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act of 1899, instruction in science, art, technological, commercial, and domestic economy subjects, chiefly for those engaged in various industries during the day.

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The scheme is set out under the following heads:

I. Finance.
II. Equipment grants to Day Secondary schools.
III. Technical classes for girls.
IV. Itinerant instruction.
V. Scholarships for boys.
VI. Conditions of lien on equipment.
VII. General.

I.—FINANCE.

A. *Estimated Income.*

	£
(1.) Rate (one-third of a penny in the £) levied over the non-congested Rural Districts of the county for the financial year ending 31st March, 1905, ...	244
(2.) Rate (1*d.* in the £) levied over the Urban Districts of Killarney and Listowel for the financial year ending 31st March, 1905, ...	55
(3.) Rate (one-third of a penny in the £) levied over the congested Rural Districts of the county for the financial year ending 31st March, 1905, ...	141
Contribution from the Department. (*a.*) Annual, £700; (*b.*) Special grant to meet expenditure incurred during the academic year not covered by the annual income, £140, ...	840
Total, ...	£1,280

B. *Estimated Expenditure.*

	£
(1.) Salary of one art teacher, ...	125
(2.) Salaries of two itinerant manual instructors, . .	250
(3.) Salaries of three itinerant domestic economy instructresses, ...	255
(4.) Salary of one instructress in needlework and dressmaking, ...	80
(5.) Salary of one instructress in machine-knitting and crochet-work, ...	50
(6.) Grants for Technical Classes for girls (Section III.),	70
(7.) Travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of teachers referred to at (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) above,	180
(8.) Rent of rooms for the use of classes conducted by the county teachers, and expenses of heating, lighting, materials, and advertising in connection with these classes; also general expenses of administration, . .	270
Total, ...	£1,280

C. Any funds not expended under the scheme for 1903-4 will be available for providing premises and equipment for classes working in connection with the county scheme, and for assisting managers of Secondary schools in furnishing laboratories and domestic economy and manual instruction class-rooms in accordance with the terms of Section II. of the scheme.

NOTE.—The Department will, in the session 1905-6, make an additional grant of £50 to meet the outlay in respect of scholarships for boys tenable during that session. This sum will represent the maximum amount to be applied in providing such scholarships.

II.—EQUIPMENT GRANTS TO DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Grants in aid of the provision of fittings, apparatus, and examples for the teaching of the Department's programme for Day Secondary schools may be made to the managers of such schools approved by the Technical Instruction Committee and the Department.

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From the actual expenditure—as shown by the receipted bills—on fittings, apparatus, and examples, purchased with the approval of the Department, the grant obtained from the Department under the conditions of Form S. 4 will be deducted; the County Committee will pay two-thirds of the remainder of the cost, provided—

(1.) That in no case shall the amount payable by the Committee exceed a sum to be determined by the Department, after consideration of the educational needs of those schools whose applications for aid shall have received the approval of the Committee and of the Department.

(2.) That the managers of each school receiving a grant towards the provision of fittings, apparatus, and examples, give a written guarantee to the Committee that the subjects of the programme will form an integral part of the school curriculum for at least five years; and

(3.) That the Committee shall retain a lien on all subjects towards the purchase of which aid has been granted. (See conditions of lien, Section VI.).

III.—Technical Classes for Girls.

The conditions of payment of grants to technical classes for girls are similar to those in the scheme for County Cork (see page 248).

IV.—Itinerant Instruction.

The scheme of itinerant instruction includes the appointment of—

(1.) Two itinerant instructors in manual work, at a salary of £125 per annum each and travelling expenses, and

(2.) Three itinerant instructresses in domestic economy, at a salary of £85 per annum each and travelling expenses.

These teachers will be provided with the necessary travelling equipment out of the funds for this purpose (see Finance above), and will give courses of instruction at such centres in the county as the Committee may, from time to time, decide upon. These courses will, in general, extend over a period of six weeks, classes being held daily, or where it is possible to run two centres concurrently, the course may extend over three months; and, in this case, three days in each week may be devoted to one centre, and the remaining time to the other. It will be seen that by either arrangement it will be possible to secure a course of instruction including at least thirty lessons.

(3.) An art master, at a salary of £125 per annum and travelling expenses, whose duties will include giving instruction—

(i.) in the evening at such centres as the County Committee may determine; and

(ii.) in the day time, so far as the time at his disposal permits, in approved Day Secondary schools applying for his services.

(4.) An instructress in needlework and dressmaking, at a salary of £80 per annum and travelling expenses, and an instructress in machine-knitting and crochet-work, at a salary of £50 per annum and travelling expenses.

These teachers will give instruction in centres and at times to be selected by the County Committee, and approved by the Department.

V.—Scholarships for Boys tenable during the Academic Year 1905-6.

Scholarships (one for each union) may be offered for competition amongst boys attending Primary schools. The main object of these scholarships is to aid promising boys, who have already received a satisfactory primary education, to attend, at an approved Secondary school, instruction in experimental science and drawing, in order that they may be fitted to enter upon an industrial career or to take advantage of further technical training.

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There will be three classes of scholarships:—

Class A.—Scholarships of £5 each, tenable according to the general conditions set out below.

Class B.—Scholarships of £10 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a circle drawn with a radius of four miles from an approved Secondary school, and according to the general conditions set out below.

Class C.—Scholarships of £15 each, tenable only by boys whose homes are outside a circle drawn with a radius of seven miles from an approved Secondary school, and according to the general conditions set out below.

The scholarships allotted to each union will be competed for only by students whose parents or guardians reside in that union, and will be awarded as the result of a competitive examination. (See below.)

General Conditions regulating the Award of Scholarships.

(1.) The scholarships will be tenable only by boys—

(*a.*) Who are over twelve and under fifteen years of age on the 1st of June, 1905, and who are not already in attendance at a Secondary school.

(*b.*) Whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the County Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st of June, 1905.

(2.) Scholarships will be awarded on the result of an examination conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. This examination will be held on the 30th of June, 1905, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be:—

Arithmetic: Friday, June 30th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of vulgar and decimal fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, simple interest, practice, unitary method.
The metric system.
Methods of weighing and measurement.
Measurement of length, areas, and volumes.

English: Friday, June 30th, 1 to 2.15 p.m.

Composition: a short essay or letter of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar, and punctuation—on some familiar subject.
Ability to answer in fully formed sentences questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.
Grammar: the construction of words—prefixes, affixes, and roots.
Analysis of simple and complex sentences.
Correction of faulty sentences.
Paraphrasing a short poetical extract.

Drawing: Friday, June 30th, 2.30 to 3.30 p.m.

1. Freehand drawing.
2. Simple exercises in design.
3. Model drawing of simple common objects.
4. Simple geometrical drawing.
5. Memory drawing.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these syllabuses.
One hundred marks will be assigned for arithmetic, one hundred for English and fifty for drawing.

(3.) Forms of application for admission to the examination may be obtained from the secretary to the County Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 10th day of June.

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(4.) The scholarships will be tenable at recognised Secondary schools selected by the parents or guardians of the successful candidates, and which have been specially approved of, in writing, by the Department, as suitable for the purpose. (*See* note below.)

(5.) Successful candidates will be required to begin attendance at the approved school at the beginning of the school year, and in no case later than the 1st of October. They will be required to furnish certificates of birth for inspection of the County Committee.

(6.) The account of the scholarship will be paid to the parents or guardians of the scholar in instalments, payable on or about the 15th October, 15th January, 15th April, and 15th July. The second and further instalments will, in each case, be paid only after satisfactory reports of attendance and progress have been received from the principal of the school.

(7.) The scholarships are tenable for one year, but may be renewed for a second year if the reports of the Department's inspector show that such renewal would be beneficial. Under special circumstances the scholarships may be renewed for a third, or even for a fourth year.

(8.) The County Committee may refuse to award the full number of scholarships should a sufficient number of qualified candidates not show sufficient merit; and they reserve the right at any time to determine any scholarship, without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(9.) In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these scholarships the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

The scholarship scheme shall be suitably advertised by the Committee during the month of May. This may best be done by sending a copy of the scheme to all Primary schools within the area administered by the Committee, and by inserting an advertisement once in the papers circulating within the county.

NOTE.—For the purpose of this scholarship scheme, "recognised Secondary schools" shall be taken to mean schools working in accordance with the regulations of the Department for Day Secondary schools. The school need not necessarily be situated in the county. The question of approving schools will be taken into consideration by the Department annually, when the choice of schools by the parents or guardians has been notified.

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TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED from the DEPARTMENT'S ENDOWMENT and from LOCAL RATES, for the purposes of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION in NON-AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS. SESSION, 1st August, 1903, to 31st July, 1904.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
LEINSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY CARLOW :				
Carlow Urban District, ...	962 14 9	620 0 0	—	*342 14 9
COUNTY DUBLIN,	740 0 0	430 0 0	—	310 0 0
Blackrock Urban District, ...	673 14 8	500 0 0	—	173 14 8
Kingstown „ ...	1,100 0 0	800 0 0	—	300 0 0
Pembroke „ ...	1,469 12 2	1,000 0 0	—	469 12 2
Rathmines and Rathgar Urban District.	1,675 0 0	1,000 0 0	—	675 0 0
Dublin Co. Borough, ...	13,206 18 2	†9,206 18 2	—	4,000 0 0
COUNTY KILDARE :				
Athy Urban District, ...	1,005 0 0	500 0 0	—	505 0 0
Naas „ ...				
COUNTY KILKENNY,	885 0 0	270 0 0	75 0 0	540 0 0
Kilkenny Urban District, ...	589 8 11	500 0 0	—	89 8 11
KING'S COUNTY :				
Birr Urban District, ...	954 0 0	450 0 0	—	‡504 0 0
Tullamore „ ...				
COUNTY LONGFORD :				
Granard Urban District, ...	741 0 0	405 0 0	—	336 0 0
Longford „ ..				
COUNTY LOUTH :				
Drogheda Urban District, ...	1,410 0 0	1,100 0 0	—	310 0 0
Dundalk „ ...				
COUNTY MEATH :				
Kells Urban District, ...	1,100 0 0	400 0 0	500 0 0	200 0 0
Navan „ ...				
QUEEN'S COUNTY, ...	920 0 0	460 0 0	—	460 0 0
COUNTY WESTMEATH, ...	675 0 0	450 0 0	—	225 0 0
Athlone Urban District, ...	510 0 0	460 0 0	—	50 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD, ...	525 0 0	350 0 0	—	175 0 0
Enniscorthy Urban District, ...	233 0 0	200 0 0	—	33 0 0
New Ross „ ...	230 18 1	200 0 0	—	30 16 1
Wexford „ ...	740 1 9	500 0 0	166 0 0	74 1 9
COUNTY WICKLOW :	1,375 0 0	550 0 0	550 0 0	275 0 0
Wicklow Urban District, ...				
Bray „ ...	515 6 6	400 0 0	—	115 6 6
Total for Leinster, ...	32,236 13 0	20,751 18 2	1,291 0 0	10,193 14 10

* Includes two years' contribution from the Urban District of Carlow,
† Contribution for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1904.
‡ Includes arrears of rate and payment in advance on account of the contribution for the Session 1904-5. The annual contribution is £353.

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TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MUNSTER.				
COUNTY CLARE:				
Ennis Urban District, ...	750 0 0	550 0 0	—	200 0 0
Kilrush „ ...				
COUNTY CORK:				
Clonakilty Urban District, ...				
Fermoy „ ...				
Kinsale „ ...				
Macroom „ ...	4,935 1 11	2,500 0 0	—	2,435 1 11
Mallow „ ...				
Midleton „ ...				
Queenstown „ ...				
Skibbereen „ ...				
Youghal „ ...				
Cork Co. Borough, ...	3,301 10 11	*2,411 8 3	—	890 2 8
COUNTY KERRY:				
Killarney Urban District, ..	3,102 2 8	700 0 0	800 0 0	†1,602 2 8
Listowel „ ...				
Tralee „ ...	460 12 10	400 0 0	—	60 12 10
COUNTY LIMERICK, ...	860 0 0	430 0 0	—	430 0 0
Limerick Co. Borough, ...	1,630 6 1	*1,208 11 2	—	421 14 11
COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING):				
Nenagh Urban District, ...	990 0 0	660 0 0	—	330 0 0
Templemore „ ...				
Thurles „ ...				
COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING):				
Carrick-on-Suir Urban District	1,176 9 11	400 0 0	—	‡776 9 11
Cashel „ ...				
Clonmel „ ...	743 15 9	509 0 0	166 0 0	77 15 9
Tipperary „ ...	711 19 2	450 0 0	—	§261 19 2
COUNTY WATERFORD:				
Dungarvan Urban District, ...	1,063 15 6	500 0 0	—	563 15 6
Waterford Co. Borough, ...	1,075 8 8	†847 19 11	—	227 8 9
Totals for Munster, ...	20,891 3 5	11,557 19 4	966 0 0	8,277 4 1

* Contributions for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1904.
† Includes accumulated rates amounting to £790 13*s.* 3*d.*
‡ Includes arrears of rate amounting to £376 9*s.* 11*d.*
§ Includes rate from the Rural District of Tipperary.

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TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—*continued.*

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
ULSTER.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY ANTRIM, ...	—	—	—	—
Ballymena Urban District, ...	960 12 3	500 0 0	350 0 0	110 12 3
Ballymoney ,, ...	570 0 0	210 0 0	360 0 0	*—
Larne ,, ...	368 0 0	300 0 0	—	68 0 0
Belfast Co. Borough, ...	15,594 5 1	†11,061 8 4	—	4,532 16 9
COUNTY ARMAGH, ...	—	—	—	—
Armagh Urban District, ...	350 0 0	350 0 0	—	‡—
Lurgan ,, .	698 19 5	§600 0 0	—	98 19 5
Portadown ,, ...	590 0 0	500 0 0	—	90 0 0
COUNTY CAVAN:				
Belturbet Urban District, ...	600 0 0	400 0 0	—	200 0 0
Cavan ,, ...				
Cootehill ,, ...				
COUNTY DONEGAL:				
Letterkenny Urban District, ...	432 18 4	416 0 0	—	¶ 16 18 4
COUNTY DOWN, ...	300 0 0	—	—	**300 0 0
Banbridge Urban District, ...	300 0 0	250 0 0	—	50 0 0
Bangor ,, ...	433 1 0	250 0 0	83 0 0	100 1 0
Holywood ,, ...	248 8 8	200 0 0	—	48 8 8
Newry ,, ...	725 0 0	600 0 0	—	125 0 0
Newtownards ,, ...	773 11 11	400 0 0	320 0 0	53 11 11
COUNTY FERMANAGH:				
Enniskillen Urban District, ...	850 0 0	400 0 0	—	450 0 0
COUNTY LONDONDERRY:				
Limavady Urban District, ...	455 0 0	250 0 0	80 0 0	125 0 0
Coleraine ,, ...	475 0 0	400 0 0	—	75 0 0
Londonderry Co. Borough. ...	1,663 14 2	†1,263 14 2	—	400 0 0
COUNTY MONAGHAN, ...	—	—	—	—
COUNTY TYRONE:				
Cookstown Urban District. ...	2,759 9 0	850 0 0	1,500 0 0	409 9 0
Dungannon ,, ...				
Omagh ,, ...				
Strabane ,, ...				
Total for Ulster, ...	29,147 19 10	19,201 2 6	2,693 0 0	7,253 17 4

* The scheme was not in operation, and the local contribution of a rate of 1*d.* in the £ over the Urban District, and ½*d.* in the £ over the Rural District (producing about £110) was consequently not paid over to the Committee.

† Contributions for the Financial Year ending 31st March, 1904.

‡ The amount raised by a rate of 1*d.* in the £ (about £80) was not paid over to the Committee within the School Session.

§ Includes £100, contribution to the Separate Scheme for Girls.

¶ The balance of the local contribution of £208 was paid over to the Committee in November, 1904.

** Grants of £200 and £100w ere made to the Urban District Committees for Holywood and Bangor respectively.

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TABLE shewing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS ALLOCATED, &c.—*continued*.

Names of Counties, Urban Districts, and County Boroughs.	Total Allocation.	Annual Contribution from Department's Endowment.	Special Grants from Department's Endowment.	Contribution from Local Rates.
CONNAUGHT.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COUNTY GALWAY:				
Ballinasloe Urban District, ..	1,677 2 0	800 0 0	—	877 2 0
Galway „ ...	715 16 11	600 0 0	—	115 16 11
COUNTY LEITRIM, ...	450 0 0	300 0 0	—	150 0 0
COUNTY MAYO:				
Castlebar Urban District, ...	730 0 0	380 0 0	—	350 0 0
Westport „ ...				
Ballina „ ...	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	—
COUNTY ROSCOMMON, ...	856 0 2	450 0 0	—	*406 0 2
COUNTY SLIGO:				
Sligo Urban Distric , ...	1,029 0 0	730 0 0	—	299 0 0
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,507 19 1	3,310 0 0	—	2,197 19 1
Totals for Leinster, ...	32,236 13 0	20,751 18 2	1,291 0 0	10,193 14 10
Totals for Munster, .	20,801 3 5	11,557 19 4	966 0 0	8,277 4 1
Totals for Ulster, ...	29,147 19 10	19,201 2 6	2,693 0 0	7,253 17 4
Totals for Connaught, ...	5,507 19 1	3,310 0 0	—	2,197 19 1
Totals for Ireland, ...	87,693 15 4	54,821 0 0	4,950 0 0	27,922 15 4

* Includes payment in advance on account of the contribution for the Session 1904-5.

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TABLE I.

LIST of SCIENCE and ART CLASSES, showing the Grants made by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1903–31st March, 1904, in respect of SCIENCE and ART INSTRUCTION given during the ACADEMIC YEAR, 1st August, 1902–31st July, 1903.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. DUBLIN:					
6248	Blackrock Technical School, ...	58	28 8 7	25	2 16 3	31 4 10
6272	Dalkey Art Class, Bayview, ...	—	—	19	1 7 10	1 7 10
6163	Kingstown Municipal Technical School.	67	35 0 11	—	—	35 0 11
6041	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School	129	11 8 3	119	9 1 9	20 10 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:					
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino	—	—	60	26 9 0	26 9 0
6010	City of Dublin Technical Schools,	657	201 18 7	191	30 4 5	232 3 0
6112	Mechanics' Institute, ...	3	1 3 8	—	—	1 3 8
6066	Railway Institute, ...	28	6 5 8	—	—	6 5 8
	CO. KILDARE:					
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools	—	—	40	2 9 4	2 9 4
6346	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	—	38	5 4 2	5 4 2
	KING'S COUNTY:					
6509	Birr: Technical School, ...	30	1 4 2	33	1 11 2	2 15 4
6558	Cloghan: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	40	5 0 0	5 0 0
6592	Edenderry: Technical Classes, ...	—	—	50	4 13 2	4 13 2
6508	Tullamore: Technical School, ...	25	0 18 2	30	1 6 4	2 4 6
	CO. LOUTH:					
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	57	16 8 0	54	8 17 6	25 5 6
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent, ...	—	—	45	11 5 10	11 5 10
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	82	20 14 8	34	4 11 3	25 5 11
6052	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Room.	26	5 9 7	—	—	5 9 7
	CO. WESTMEATH:					
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School, ...	—	—	30	2 0 9	2 0 9
	CO. WEXFORD:					
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	18	9 9 2	13	1 7 10	10 17 0
	CO. WICKLOW:					
6457	Bray: Technical School, ...	26	1 4 10	16	3 0 5	4 5 3
	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER, ...	1,206	339 14 3	837	121 7 0	461 1 3

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TABLE I.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—*continued.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Science Instruction.		Art Instruction.		Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
		No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	MUNSTER.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. CLARE:					
6105	Kilmihil: Cahirmurphy National School.	23	30 7 5	—	—	30 7 5
6060	Kilmihil: Lacken National School.	52	57 8 8	—	—	57 8 8
	CO. CORK:					
6064	Dunmanway: St. Mary's Schools,	—	—	60	27 12 5	27 12 5
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy, ...	—	—	45	37 7 11	37 7 11
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent,	—	—	33	10 14 4	10 14 4
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:					
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	7	15 8 0	16	5 15 10	21 4 4
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	163	79 5 9	285	220 17 11	300 3 8
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	56	32 5 1	136	100 10 4	132 15 5
	CO. KERRY:					
6015	Kenmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	—	—	29	24 5 8	24 5 8
6068	Tralee: Presentation Convent, ...	—	—	73	35 5 6	35 5 6
6571	Tralee: Technical School. ...	41	7 8 6	—	—	7 8 6
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:					
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	123	38 9 6	140	94 8 7	130 18 1
	CO. TIPPERARY:					
6556	Clonmel: Technical School, ...	21	4 5 9	53	16 2 2	20 7 11
6396	Roscrea: Technical School, ...	39	24 13 6	—	—	24 13 6
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent,	—	—	88	28 8 6	26 8 5
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:					
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	50	9 4 2	39	8 2 4	17 6 6
6016	De La Salle Training College, ...	151	219 10 9	151	50 5 6	269 16 3
6070	Municipal School of Art, ...	—	—	53	13 16 3	13 16 3
	TOTAL FOR MUNSTER, ...	726	518 7 5	1,201	671 13 3	1,188 0 8
	ULSTER.					
	CO. ANTRIM:					
5358	Ballymena: Technical School, ...	99	24 3 8	90	35 12 8	59 16 4
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School,	—	—	9	1 8 0	1 8 0
6232	Larne: Technical School, ...	49	11 10 2	14	4 3 3	15 13 5
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:					
6227	Municipal Technical Institute. ..	1,118	424 8 3	567	456 10 7	881 2 10

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TABLE 1.—LIST OF SCIENCE AND ART CLASSES, &c.—*continued.*

No. of School	Name of School.	Science Instruction. No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Science Instruction. Amount of Grant.	Art Instruction No. of Individual Students under Instruction.	Art Instruction Amount of Grant.	Total Grant for Science and Art Instruction.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. ARMAGH:					
6038	Armagh Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Room	—	—	58	38 1 5	38 1 5
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	—	63	23 5 8	23 5 8
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	72	23 15 8	43	20 5 3	44 0 11
6574	Portadown: Technical School, ...	—	—	81	4 15 3	4 15 3
	CO. DOWN:					
6582	Banbridge: Technical School, ...	66	10 13 8	76	8 0 3	18 13 11
6587	Bangor: Technical School, ...	9	2 4 2	52	8 13 9	10 17 11
6572	Holywood: Technical School, ...	69	30 10 6	30	4 16 0	35 6 6
	CO. LONDONDERRY:					
6235	Coleraine: Technical School, ...	93	46 12 5	32	8 5 0	54 17 5
6113	Eglinton: Carmoney National School.	38	57 7 1	—	—	57 7 1
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:					
6037	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	72	28 19 5	166	126 11 10	155 11 3
	CO. TYRONE:					
6581	Dungannon: Technical Classes,	60	6 18 6	59	3 16 4	10 14 10
	TOTAL FOR ULSTER, ...	1,735	687 1 6	1,340	744 11 3	1,411 12 9
	CONNAUGHT.					
	CO. GALWAY:					
6066	City of Galway Technical Institute.	72	16 0 8	81	61 18 3	77 18 11
	CO. LEITRIM:					
6275	Dowra: Tullyclevan National School.	48	12 10 0	—	—	12 10 0
	CO. MAYO:					
6047	Ballina: No. 2 Male National School.	68	20 1 8	—	—	20 1 8
	TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT, ...	188	48 12 4	81	61 18 3	110 10 7
	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER (21 Schools).	1,206	339 14 3	837	121 7 0	461 1 3
	TOTAL FOR MUNSTER (18 Schools),	726	516 7 5	1,201	671 13 3	1,188 0 8
	TOTAL FOR ULSTER (15 Schools), ...	1,735	667 1 6	1,340	744 11 3	1,411 12 9
	TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT (3 Schools),	188	48 12 4	81	61 18 3	110 10 7
	TOTAL FOR IRELAND (57 Schools).	3,855	1,671 15 6	3,459	1,599 9 9	3,171 5 3

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TABLE II.

LIST OF SCHOOLS to which GRANTS towards the cost of purchasing Apparatus and Examples and providing Fittings for Science, Art, and Manual Instruction were made during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant. £ s. d.
	LEINSTER.	
	Co. CARLOW:	
6188	Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School,	58 13 3
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools,	50 19 9
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent,	39 10 1
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary,	46 3 5
	Co. DUBLIN:	
6224	Balbriggan: Loreto Convent,	60 2 4
6174	Ballsbridge: Masonic Girls' School,	12 5 10
6093	Blackrock College,	84 3 4
6209	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College,	3 5 6
6281	Clonskeagh: Masonic Boys' School,	4 11 3
6198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey,	33 10 6
6008	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College,	17 18 2
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey,	83 5 3
6050	Sandymount: Academical Institution,	48 17 1
	Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:	
6159	Alexandra School,	54 1 8
6142	Belvedere College,	113 8 4
6082	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street,	51 0 6
6004	King's Hospital,	88 14 2
6065	Loreto College, St. Stephen's Green,	50 0 0
6168	Mountjoy School,	71 3 1
6054	Rutland Ladies' School,	22 3 7
6243	St. Andrew's College,	98 6 10
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road,	2 10 3
6146	Wesley College,	45 2 7
	Co. KILDARE:	
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' School,	48 9 1
6285	Celbridge Girls' School,	12 1 6
6139	Sallins: Clongowes Wood College,	78 14 10
	Co. KILKENNY:	
6268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent,	3 10 10
6135	Kilkenny: St Kieran's College,	8 15 4
	Co. LONGFORD:	
6228	Longford: St. Mel's College,	70 8 10

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No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant. £ s. d.
	Co. LOUTH:	
8321	Ardee: De La Salle Christian Brothers' Schools.	43 14 11
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools,	85 15 4
6118	Dundalk: St. Mary's College,	16 12 1
	Co. MEATH:	
6108	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools,	58 15 4
6561	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary,	88 18 5
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:	
6310	Ahheyleix: Brigidine Convent,	61 5 10
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools,	18 5 2
8106	Mountrath: Monastery School,	22 3 0
6359	Mountrath: St. Brigid's Convent,	70 9 0
	Co. WESTMEATH:	
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School,	92 18 3
8081	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools,	12 17 8
	Co. WEXFORD:	
8181	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools,	98 16 9
8347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School,	8 5 10
	Co. WICKLOW:	
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent,	7 14 8
	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER,	2,028 7 3
	MUNSTER:	
	Co. CLARE:	
8137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools,	46 4 0
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College,	78 1 1
6295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools,	39 13 3
	Co. CORK:	
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools,	49 11 1
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy,	54 17 2
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools,	32 8 10
8308	Fermoy: Loreto Convent,	76 1 10
6191	Fermoy: St. Colman's College,	103 8 3
6569	Macroom: Convent of Mercy,	2 14 9
8131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools,	98 18 3
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools,	72 3 7
6555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy,	58 5 0
6081	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College,	40 11 1
6111	Rochestown: Franciscan Capuchin College,	22 18 10
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools,	80 0 1
	Co. BOROUGH OF CORK:	
6017	Christian Brothers' College,	228 10 2
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute,	224 13 11
6031	High School,	24 0 6
6057	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle,	12 2 10
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School,	6 10 2
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's,	13 15 7

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No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant. £ s. d.
	Co. KERRY:	
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools,	52 13 5
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent,	41 14 9
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary,	46 17 9
6317	Listowel: St. Michael's College,	32 1 8
6179	Tralee: Christian Brothers' Schools,	23 16 6
6123	Tralee: Intermediate and University School,	21 12 10
6068	Tralee: Presentation Convent,	16 4 6
	Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:	
6523	Crescent College,	53 3 5
6172	Laurel Hill Convent,	40 9 9
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School,	59 16 8
6039	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School,	130 7 0
6151	St. Munchin's College,	48 11 7
	Co. TIPPERARY:	
6101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools,	66 15 1
6134	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	124 11 4
6229	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools,	1 14 6
6396	Roscrea: Technical School,	33 14 5
6166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools,	116 17 4
	Co. WATERFORD:	
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools,	23 16 4
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools,	81 13 6
	Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:	
6631	Bishop Foy High School for Boys,	17 0 0
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent,	12 6 8
	TOTAL FOR MUNSTER,	2,411 9 3
	ULSTER.	
	Co. ANTRIM:	
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School,	31 11 6
	Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:	
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's,	12 6 3
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue,	4 0 11
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect,	6 0 0
6192	Mercantile College,	50 0 3
6186	Princess Gardens' School,	44 19 9
6032	Royal Academical Institution,	123 19 9
6071	Victoria College,	66 17 11
	Co. ARMAGH	
6055	Armagh: Royal School,	9 10 11
6053	Lurgan College,	11 3 4
	Co. DONEGAL:	
6062	Lifford: Prior Schools,	68 5 11

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No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant.
	Co. Down:	£ s. d.
6222	Bangor: Ladies' School, Duniris,	25 18 7
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School,	62 9 9
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools,	94 14 0
6544	Newry: Municipal Technical School,	52 1 3
	Co. Londonderry:	
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution,	82 8 10
6288	Limavady: Roebank School,	23 19 8
	Co. Borough of Londonderry:	
6037	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School,	99 7 9
6058	Victoria High School,	28 11 6
	Co. Monaghan:	
6223	Carrickmacross: St. Louis Convent,	83 4 4
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent,	3 9 6
	Co. Tyrone:	
6128	Cookstown: Ladies' School,	21 10 11
6581	Dungannon: Technical School,	6 2 0
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools,	63 16 10
6083	Omagh: High School,	5 3 9
6211	Omagh: Loretto Convent,	47 12 10
	Total for Ulster,	1,129 8 0
	CONNAUGHT.	
	Co. Galway:	
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute,	67 16 9
6153	Mountbellew: St. Francis' Seminary,	63 10 10
6220	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools,	2 13 4
	Co. Mayo:	
6202	Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent,	14 2 0
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools,	50 0 0
	Co. Roscommon:	
6245	Ballaghadereen: Diocesan College,	74 6 11
6280	Roscommon: Ranelagh School,	15 7 8
	Co. Sligo:	
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College,	79 19 3
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent,	62 14 6
	Total for Connaught,	430 11 3
	Total for Leinster,	2,028 7 3
	Total for Munster,	2,411 9 3
	Total for Ulster,	1,129 8 0
	To'al for C nnaught,	430 11 3
	Total for Ireland,	5,999 15 9

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TABLE III.

LIST OF SCHOOLS in receipt of "Equivalent Grant" in respect of Instruction given during the Academic Year 1st August, 1902–31st July, 1903, and the amount of such grant paid during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1903–31st March, 1904.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Amount of Grant. £	s.	d.
	LEINSTER:			
6010	Dublin: City of Dublin Technical Schools, . .	834	17	7
6002	Dublin: School of Cookery, Laundry Work, &c., .	200	0	0
6041	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School, . .	439	0	0
	MUNSTER:			
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, . . .	80	0	0
6003	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute,	414	7	6
6560	Cork: School of Music, ...	213	9	9
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	278	11	6
	ULSTER:			
6227	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute, . .	275	0	0
	CONNAUGHT:			
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute, .	138	18	8
6073	Gort: Convent of Mercy Technical School, . .	100	0	0
6267	Claremorris: Technical Schools, . . .	46	0	0
6431	Portumna: Convent of Mercy Technical School, .	73	16	5
6266	Tuam: Technical Schools, ...	161	2	10
	Total, . . .	3,255	4	3

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TABLE IV.

LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS, showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year 1st April, 1903–31st March, 1904, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.			Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Paid on Average Attendance of Scholars.		Paid in respect of Passes.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.				
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	LEINSTER.							
	CO. CARLOW:							
6170	Carlow—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.03	221	16 11 6	–	–	–	16 11 6
	CO. DUBLIN:							
6284	Artane Industrial School, ...	31.3.03	773	77 6 0	–	120	42 15 2	120 1 2
6357	Castleknock — Morgan's Endowed School.	29.2.04	18	1 7 0	–	–	–	1 7 0
6150	Kingstown—Christian Brothers' School.	28.2.03	260	19 10 0	–	–	–	19 10 0
6327	Monkstown—Carriglea Park Industrial School.	31.3.03	151	15 2 0	–	40	32 12 0	47 14 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:							
6366	Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street.	28.2.03	309	23 3 6	–	–	–	23 3 6
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	29.2.04	89	6 13 6	–	–	–	6 13 6
6340	Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street.	28.2.03	261	19 11 6	–	28	5 0 7	24 12 1
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	29.2.04	289	21 13 6	–	–	–	21 13 6
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	31.1.04	122	9 3 0	–	–	–	9 3 0
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick-street.	28.2.03	212	15 18 0	–	–	–	15 18 0
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Richmond-street.	29.2.04	368	36 16 0	–	–	–	36 16 0
6338	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole's.	29.2.04	174	17 8 0	–	23	5 7 7	22 15 7
6339	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place.	29.2.04	290	21 15 0	–	–	–	21 15 0
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	28.2.03	354	35 8 0	–	–	–	35 8 0
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	28.2.03	314	23 11 0	–	–	–	23 11 0
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	31.5.04	54	†5 14 9	–	–	–	†5 14 9
6259	Merchant Taylor's School, ...	28.2.03	34	2 11 0	–	–	–	2 11 0
6155	O'Brien Institute, ...	30.11.03	88	8 16 0	–	–	–	8 16 0
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage, ...	29.2.04	76	7 12 0	–	–	–	7 12 0
	CO. KILDARE:							
6217	Athy — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.03	145	7 5 0	–	–	–	7 5 0
6346	Athy—St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	30.4.03	24	1 16 0	–	–	–	1 16 0
6351	Kilcock — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.03	79	5 18 6	–	–	–	5 18 6
6325	Monasterevan — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.04	87	6 10 6	–	–	–	6 10 6
6221	Naas — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.03	97	4 17 0	–	–	–	4 17 0

† Seventeen months' grant.

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TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.			Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Paid on Average Attendance of Scholars.		Paid in respect of Passes.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.				
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	CO. KILKENNY:							
6304	Callan — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.04	82	6 3 0	-	-	-	6 3 0
6059	Kilkenny—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	207	15 10 6	-	-	-	15 10 6
6290	Thomastown — St. Michael's Convent.	31.10.03	17	1 14 0	0 10 0	-	-	2 4 0
	KING'S COUNTY:							
6329	Birr—Industrial School Convent of Mercy.	29.2.04	66	6 12 0	-	-	-	6 12 0
	CO. LOUTH:							
6103	Drogheda—Christian Brothers Schools, Sunday Gate.	31.10 03	117	11 14 0	-	-	-	11 14 0
6269	Drogheda—Christian Brothers' Schools, West Gate.	31.10.03	81	6 1 6	-	-	-	6 1 6
6173	Dundalk—Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.03	288	21 12 0	-	-	-	21 12 0
	CO. MEATH:							
6108	Kells — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	99	7 8 6	-	-	-	7 8 6
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:							
6176	Maryborough — Christian Brothers' Schools.	29.2.04	179	13 6 6	-	-	-	13 6 6
6362	Portarlington — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.04	97	7 5 6	-	-	-	7 5 6
	CO. WESTMEATH:							
6061	Mullingar—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.03	180	13 10 0	-	56	6 6 10	21 16 10
	CO. WEXFORD:							
6104	Enniscorthy — Christian Brothers' Schools,	30 11.03	173	12 19 6	-	-	-	12 19 6
6300	Gorey — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30 11.03	119	5 19 0	-	-	-	5 19 0
6161	New Ross—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.03	160	12 0 0	-	21	4 3 6	16 3 6
6158	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, George-street.	31.12.03	93	6 19 6	-	-	-	6 19 6
6341	Wexford—Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	31 12.03	158	11 17 0	-	-	-	11 17 0
	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER, ...	-	7,005	572 12 9	0 10 0	266	98 15 6	671 8 5
	MUNSTER							
	CO. CLARE:							
6137	Ennis — Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10 03	202	15 3 0	-	-	-	15 3 0
6295	Kilrush — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.06	129	9 13 6	-	-	-	9 13 6

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TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

No of School	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.			Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Paid on Average Attendance of Scholars.		Paid in respect of Passes.	No. of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.				
	CO. CORK:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6286	Charleville—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.03	72	6 8 0	–	–	–	6 6 0
6355	Clonakilty—St. Aloysius Industrial School.	31.10.03	66	*7 8 6	–	–		*7 6 6
6240	Doneraile—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.03	67	2 17 0	–	–	–	2 17 0
6131	Midleton—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.03	173	12 19 6	–	–	–	12 19 6
6110	Mitchelstown—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.03	114	5 14 0	–	–	–	6 14 0
6328	Youghal—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.03	129	9 13 6		–	–	9 13 6
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:							
6352	Christian Brothers' Schools, Blarney-street.	31.3.03	150	11 5 0	–	–	† –	11 6 0
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.3.03	552	41 6 0	–	172	24 11 2	65 19 2
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	31.3.03	180	18 0 0	–	–	–	18 0 0
	CO. KERRY:							
6333	Caherciveen—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.03	60	6 0 0	–	–	–	6 0 0
6154	Dingle—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.03	161	11 6 6	–	–	–	11 6 6
6179	Tralee—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.03	219	16 8 6	–	–	–	16 6 6
6349	Tralee—St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.03	96	9 12 0	–	20	5 5 0	14 17 10
	CO. LIMERICK:							
6334	Doon—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.04	48	3 12 0	–	–	–	3 12 0
6335	Glin District Industrial School.	31.12.03	121	12 2 0	–	–	–	12 2 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:							
6365	Christian Brothers' School, St. John's.	31.1.04	182	13 13 0	–	–	–	13 13 0
6364	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.1.04	146	10 19 0	–	–	–	10 19 0
6363	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munchin's	31.1.01	101	7 11 6	–	–	–	7 11 6
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	31.1.04	404	30 6 0	–	–	–	30 6 0
6336	Industrial School, Sexton-street.	31.1.04	160	16 0 0	–	40	10 7 7	26 7 7
	CO. TIPPERARY:							
6101	Carrick-on-Suir—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	165	12 7 6	–	–	–	12 7 6
6361	Cashel—Christian Brothers, Schools.	31.12.03	101	7 11 6	–	32	3 4 6	10 16 0

* Eighteen months' grant.
† Included in the Grant to Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.

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TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.			Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Paid on Average Attendance of Scholars.		Paid in respect of Passes.	No of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.				
	CO. TIPPERARY—*continued.*			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6294	Clonmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.10.03	143	10 14 6	–	–	–	10 14 6
6134	Clonmel—Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	31.10.03	179	13 8 6	–	–	–	13 8 6
6229	Nenagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	177	13 5 6	–	22	4 16 10	18 2 4
6166	Thurles—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	196	14 14 0	–	–	–	14 14 0
6183	Tipperary—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.04	146	10 19 0	–	–	–	10 19 0
	CO. WATERFORD:							
6214	Dungarvan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	158	11 17 0	–	21	3 6 10	15 3 10
6204	Lismore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.5.03	118	8 17 0	–	75	20 10 10	29 7 10
6291	Tramore—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.03	82	6 3 0	–	–	–	6 3 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:							
6116	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	31.10.03	341	25 11 6	–	–	–	25 11 6
6293	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	31.10.03	118	8 17 0	–	–	–	8 17 0
6292	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	31.10.03	55	4 2 6	–	–	–	4 2 6
	TOTAL FOR MUNSTER, ...	–	5,511	425 9 0	–	382	72 3 7	497 12 7
	ULSTER.							
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:							
6298	Christian Brothers' Schools St. Malachy's.	30.11.03	133	9 19 6	–	–	–	9 19 6
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.03	134	10 1 0	–	–	–	10 1 0
6299	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	30.11.03	158	11 17 0	–	–	–	11 17 0
	CO. ARMAGH:							
6200	Armagh—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.03	95	7 2 6	–	–	–	7 2 6
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:							
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow of the Hill.	31.1.04	189	14 3 0	–	–	–	14 3 6
	CO. MONAGHAN:							
6196	Monaghan—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.03	89	6 13 6	–	–	–	6 13 6
	CO. TYRONE:							
6189	Omagh—Christian Brothers Schools.	31.1.04	78	5 17 0	–	–	–	5 17 0
	TOTAL FOR ULSTER, ...	–	876	65 14 0	–	–	–	65 14 0

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TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

No of School.	Name of School.	School Year ending.	Grant for Drawing.			Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grants for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Paid on Average Attendance of Scholars.		Paid in respect of Passes.	No of Scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.				
	CONNAUGHT.							
	Co. GALWAY:			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6337	Galway — Salthill Industrial School.	30.4.03	186	18 12 0	6 0 0	–	–	24 12 0
6220	Tuam — Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.03	142	7 2 0	–	–	–	7 2 0
	Co. MAYO:							
6332	Ballinrobe—Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.03	87	6 10 6	–	–	–	6 10 6
6278	Westport—Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.04	161	12 1 6	–	–	–	12 1 6
	TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT,	–	576	44 6 0	6 0 0	–	–	50 6 0
	TOTAL FOR LEINSTER (41 Schools).	–	7,005	572 12 9	0 10 0	288	98 15 8	671 18 5
	TOTAL FOR MUNSTER (35 Schools).	–	5,511	426 9 0	–	382	72 3 7	497 12 7
	TOTAL FOR ULSTER (7 Schools).	–	876	65 14 0	–	–	–	65 14 0
	TOTAL FOR CONNAUGHT (4 Schools).	–	576	44 6 0	6 0 0	–	–	50 6 0
	TOTAL FOR IRELAND (87 Schools).	–	13,968	1,108 1 9	6 10 0	670	170 19 3	1,285 11 0

——	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.
Number of Schools receiving the award "Excellent" for Drawing, ...	15	16	15
Do., do., do., "Good" do., ...	73	65	66
Do., do., do., "Fair" do. ...	3	7	6

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TABLE

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the Grants paid by the Department Instruction in the Subjects of the Department's Programme given

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
	LEINSTER.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	CO. CARLOW:						
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	14	11	27 16 9	14	11	6 10 3
6188	Bagenalstown: St Joseph's Classical School.	11	10	30 0 7	11	10	3 9 7
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	21	6	37 19 4	21	6	10 18 2
8182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College.	15	-	22 8 8	15	-	3 9 9
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	5	6	14 3 5	5	6	5 15 1
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent.	18	-	18 19 1	18	-	4 0 5
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	16	-	16 5 6	16	-	4 3 10
	CO. DUBLIN:						
6224	Balbriggan: Loreto Convent	10	19	48 1 11	10	19	12 18 7
6174	Ballsbridge: Masonic Girls' School.	21	19	61 1 4	21	19	14 7 2
6167	Blackrock: Avoca School,	5	8	12 5 9	5	8	2 16 7
6093	Blackrock College, ...	38	55	151 5 7	38	55	37 7 6
6203	Blackrock: Ladies' Collegiate School.	-	7	6 17 10	-	7	2 14 11
6209	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College.	38	48	83 10 7	38	46	15 10 11
6262	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent.	18	-	21 9 6	18	-	7 0 5
6122	Clondalkin: St. Joseph's Seminary.	15	9	26 10 7	15	9	6 10 6
8281	Clonskeagh: Masonic Boys' School	15	19	71 4 2	15	19	14 7 5
8198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey,	5	9	25 5 2	5	9	6 10 6
6008	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College.	7	9	17 2 2	7	9	3 9 2
6160	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	18	17	83 10 8	18	17	14 2 2
6296	Kingstown: Grammar School.	3	8	13 3 4	3	8	3 19 8
6546	Kingstown: Victoria School.	12	-	8 4 0	12	-	2 12 8
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey.	23	33	85 9 4	23	33	22 2 2
6020	Rathmines: Loreto Convent.	11	16	30 9 0	11	16	10 8 11
6251	Rathmines: St. Mary's College.	16	39	111 1 4	16	39	10 11 3
6050	Sandymount: Academical Institution.	24	28	86 14 6	24	26	15 19 6
6045	Terenure: Carmelite College.	17	18	60 12 3	17	18	7 8 10
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:						
6159	Alexandra College, ...	38	9	47 1 1	38	9	11 10 7
6254	Alexandra School.	36	-	47 17 6	88	-	11 3 4

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V.

during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1903—31st March, 1904, in respect of during the Academic Year, 1st August, 1902—31st July, 1903.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				
No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grants.	Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 7 0	6247
—	—	—	—	—	—	33 10 2	6188
—	—	—	—	—	—	48 17 6	6170
—	—	—	—	—	—	25 18 5	6182
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 18 6	6260
—	—	—	—	—	—	22 19 6	6356
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 9 4	6107
—	—	—	—	—	—	61 0 6	6224
—	—	—	—	—	—	75 8 6	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	15 4 4	6167
—	—	—	—	—	—	188 13 1	6093
—	—	—	—	—	—	11 12 9	6203
—	—	—	—	—	—	99 7 6	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	28 9 11	6262
—	—	—	—	—	—	33 1 1	6122
—	—	—	—	—	—	85 11 7	6281
—	—	—	—	—	—	31 15 8	6198
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 11 4	6008
—	—	—	—	—	—	77 12 10	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	17 3 0	6296
—	—	—	—	—	—	10 16 8	6546
—	—	—	—	—	—	107 11 0	6096
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 17 11	6020
—	—	—	—	—	—	121 12 7	6251
—	—	—	—	—	—	102 14 0	6050
—	—	—	—	—	—	68 1 1	6045
—	—	—	—	—	—	58 11 8	6159
—	—	—	—	—	—	59 0 10	6264

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students recognised for Grants.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN —*continued.*			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
6142	Belvedere College, ...	39	20	51 6 7	39	20	9 1 11
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	37	37	101 7 7	37	37	20 12 7
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	20	28	64 15 4	20	28	10 2 3
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick-street.	14	17	37 10 8	14	17	6 4 9
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street.	131	142	382 19 6	131	142	93 8 2
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	65	82	211 16 7	65	82	46 13 9
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	62	—	59 9 10	62	—	14 11 7
6152	Diocesan School, ...	17	20	60 0 0	17	20	15 0 0
6082	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street.	16	53	90 6 5	16	53	23 17 7
6004	King's Hospital, ...	27	36	93 7 9	27	36	24 7 3
6065	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	23	8	26 12 11	23	8	9 0 7
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's-street.	28	7	43 6 5	28	7	7 11 2
6168	Mountjoy School, ...	21	15	41 4 1	21	15	6 5 7
6054	Rutland Ladies' School,	18	9	38 1 11	18	9	10 6 3
6243	St. Andrew's College, ...	51	71	178 0 11	51	71	47 2 4
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road.	7	9	19 13 6	7	9	4 8 1
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage,	17	17	62 6 9	17	17	13 17 10
6146	Wesley College, ...	15	13	31 10 2	15	13	11 3 7
	CO. KILDARE:						
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	16	11	33 12 10	16	11	6 18 9
6221	Naas: Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	—	19 6 11	14	—	2 10 9
6464	Newbridge: Dominican College.	12	—	13 4 11	12	—	2 6 5
6139	Sallins: Clongowes Wood College.	29	44	109 8 10	29	44	29 3 6
	CO. KILKENNY:						
6268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent.	10	12	22 16 4	10	12	7 9 3
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College.	26	59	125 14 0	26	59	21 5 2
	CO. LONGFORD:						
6228	Longford: St. Mel's College.	19	—	30 14 3	19	—	3 13 6
	CO. LOUTH:						
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	23	57 1 9	20	23	15 5 3
6098	Drogheda: Grammar School.	11	—	14 11 1	11	—	2 16 6
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	12	11	32 6 7	12	11	6 1 6

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.			Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	60 8 6	6142
—	—	—	—	—	—	122 0 2	6162
—	—	—	—	—	—	74 17 7	6219
—	—	—	—	—	—	45 15 5	6130
106	133	113 10 7	—	—	—	589 18 3	6156
—	—	—	—	—	—	258 10 4	6117
—	—	—	—	—	—	74 1 5	6344
—	—	—	—	—	—	75 0 0	6152
—	—	—	—	—	—	114 4 0	6082
—	—	—	—	—	—	117 15 0	6004
—	—	—	—	—	—	35 13 6	6065
—	—	—	—	—	—	50 17 7	6021
—	—	—	—	—	—	47 9 8	6168
—	—	—	1	—	0 7 7	48 15 9	6054
—	—	—	—	—	—	225 3 3	6243
—	—	—	—	—	—	24 1 9	6132
19	15	23 6 6	—	—	—	99 11 1	6115
2	—	0 16 11	—	—	—	43 10 8	6146
—	—	—	—	—	—	42 11 7	6217
—	—	—	—	—	—	21 17 8	0221
—	—	—	—	—	—	15 11 4	6464
—	—	—	—	—	—	138 12 4	6139
—	—	—	—	—	—	30 5 7	6268
—	—	—	—	—	—	146 19 8	6135
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 7 9	6228
—	—	—	—	—	—	72 7 0	6103
—	—	—	—	—	—	17 7 7	6093
—	—	—	—	—	—	38 8 1	6173

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	CO. LOUTH—*continued.*						
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution.	13	23	75 11 9	13	23	14 11 5
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College.	16	27	62 15 10	16	27	8 18 5
	CO. MEATH:						
6108	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	8	15	38 12 3	6	15	9 6 4
6568	Navan: Loretto Abbey,	19	-	17 0 2	19	-	2 16 5
6561	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary.	16	-	15 4 1	16	-	2 3 10
	QUEEN'S COUNTY.						
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	3	6	7 0 1	3	6	1 10 1
6359	Mountrath: St. Brigid's Convent.	10	-	14 8 0	10	-	2 11 7
	CO. WESTMEATH:						
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School.	15	31	66 17 0	15	31	19 8 0
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's Intermediate School.	3	7	11 3 3	3	7	2 13 8
	CO. WEXFORD:						
6104	Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	11	12	32 5 5	11	12	7 13 5
6249	Enniscorthy: Loreto Convent.	14	7	33 9 4	14	7	7 10 0
6085	Gorey: Loreto Abbey.	16	7	29 18 0	16	7	6 17 7
6151	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	23	6	32 12 4	23	6	7 15 4
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	17	17	25 8 6	17	17	7 0 6
6005	Wexford: Ladies' School.	5	10	16 10 6	5	10	5 9 5
6086	Wexford: Loreto Convent.	37	15	82 9 9	37	15	21 10 7
6670	Wexford: St. Peter's College.	40	-	34 6 6	40	-	6 10 6
6330	Wexford: The Tate School.	8	11	17 16 6	6	11	4 1 11
	CO. WICKLOW:						
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent.	23	15	58 15 5	23	15	16 3 1
	Total for Leinster, ...	1,544	1,654	3,973 17 2	1,544	1,354	902 1 11

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				
No. of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students attending the Course,		Amount of Grant.	Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	90 3 2	6089
—	—	—	—	—	—	71 14 3	6116
—	—	—	—	—	—	47 18 7	6103
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 8 7	6568
—	—	—	—	—	—	17 7 11	6561
—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 2	6176
—	—	—	—	—	—	16 19 7	6359
45	—	12 7 7	—	—	—	98 12 7	6011
—	—	—	—	—	—	13 16 11	6215
—	—	—	—	—	—	39 18 10	6104
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 19 4	6249
—	—	—	—	—	—	36 15 7	6035
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 7 8	6161
—	—	—	—	—	—	32 9 2	6341
—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 1	6005
—	—	—	—	—	—	104 0 4	6086
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 17 4	6570
—	—	—	—	—	—	21 18 5	6330
—	—	—	—	—	—	74 18 6	6022
172	148	150 1 7	1	—	0 7 7	6,026 8 3	

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	MUNSTER.						
	CO. CLARE:						
6137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	25	42	88 5 4	25	42	20 15 2
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College.	54	–	57 18 0	54	–	9 2 2
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	37	–	40 4 6	37	–	11 16 9
6295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	33	–	34 16 10	33	–	9 19 4
	CO. CORK:						
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	8	27 14 5	14	8	5 5 4
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	19	–	24 17 8	19	–	7 7 2
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools	7	12	31 14 2	7	12	4 11 3
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	12	20	31 8 4	12	20	7 19 2
6308	Fermoy: Loretto Convent.	44	–	46 8 10	44	–	7 13 0
6191	Fermoy: St. Colman's College.	38	51	121 18 0	38	51	30 12 8
6569	Macroom: Convent of Mercy.	14	–	15 8 3	14	–	4 8 11
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	24	67 5 10	15	24	9 4 6
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	17	14	37 13 7	17	14	4 9 6
6555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	13	–	23 7 10	13	–	4 18 2
6081	Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College.	17	9	45 5 5	17	9	5 9 9
6111	Rochestown: Franciscan Capuchin College.	8	8	28 2 8	8	8	6 15 11
6328	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	40	–	40 13 4	46	–	6 18 6
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:						
6017	Christian Brothers' College.	25	36	103 13 6	25	36	14 11 3
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	61	91	237 5 11	61	91	37 13 7
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	22	13	45 10 2	22	13	5 7 2
6044	Grammar School, ...	30	17	85 9 0	36	17	18 12 4
6031	High School, ...	10	10	30 9 7	10	10	8 17 3
6056	Presentation Brothers' College.	35	52	157 11 4	35	52	22 3 9
6077	Rochelle Seminary, ...	14	14	37 6 5	14	14	8 18 4
6057*	St. Marie's of the Isle, St. Aloysius School.	17	11	50 7 4	17	11	11 9 8
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's.	39	41	98 11 3	39	41	31 0 10
	CO. KERRY:						
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	17	56 16 8	20	17	7 19 9

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				
No of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students attending the Course.		Amount of Grant.	Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
49	—	26 2 4	—	—	—	135 2 10	6137
—	—	—	—	—	—	67 0 2	6331
—	—	—	—	—	—	52 1 3	6063
—	—	—	—	—	—	44 16 2	6295
—	—	—	—	—	—	32 19 9	6286
—	—	—	—	—	—	32 4 10	6145
19	—	5 2 0	—	—	—	41 7 5	6240
—	—	—	—	—	—	39 7 6	6157
—	—	—	—	—	—	54 1 10	6308
—	—	—	—	—	—	152 10 8	6191
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 17 2	6569
36	—	11 12 6	—	—	—	88 2 10	6131
—	—	—	—	—	—	42 3 1	6110
—	—	—	—	—	—	28 6 0	6655
18	—	5 7 1	—	—	—	56 2 3	6081
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 18 7	6111
29	—	8 6 6	—	—	—	61 18 4	6328
—	—	—	—	—	—	118 4 9	6017
54	93	63 17 9	—	—	—	338 17 3	6013
22	—	8 3 4	—	—	—	59 0 8	6354
—	—	—	—	—	—	104 1 4	6044
—	—	—	—	—	—	39 6 10	6031
—	—	—	—	—	—	179 15 1	6056
—	—	—	—	—	—	46 4 9	6077
—	—	—	—	—	—	61 17 0	6057
—	—	—	—	—	—	129 12 1	6138
—	—	—	—	—	—	64 16 5	6154

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year	Second Year.	
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	CO. KERRY—*continued.*						
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent.	41	29	89 7 6	41	29	28 0 10
6179	Tralee: Christian Brothers' Schools.	20	25	50 4 7	20	25	11 4 6
6123	Tralee: Intermediate and University School.	20	12	46 19 4	20	12	11 17 2
6068	Tralee: Presentation Convent.	10	13	29 1 1	10	13	8 7 11
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:						
6160	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	71	71	154 18 10	71	71	27 8 1
6523	Crescent College, ...	30	—	37 5 10	30	—	4 11 6
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, ...	34	32	75 15 1	34	32	27 14 8
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School.	8	8	23 1 11	8	8	3 17 3
6151	St. Munchin's College, ...	26	35	72 11 10	25	35	15 14 2
	CO. TIPPERARY:						
6101	Carrick-on-Suir, Christian Brothers' Schools.	13	18	25 15 1	13	18	7 18 6
6208	Cashel: Rockwell College.	45	11	78 2 11	45	11	13 2 10
6294	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's	22	—	18 13 10	22	—	3 2 9
6134	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	40	42	86 4 5	40	42	25 14 5
6229	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	14	37	64 2 5	14	37	15 8 2
0166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools.	26	34	76 0 7	26	34	10 7 6
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools.	19	21	83 1 0	19	21	15 9 4
	CO. WATERFORD:						
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	22	23	48 12 8	22	23	9 9 5
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	12	—	16 1 0	12	—	2 17 8
5291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	—	18 19 5	15	—	4 15 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:						
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	37	44	116 9 2	37	44	24 9 11
6165	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark.	16	20	48 15 7	10	20	9 18 3
6074	Newtown School ...	16	—	14 5 4	16	—	6 4 11
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	24	19	72 17 3	24	19	16 11 3
	Total for Munster, ...	1,273	984	3,029 12 10	1,273	984	635 7 2

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				
No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	10	—	3 3 11	120 12 5	6048
15	18	8 11 7	—	—	—	80 0 8	6179
19	—	7 0 8	—	—	—	65 17 2	6123
—	—	—	—	—	—	37 9 0	6068
110	—	25 4 4	—	—	—	207 11 3	8160
—	—	—	—	—	—	41 17 4	6523
—	—	—	—	—	—	103 10 9	6172
—	—	—	—	—	—	26 19 2	6207
—	—	—	—	—	—	88 6 0	6151
—	—	—	—	—	—	33 13 7	6101
—	—	—	—	—	—	91 5 9	6208
—	—	—	—	—	—	21 16 7	6294
89	—	18 18 2	—	—	—	128 17 0	8134
						97 15 2	6229
14	37	18 4 7	—	—	—	110 4 7	6166
58	—	14 18 6	—	—	—	110 19 9	8183
15	19	12 8 8	—	—	—		
						70 0 8	6214
22	18	11 18 7	—	—	—	22 17 3	6204
12	—	3 18 7	—	—	—	29 14 2	6291
15	—	5 19 8	—	—	—		
						171 15 1	6118
44	36	30 16 0	—	—	—	58 13 10	6165
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 10 3	6074
—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	88 8 8	6100
620	321	284 8 10	10	—	3 3 11	3,952 12 9	

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	ULSTER.						
	CO. ANTRIM:						
6119	Ballymena Academy, ...	36	32	85 2 3	36	32	12 19 2
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	10	13	33 19 11	10	13	10 6 8
6270	Ballymoney: Ladies' School.	3	13	26 5 4	3	13	7 12 8
6199	Larne: Grammar School,	13	12	45 16 6	13	12	11 6 3
6194	Lisburn: Intermediate School.	16	14	69 8 7	16	14	7 19 4
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School.	11	18	29 14 7	11	18	13 8 0
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:						
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	40	67	114 9 1	40	57	35 7 11
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue.	11	5	18 19 0	11	5	4 14 6
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect.	9	5	17 5 1	9	5	8 8 1
6192	Mercantile College. ...	43	–	48 16 6	43	–	11 8 0
6218	Methodist College, ..	49	53	118 12 0	49	53	16 0 1
6186	Princess Gardens' School,	10	10	33 11 4	10	10	7 14 2
6049	Royal Academy. ..	22	15	68 3 9	22	15	11 7 3
6032	Royal Academical Institution.	63	35	130 6 1	63	35	42 9 11
6095	St. Malachy's College, ...	22	24	67 3 2	22	24	12 10 2
6164	St. Mary's Dominican Convent.	13	–	14 5 2	13	–	2 14 1
6171	Victoria College, ...	16	19	52 4 0	16	19	23 0 8
	CO. ARMAGH:						
6055	Armagh: Royal School,	14	26	47 6 9	14	26	10 19 6
6053	Lurgan College, ...	24	–	37 13 11	24	–	6 8 3
	CO. CAVAN:						
6124	Cavan: St. Patrick's College.	13	21	36 16 4	13	21	9 6 10
	CO. DONEGAL:						
6273	Letterkenny: Loreto Convent.	9	11	31 2 8	9	11	10 18 6
6062	Lifford: Prior Schools, ...	24	7	27 9 4	24	7	10 11 3
6087	Raphoe: Royal School,	17	26	78 13 0	17	26	17 3 0
	CO. DOWN:						
6190	Bangor: Grammar School,	11	10	22 17 6	11	10	6 3 6
6222	Bangor: Ladies' School, Duniris.	2	10	16 9 11	2	10	3 9 8

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.			Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	98 1 5	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	44 5 7	6244
—	—	—	—	—	—	33 18 0	6270
—	—	—	—	—	—	57 2 9	6199
—	—	—	—	—	—	77 7 11	6194
—	—	—	—	—	—	43 2 7	6114
—	—	—	—	—	—	149 17 0	6080
—	—	—	—	—	—	23 13 6	6175
—	—	—	—	—	—	25 13 2	6184
—	—	—	—	—	—	60 4 6	6192
—	—	—	—	—	—	134 12 1	6213
—	—	—	—	—	—	41 5 6	6186
—	—	—	—	—	—	79 11 0	6049
—	—	—	—	—	—	172 16 0	6032
—	—	—	—	—	—	79 13 4	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	16 19 3	6164
—	—	—	—	—	—	75 4 8	6071
—	—	—	—	—	—	58 6 8	6055
—	—	—	—	—	—	43 2 2	6053
—	—	—	—	—	—	46 2 2	6124
—	—	—	—	—	—	42 1 2	6273
—	—	—	—	—	—	38 0 7	6062
—	—	—	—	—	—	95 16 0	6087
—	—	—	—	—	—	29 1 2	6190
—	—	—	—	—	—	18 19 7	6222

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	CO. DOWN—*continued.*						
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School.	16	28	74 5 11	16	28	14 4 3
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	21	23	61 6 3	21	23	12 6 9
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College.	16	17	61 7 4	16	17	9 16 7
	CO. FERMANAGH:						
6169	Enniskillen: Portora Royal School.	13	17	41 1 5	13	17	5 8 2
	CO. LONDONDERRY:						
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution.	17	19	44 17 4	17	19	11 18 4
6126	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies' School.	10	–	12 16 9	10	–	2 19 3
6238	Limavady: Roehank School.	10	–	10 14 10	10	–	3 13 9
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.						
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	17	24	50 16 1	17	24	9 0 9
6094	Foyle College, ...	16	18	53 9 5	16	18	20 9 1
6140	St. Columb's College, ...	15	17	45 16 8	15	17	11 15 4
6109	Strand House School, ...	28	20	75 8 5	28	20	19 3 5
6058	Victoria High School, ...	37	59	214 14 11	37	59	35 18 0
	CO. MONAGHAN:						
6223	Carrickmacross: St. Louis Convent.	35	–	64 16 8	35	–	15 6 6
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	15	12	31 15 2	15	12	6 12 3
5225	Monaghan: St. Louis Convent.	17	45	143 5 4	17	45	33 3 7
6078	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary.	16	47	108 1 0	16	47	15 0 10
	CO. TYRONE:						
6128	Cookstown: Ladies' School.	8	–	9 0 5	8	–	4 8 2
6006	Dungannon: Ladies' School.	11	10	38 6 2	11	10	10 0 5
6231	Dungannon: Royal School,	11	19	42 8 5	11	19	11 4 0
6090	Dungannon: St. Patrick's Academy.	22	11	36 11 11	22	11	9 11 4
5189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	25	22	68 7 11	25	22	8 6 6
6083	Omagh: High School, ...	8	15	35 7 8	8	15	7 16 1
6211	Omagh: Loretto Convent,	27	–	36 11 0	27	–	4 10 8
	Total for Ulster, ...	912	859	2,632 18 11	912	859	596 19 5

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.				
No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	88 10 2	6075
—	—	—	—	—	—	73 13 0	5171
—	—	—	—	—	—	71 3 11	6092
—	—	—	—	—	—	46 9 7	6169
—	—	—	—	—	—	56 15 8	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	15 16 0	6126
—	—	—			—	14 8 7	6288
—	—	—	—	—	—	59 16 10	6088
				—	—	73 18 6	6094
				—	—	57 12 0	6140
—	—			—		94 11 10	6109
—	—	—				250 12 11	6058
—	—	—	—	—	—	81 3 2	5223
26	—	7 12 2	—	—	—	46 19 7	6195
—	—	—	—	—	—	176 8 11	5225
—	—	—	—	—	—	123 1 10	6078
—	—	—	—	—	—	13 8 7	6128
—	—	—	—	—	—	48 5 7	6006
—	—	—	—	—	—	53 12 5	5231
—	—	—	—	—	—	46 3 3	6090
—	—	—	—	—	—	76 14 5	5139
—	—	—	—	—	—	43 3 9	6083
—	—	—	—	—	—	41 1 8	6211
26	—	7 12 2	—	—	—	3,237 10 6	

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TABLE V.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School.	Name of School.	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.			DRAWING.		
		No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.
		First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.	
				£ s. d.			£ s. d.
	CONNAUGHT.						
	Co. GALWAY:						
8067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill.	20	14	40 18 10	20	14	14 2 0
6242	Galway: Grammar School.	7	14	23 9 6	7	14	5 3 6
6076	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary.	19	–	19 19 4	19	–	4 10 7
6153	Mount Bellew: St. Francis's Seminary.	17	–	25 5 6	17	–	4 3 8
6220	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	11	18	29 9 10	11	18	7 3 9
6527	Tuam: St. Jarlath's College.	24	–	33 13 6	24	–	4 3 10
	Co. MAYO:						
6202	Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent.	11	8	29 9 8	11	8	9 13 0
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30	–	36 8 6	30	–	4 6 3
	Co. ROSCOMMON:						
6245	Ballaghadereen: Diocesan College.	10	9	28 7 0	10	9	6 18 3
6280	Roscommon: Ranelagh School.	23	–	25 9 3	23	–	8 16 8
	Co. SLIGO:						
6193	Sligo: Intermediate School.	16	–	15 18 0	16	–	4 8 1
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College.	39	18	78 9 0	39	16	18 4 9
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent.	26	21	73 18 2	26	21	30 8 11
	Total for Connaught, ...	253	100	460 15 11	253	100	122 3 2
	Total for Leinster, ... (75 Schools).	1,544	1,354	3,973 17 2	1,544	1,354	902 1 11
	Total for Munster, ... (50 Schools).	1,273	984	3,029 12 10	1,273	984	635 7 2
	Total for Ulster, ... (48 Schools).	912	859	2,632 18 11	912	859	596 19 6
	Total for Connaught, ... (13 Schools).	253	100	460 15 11	253	100	122 3 2
	TOTAL FOR IRELAND (186 Schools).	3,982	3,297	10,097 4 10	3,982	3,297	2,256 11 8

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SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—*continued.*

MANUAL INSTRUCTION.			DOMESTIC ECONOMY.			Total Amount of Grants.	No. of School.
No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.	No. of Students recognised for Grant.		Amount of Grant.		
First Year.	Second Year.		First Year.	Second Year.			
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	55 0 10	6067
—	—	—	—	—	—	28 12 10	6242
—	—	—	—	—	—	24 9 11	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	29 9 2	6153
5	13	8 10 8	—	—	—	45 4 3	6220
—	—	—	—	—	—	37 17 3	6527
					—	39 2 8	6202
—	—	—	—	—	—	40 14 9	6278
—	—	—	—	—			
—	—	—	—	—	—	35 5 3	6245
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 5 11	6280
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 6 1	6193
—	—	—	—	—	—	95 13 9	5141
—	—	—	—	—	—	104 7 1	6197
5	13	8 10 8	—	—	—	591 9 9	
172	148	150 1 7	1	—	0 7 7	5,026 8 3	
620	221	234 8 10	10	—	3 3 11	3,952 12 9	
25	—	7 12 2	—	—	—	3,237 10 6	
6	13	8 10 8	—	—	—	591 9 9	
823	382	450 13 3	11	—	3 11 5	12,808 1 3	

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TABLE VI.

LIST OF HOME INDUSTRIES CLASSES in receipt of aid from the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904, AND AMOUNTS OF THE GRANTS PAID.

No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid £ s. d.
	LEINSTER.	
	Co. CARLOW:	
6407	Leighlinbridge: Co-operative Home Industries Society,	23 0 0
	Co. DUBLIN:	
6590	Blackrock: Knitting Industry,	38 10 0
6716	Dundrum: Dun Emer Industries,	30 0 0
	Co. LOUTH:	
6417	Clogher Head: Home Industries Society,	18 12 6
6476	Dundalk: Co-operative Shirtmaking Industry,	116 2 10
6418	Dunleer: Home Industries Society,	28 7 6
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:	
6499	Stradbally: Woodcarving Class,	22 17 6
	Co. WICKLOW:	
6437	Bray: Crochet Class,	11 7 6
6530	Donard: Co-operative Home Industries Society,	41 15 0
	Total for Leinster,	330 12 10
	MUNSTER.	
	Co. TIPPERARY:	
6492	Carrick-on-Suir: Co-operative Lace Industry,	30 10 0
	Total for Munster,	30 10 0

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No. of Class.	Name of Class.	Amount of Grant Paid.
	ULSTER.	£ s. d.
	Co. ANTRIM:	
6597	Ballymena: Buckna Sprigging Industry, . .	7 10 0
	Co. ARMAGH:	
6535	Mullaghbawn: Shirtmaking Industry, . .	145 9 5
	Co. DONEGAL:	
6583	Ramelton: Homo Industries Society, . .	48 2 6
6683	Letterkenny: St. Columba's School, . .	26 2 10
	Co. MONAGHAN:	
6405	Carrickmacross: St. Louis' Convent (Lace and Knitting Classes).	29 12 6
6495	Clones: St. Louis' Convent, . . .	45 15 0
	Co. TYRONE:	
6538	Dromore: St. Macarten's Home Industries Society (Lace Class).	22 12 6
6538	Dromore: St. Macarten's Home Industries Society (Crochet Class).	57 0 0
6632	Stewartstown: Co-operative Home Industries Society, (Doll Making).	70 19 0
6632	Stewartstown: Co-operative Home Industries Society, (Lace Class).	25 15 0
	Total for Ulster, . .	478 18 9
	CONNAUGHT.	
	Co. LEITRIM:	
6424	Dartry: Co-operative Home Industries Society, .	22 15 0
6425	Manorhamilton: Lace School, . .	15 5 0
	Co. ROSCOMMON:	
6428	Tisara: Co-operative Home Industries Society (Tisara and Athleague Lace Classes).	31 15 3
	Total for Connaught, . .	69 15 3
	Total for Leinster, . . .	330 12 10
	Total for Munster, . . .	30 10 0
	Total for Ulster, . . .	478 8 9
	Total for Connaught, . . .	69 15 3
	Total for Ireland, . .	909 16 10

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TABLE VII.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted under the conditions of Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

URBAN CENTRES.

LEINSTER.

	Dublin.	Rathmines and Rathgar.	Pembroke.	Kingstown.	Wexford.	Kilkenny.	Blackrock.	Bray.	Athlone.	New Ross.	Enniscorthy.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Population (1901 Census),	290,638	32,602	25,799	17,592	11,108	10,609	8719	7,424	6,617	5,847	5,458	422,473
Number of individual Students enrolled	1,926	324	417	284	215	240	242	221	301	163	70	4 413
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	911	-	130	53	28	10	41	-	-	-	-	1 173
Number enrolled in Art Classes,	240	-	23	16	70	35	28	27	17	47	22	525
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	580	-	102	44	38	37	65	23	68	20	10	987
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	665	324	82	78	53	40	140	44	53	67	-	1534
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	200	-	138	187	59	139	-	91	163	100	38	1,115
Number enrolled in other Classes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	28	-	64
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.												
Young Men.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupation,	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	23	-	1	37
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	232	-	25	18	4	11	16	2	11	5	8	332
Coach and Car Builders,	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	199	-	48	1	8	2	3	10	-	-	-	271
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	49	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	53
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	76	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	23
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	11
Painters and Decorators,	90	-	-	-	1	7	2	-	1	1	-	102
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	87	-	-	8	5	1	5	-	-	1	2	109
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	35	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	39
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	77	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	82
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	88	-	8	-	16	14	2	5	4	16	-	153
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	222	-	21	11	8	1	11	5	2	12	-	293
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	59	-	9	1	1	3	1	5	4	2	-	85
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	36	-	2	3	3	5	7	-	2	2	-	60
Students (University, Law, Medical,	47	-	-	-	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	67
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	122	-	11	19	6	7	3	11	4	1	2	186
Boys just left School or College,	-	-	11	-	1	2	-	12	27	-	-	53
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	12	-	26	10	13	11	16	24	23	13	2	155
No occupation stated,	101	239	13	39	4	4	5	24	-	-	1	430
Totals,	1,572	239	203	110	89	77	71	103	113	57	16	2,650
Young Women.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Domestic Servants,	14	-	32	19	8	12	21	9	55	32	23	225
Printing Trades,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	21	-	12	4	2	10	5	1	3	3	-	61
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	24
Factory Workers, not included above,	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	28	-	36
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	24	-	8	5	2	20	4	3	12	6	11	95
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	47	-	12	6	5	2	-	2	-	3	-	77
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	35	-	14	12	22	3	16	2	7	10	3	124
Students (University, Medical),	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Occupations not included in above Classes	14	-	9	-	31	4	6	22	5	13	3	97
Girls just left School or College,	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	7	35	9	10	81
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	11	-	21	2	42	5	29	10	32	2	4	158
No occupation stated,	180	85	86	126	23	83	88	62	30	-	-	763
Totals,	354	85	214	174	136	163	171	118	188	106		1,763

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

URBAN SCHEMES—*continued.*

ULSTER.

	Belfast.	Londonderry.	Newry	Lurgan.	Lurgan Convent.	Ballymena.	Portadown.	Newtownards	Armagh.	Coleraine.	Larne.	Bangor.	Banbridge.	Holywood.	Totals for ULSTER.
Population (1901 Census),	349,180	39,892	12,405	11,782		10,886	10,092	9,110	7,688	6 958	8,670	5,903	5,006	3,840	479,312
Number of individual Students enrolled,	4,877	396	439	280	175	442	281	400	355	294	249	420	243	191	9 042
Number enrolled in Science Classes	1,102	102	98	63	-	101	47	65	37	90	74	47	57	68	1 951
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	534	157	65	31	44	74	52	69	37	39	24	83	35	33	1,277
Number enrolled in Technical Classes.	555	23	24	60	-	45	45	57	32	59	17	23	8	33	981
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.	804	-	156	75	32	85	77	114	119	66	56	108	65	49	1,826
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundry work, Dressmaking and Housewifery).	1,035	142	150	102	104	147	85	177	122	99	99	187	140	34	2,623
Number enrolled in other Classes,	1,210	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	27	-	54	64	-	41	1,447
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.															
Young Men.															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	11	-	3	2	-	2	5	-	1	10	-	4	2	-	40
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	243	12	24	15	-	10	19	27	22	10	13	16	3	5	420
Coach and Car Builders,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	7
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	679	25	11	14	-	28	16	15	3	17	11	-	4	2	825
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers &c.,	30	22	1	2	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	-	1	-	66
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	57	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	62
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	87	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	2	-	100
Textile Industries — Designers, Weavers, &c.	140	-	2	32	-	5	5	6	7	2	2	-	3	-	205
Painters and Decorators,	63	2	6	2	-	1	1	5	1	6	2	8	-	1	100
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	63	1	3	3	-	3	2	3	3	4	-	4	2	1	92
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	169	6	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	4	2	-	2	-	190
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	78	-	9	-	-	2	1	2	1	4	1	-	3	5	106
Salesman, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	295	4	37	5	-	23	6	27	15	20	5	25	9	6	479
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	517	13	50	18	-	21	-	30	10	8	6	13	5	12	703
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	125	-	9	6	-	10	36	4	19	8	-	-	15	4	239
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	90	21	3	1	-	27	9	5	4	4	11	7	7	4	193
Students (University, Law, Medical)	24	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	38
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	209	33	23	-	-	35	7	18	22	2	4	2	1	-	362
Boys just left School or College,	40	6	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	3	11	5	-	-	89
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	202	39	11	32	-	26	16	19	36	29	9	32	13	28	494
No occupation stated,	9	-	-	1	-	3	4	2	4	2	-	3	2	2	32
Totals,	3,133	187	205	139	-	202	138	168	157	143	79	122	76	73	4,822
Young Women.															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	6
Domestic Servants,	101	3	10	14	15	24	10	-	21	10	5	16	10	15	254
Printing Trades,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	86	16	23	4	-	10	5	30	19	13	7	7	17	3	240
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	54	-	1	2	-	15	3	4	8	-	1	-	13	-	112
Factory Workers, not included above	132	6	-	22	83	-	2	60	-	5	-	-	19	-	329
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	50	7	25	2	6	23	3	11	15	17	11	10	8	5	198
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c,	143	-	6	4	-	6	10	11	10	4	5	10	5	12	228
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	195	43	23	12	16	2	18	21	8	7	18	14	15	20	442
Students (University, Medical),	10	1	-	-	-		7	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	22
Occupations not included in above Classes.	53	5	5	6	10	12	-	7	3	5	-	-	15	2	124
Girls just left School or College	81	3	-	15	12	5	2	-	-	7	18	7	-	-	150
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	92	17	14	32	21	29	6	11	26	13	15	63	20	13	373
No occupation stated,	737	108	125	28	7	81	77	69	88	67	64	171	43	48	1,733
Totals,	1,744	209	234	141	175	240	143	232	198	151	170	298	167	116	4,220

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

URBAN SCHEMES—*continued.*

MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Clonmel.	Tralee.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.	Galway.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Population (1901 Census),	76,122	38,151	26,769	10,167	9,867	161,076	13,426	13,426
Number of individual Students enrolled.	1,159	1,151	378	273	263	3,224	305	305
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	216	182	24	15	12	449	108	108
Number enrolled in Art Classes	251	124	36	97	31	539	77	77
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	307	107	78	36	59	587	28	28
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	33	131	–	97	65	326	81	81
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, and Housewifery),	352	376	240	64	142	1,174	85	85
Number enrolled in other Classes,	–	231	–	–	–	231	19	19
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.								
Young Men.								
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	10	–	–	3	2	15	–	–
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	129	47	18	8	17	219	10	10
Coach and Car Builders.	–	5	–	6	–	11	–	–
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	100	19	16	2	8	145	2	2
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, etc.,	9	1	–	–	–	10	2	2
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.,	17	3	13	–	–	33	–	–
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	3	13	3	–	–	19	–	–
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	2	–	–	–	–	2	4	4
Painters and Decorators,	28	–	–	–	3	31	4	4
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	32	12	9	4	3	60	4	4
Trades involving Applied Art — Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c,	8	2	10	6	–	26	–	–
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	14	10	14	–	–	38	3	3
Salesmen, shopkeepers, Warehousemen, etc.,	12	–	6	13	15	46	10	10
Clerks in Commercial Houses,	28	43	–	17	–	88	19	19
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	9	4	–	–	20	33	2	2
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	19	28	–	8	4	59	14	14
Students (University, Law, Medical),	6	–	–	–	–	6	8	8
Occupations not included in the above classes,	32	100	–	6	9	147	5	5
Boys just left School or College,	5	2	11	1	–	19	–	–
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	46	89	17	11	5	168	50	50
No occupation stated,	88	19	21	4	1	133	7	7
Totals,	597	397	138	89	87	1,308	144	144
Young Women.								
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	2	–	13	–	–	15	–	–
Domestic Servants,	16	10	37	4	15	82	12	12
Printing Trades,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	17	22	9	–	–	48	15	15
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	1	10	10
Factory Workers, not included above,	4	2	2	14	10	32	–	–
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	42	6	14	13	23	98	5	5
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	14	9	4	15	9	51	3	3
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	35	46	4	9	3	97	22	22
Students (University, Medical),	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–
Occupations not included in above classes,	34	22	24	6	–	86	8	8
Girls just School or College,	184	3	25	6	15	233	–	–
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	28	52	46	77	14	217	45	45
No occupation stated,	185	581	60	40	87	953	41	41
Totals,	562	754	240	184	176	1,916	161	161

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION.

LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Number of individual Students enrolled,	334	10	Information not furnished by the Local Authority.	–	139	Information not furnished by the Local Authority.	696	Information not furnished by the Local Authority.	20	120	–	–	1,319
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	–	–		–	–		116		–	–	–	–	116
Number enrolled in Art Classes.	–	–		–	–		101		–	–	–	–	101
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	51	–		–	57		86		–	–	–	–	194
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes	–	–		–	–		227		–	–	–	–	227
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundry-work, Dressmaking and Housewifery)	283	10		–	82		294		20	120	–	–	809
Numbers enrolled in other Classes,	–	–		–	–		–		–	33	–	–	33
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	14	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	14
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	–	–		–	12		53		–	–	–	–	65
Coach and Car Builders,	7	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	7
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	–	–		–	–		31		–	–	–	–	31
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	–	–		–	–		3		–	–	–	–	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	–	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	–	–		–	–		1		–	–	–	–	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	–	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–
Painters and Decorators,	1	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	1
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	–	–		–	–		1		–	–	–	–	1
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	2	–		–	–		1		–	–	–	–	3
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	–	–		–	–		2		–	–	–	–	2
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	1	–		–	11		47		–	–	–	–	59
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	–	–		–	9		38		–	–	–	–	47
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	–	–		–	1		–		–	–	–	–	1
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	9	–		–	3		5		–	–	–	–	17
Students (University, Law, Medical)	–	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	12	–		–	10		43		–	–	–	–	65
Boys just left School or College,	–	–		–	3		–		–	–	–	–	3
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	4	–		–	2		14		–	–	–	–	20
No occupation stated,	1	–		–	6		30		–	–	–	–	37
Totals,	51	–		–	57		269		–	–	–	–	377
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	–	–		–	5		–		–	–	–	–	5
Domestic Servants,	68	–		–	9		18		–	–	–	–	95
Printing Trades,	–	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	28	–		–	6		22		–	–	–	–	56
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	–	–		–	–		2		–	–	–	–	2
Factory Workers, not included above,	6	–		–	–		3		–	–	–	–	9
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	15	–		–	14		25		–	–	–	–	54
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	–	–		–	7		11		–	–	–	–	18
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	8	–		–	2		25		–	–	–	–	35
Students (University, Medical).	–	–		–	–		–		–	–	–	–	–
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	158	–		–	21		67		–	–	–	–	246
Girls just left School or College,	–	–		–	12		13		–	–	–	–	25
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	–	–		–	–		36		–	–	–	–	36
No occupation stated,	–	10		–	6		205		20	120	–	–	361
Totals,	283	10		–	82		427		20	120	–	–	942

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

MUNSTER.

—	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Nth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
Number of Individual Students enrolled,	164	1,275	20	54	296	36	207	93	2,145
Number enrolled in Science Classes,	–	140	–	–	58	–	55	–	303
Number enrolled in Art Classes,	–	121	–	–	–	–	–	–	121
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,	70	612	–	–	192	–	9	–	883
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes,	–	340	–	–	46	–	63	–	449
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking, and Housewifery),	94	22	–	54	–	18	60	93	361
Number enrolled in other classes,	–	18	20	54	–	18	–	–	110
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	6	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	51
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	15	146	–	–	15	–	–	–	176
Coach and Car Builders,	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	–	94	–	–	–	–	–	–	94
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers &c.	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Printing Trades, Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	–	13	–	–	1	–	–	–	14
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Painters and Decorators,	1	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	12
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	2	84	–	–	3	–	–	–	89
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	5	95	–	–	1	–	–	–	101
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices,	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	–	36	–	–	9	–	–	–	45
Students (University, Law, Medical),	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
Occupations not included in above classes,	33	89	–	–	70	–	–	–	192
Boys just left School or College,	–	23	–	–	3	–	–	–	26
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	5	366	–	–	67	–	23	–	461
No occupation stated,	–	86	–	–	46	–	62	–	194
Totals,	70	1,155	–	–	216	–	85	–	1,526
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic Servants,	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	30	40
Printing Trades,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dressmaking, Milliners, &c.,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	7
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	17
Factory Workers, not included above,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	12	3	–	–	–	–	–	9	24
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service &c.,	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	–	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	7
Students (University, Medical),	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Occupations not included in above classes,	3	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	27
Girls just left School or College,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	–	22	–	–	80	–	3	50	155
No occupation stated,	63	54	–	54	–	36	119	–	326
Totals,	94	120	20	54	80	36	122	93	619

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cavan.	Donegal.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Tyrone.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER.	Galway.	Leitrim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.
Number of individual Students enrolled,		344	462			806	432	382		55	158	1,027
Number enrolled in Science Classes,							20					20
Number enrolled in Art Classes,			449			449	159			55	21	235
Number enrolled in Technical Classes,							99					99
Number enrolled in Commercial Classes.			13			13	423	244			137	804
Number enrolled in Domestic Economy Classes (Cookery, Laundrywork, Dressmaking and Housewifery).												
Number enrolled in other Classes,		344				344		138				138
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.												
Young Men.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,							1					1
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.											14	14
Coach and Car Builders,												
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.											2	2
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,												
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.												
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.												
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.							1				3	4
Painters and Decorators,							1					1
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,												
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.												
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,												
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,							1				2	3
Clerks in Commercial Houses,							3					3
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.							1				5	6
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,												
Students (University, Law, Medical),							1				9	10
Occupations not included in above Classes,							5					5
Boys just left School or College,							10					10
Boys still in attendance at School or College,												
No occupation stated,												
Totals,	Information not furnished by the Local Authority.	—		—	Information not furnished by the Local Authority.	—	24	—	Information not furnished by the Local Authority.	—	35	59
Young Women.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,							2					2
Domestic Servants,							15	7			40	62
Printing Trades,												
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,											25	25
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.							16	165		55		236
Factory Workers not included above,												
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,												
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,							1					1
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.							3				11	14
Students (University, Medical),							3					3
Occupations not included in above Classes,							22	161			40	223
Girls just left School or College.							48					48
Girls still in attendance at School or College,							113	6				119
No occupation stated,		344	462			806	185	43			21	249
Totals,		344	462	—		806	408	382		55	137	982

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION.

LEINSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	28	39		104	137	53	-		62	80	45	25	571
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	3	2		14	27	15	-		33	9	3	44	150
Coach and Car Builders,	-	-		-	-	1	-		-	-	-	-	1
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	-	-		-	-	3	-		-	-	-	8	9
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	2	2
Printing Trades, Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	-	-		-	-	1	-		-	-	-		1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-		-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	1
Painters and Decorators,	-	-		-	-	1	-		-	-	-	4	5
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	-	-		-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	1
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	-	-		-	-	-	-		1	-	-	-	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	5	2		18	3	-	-		7	-	2	11	48
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	-	1		-	8	-	-		1	-	-	3	13
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	-	-		-	-	-	-		1	1	1	2	5
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	5	-		-	6	-	-		11	4	-	7	33
Students (University, Law, Medicine),	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	1	1
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	10	8		-	21	10	-		30	2	5	14	100
Boys just left School, or College,	-	27		-	-	-	-		-	33	8	-	68
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	-	-		-	12	111	-		41	-	8	41	213
No Occupation stated,	-	-		-	5	4	-		-	8	4	21	42
Totals (Young Men),	49	79		118	234	202	-		189	137	76	181	1,265
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	90	236		358	231	142	93		112	-	107	28	1,395
Domestic Servants,	32	30		143	33	3	20		25	22	92	68	468
Printing Trades,	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	11	5		-	9	-	4		3	-	7	16	55
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Factory Workers not included above,	-	7		-	29	-	4		-	-	-	-	40
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	-	25		45	22	24	9		20	49	14	3	211
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	-	-		-	12	2	-		2	-	7	-	23
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	10	12		7	13	1	11		8	21	29	2	114
Students (University, Medical),	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Occupations not included in above Classes,	-	48		-	45	-	41		11	398	171	-	714
Girls just left School or College,	20	12		-	7	-	31		-	-	11	1	82
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	-	11		-	-	-	13		20	41	174	14	273
No Occupation stated,	-	223		-	37	72	11		10	53	46	2	454
Totals (Young Women),	163	609		553	438	244	237		211	584	658	122	3,819
Totals (Young Men and Young Women),	212	688		671	672	446	237		400	721	734	303	5,084

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Information not furnished by the Local Authority.

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

MUNSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (Nth. Riding).	Tipperary (Sth. Riding).	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	34	4	26	62	37	80	7	140	390
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	22	3	94	9	3	31	–	32	194
Coach and Car Builders,	–	–	1	21	–	1	–	–	23
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers,&		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Painters and Decorators,	–	–	8	–	1	2	–	–	11
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	4
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	–	3	3	–	–		–	–	6
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	5	–	20	9	6	5	–	7	52
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	5	1	7	3	–	6	1	9	32
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.,	10	8	109	14	2	7	–	18	168
Students (University, Law, Medical),	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	7
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	29	3	34	41	9	–	4	74	194
Boys just left School or College,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	85	26	142	142	–	127	23	151	696
No occupations stated,	2	–	16	32	33	14	34	6	137
Totals (Young Men),	199	48	475	335	92	274	69	442	1,934
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	113	294	103	318	131	17	74	15	1,065
Domestic Servants,	30	211	91	79	26	29	9	93	568
Printing Trades,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	9	225	19	23	3	10	1	6	296
Textile Industries, Designers, Weavers, &c.,	–	40	–	2	–	–	–	5	47
Factory Workers not included above,	–	195	11	–	–	–	–	2	208
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	121	372	66	114	65	14	9	16	777
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.,	1	–	5	–	1	1	–	2	10
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	23	16	13	36	3	15	4	29	139
Students (University, Medical),	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
Occupations not included in above Classes,	150	310	19	308	77	–	23	39	926
Girls just left School or College,	30	–	–	17	–	4	–	–	51
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	63	–	29	492	–	86		102	772
No occupation stated,	52	348	194	113	73	459	44	30	1,313
Totals (Young Women).	592	2,025	550	1,502	379	635	164	339	6,186
Totals (Young Men and Young Women).	791	2,073	1,025	1,837	471	909	233	781	8 120

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

ULSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Cavan.	Donegal.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Tyrone.	TOTALS FOR ULSTER	Galway.	Leitrim.	Mayo.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT
Young Men.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	33	20	–	–		53	44	23		8	16	91
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c,	18	4	–	–		22	3	2		15	1	21
Coach and Car Builders,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		1	–	1
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	–	1	–			1	–	–		1	–	1
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Painters and Decorators,	1	–	–	–		1	1	1		–	–	2
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		1	–	1
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	9	2	–	–		11	–	2		–	–	2
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	1	–	–	–		1	2	–		1	1	4
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	–	–	–	–		–	1	–		3	–	4
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	12	1	–	–		13	8	–		5	–	13
Students (University, Law, Medical),	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	11	5	–	–		16	25	6		2	–	33
Boys just left School or College,	1	–	–	–		1	11	–		6	2	19
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	32	36	–	–		68	59	14		46	–	119
No Occupation stated,	–	–	82	–		82	42	4		2	–	48
Totals (Young Men),	118	69	82	–		269	196	52		91	20	359
Young Women.												
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	136	32	–	166		334	298	28		116	86	528
Domestic Servants,	–	–	–	39		39	40	2		9	25	76
Printing Trades,	–	–	–	–		–	–	–		–	–	–
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c,	–	2	–	7		9	66	–		12	–	78
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.,	50	–	–	3		53	1	27		42	–	70
Factory Workers not included above,	–	1	–	–		1	–	–		–	–	–
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	22	3	–	13		38	66	–		17	–	83
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c,	6	–	–	–		6	30	2		1	–	33
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	3	–	–	29		32	52	2		9	–	63
Students (University, Medical),	–	–	–	–		–	1	–		–	–	1
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	117	–	–	8		125	110	1		79	–	190
Girls just left School or College,	–	6	–	–		6	35	–		10	–	45
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	42	–	–	58		100	–			18	–	18
No occupation stated,	–	3	203	687		893	432	10		8	–	450
Totals (Young Women)	376	47	203	1,010		1,636	1,131	72		321	111	1,635
Totals (Young Men and Young Women),	494	116	285	1,010		1,905	1,327	124		412	131	1,994

Information not furnished by the Local Authority.

Information not furnished by the Local Authority.

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TABLE VII.—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHEMES.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Permanent Centres of Instruction.					COUNTY SCHEMES. Itinerant Instruction.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	TOTALS.
Young Men.															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	37	15	40	-	92	14	51	-	1	66	571	390	53	91	1,105
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	332	219	420	10	981	65	176	-	14	255	150	194	22	21	387
Coach and Car Builders, .	7	11	7	-	25	7	14	-	-	21	1	23	-	1	25
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	271	145	825	2	1,243	31	94	-	2	127	9	2	1	1	13
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	53	10	66	2	131	3	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	102	33	62	-	197	-	10	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	2
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	23	19	100	-	142	1	14	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c,	11	2	205	4	222	-	4	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	3
Painters and Decorators, .	102	31	100	4	237	1	12	-	4	17	5	11	1	2	19
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c., .	109	60	92	4	265	1	2	-	1	4	1	4	-	1	6
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	39	26	190	-	255	3	11	-	-	14	-	6	-	-	6
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	82	38	106	3	229	2	1	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	3
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	153	46	479	10	688	59	89	-	-	148	48	52	11	2	113
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	293	88	703	19	1,103	47	101	-	3	151	13	32	1	4	50
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	85	33	239	2	359	1	6	-	3	10	5	9	-	4	18
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	60	59	193	14	326	17	45	-	6	68	33	168	13	13	227
Students (University, Law, Medical).	67	6	38	8	119	-	20	-	-	20	1	7	-	-	8
Occupations not included in the above Classes	186	147	362	5	700	65	192	-	10	267	100	194	16	33	343
Boys just left School or College,	53	19	69	-	141	3	26	-	5	34	68	5	1	19	93
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	155	168	494	50	867	20	461	-	10	491	213	696	68	119	1,096
No occupation stated, .	430	133	32	7	602	37	194	-	-	231	42	137	82	48	309
Totals (Young Men), .	2,650	1,308	4,822	144	8,924	377	1,526	-	59	1,962	1,265	1 934	269	359	3,827
Young Women.															
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	4	15	8	-	27	5	-	-	2	7	1,395	1,065	331	528	3,322
Domestic Servants, . .	225	82	254	12	573	95	40	-	62	197	458	568	39	76	1,141
Printing Trades, . .	1	-	9	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	61	48	240	15	364	56	7	-	25	88	55	296	9	78	438
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	24	1	112	10	147	2	17		236	255	-	47	53	70	170
Factory Workers not included above.	36	32	329	-	397	9	-	-	-	9	40	208	1	-	249
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	95	98	196	5	394	54	24	-	-	78	211	777	32	83	1,109
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Service, &c.	77	51	228	3	359	18	2	-	1	21	23	10	6	33	72
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	124	97	442	22	685	35	7	-	14	56	114	139	32	63	348
Students (University, Medical),	7	3	22		32	-	9	-	3	12	-	14	-	1	15
Occupations not included in above Classes,	97	86	124	8	315	246	27	-	223	496	714	926	125	190	1 955
Girls just left School or College,	81	233	150	-	464	25	5	-	48	78	82	51	6	45	184
Girls still in attendance at School or College,	168	217	373	45	803	36	155	-	119	310	273	772	100	18	1,163
No occupation stated, .	763	953	1,733	41	3,490	361	326	806	249	1,742	454	1,313	893	450	3,110
Totals (Young Women),	1,763	1,916	4,220	161	8,060	942	619	806	982	3,349	3,819	6,186	1,636	1,635	13276
Totals (Young Men and Young Women). .	4,413	2 224	9 042	305	16 984	1,319	2,145	806	1,041	5,311	5 084	8 120	1,905	1 994	17103

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TABLE VIII.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND), 1903.

LIST of EXAMINATION CENTRES, showing the subjects in which examinations were held at each Centre.

(NOTE—F. = *Freehand Drawing of Ornament in Outline*; L. = *Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast*; M. = *Model Drawing*; G.D. = *Geometrical Drawing (Art)*; P. = *Perspective*; *P.-F.* = *Memory Drawing of Plant Form*: B.-B. = *Drawing with Chalk on the Blackboard. Other Subjects are designated by the numbers given them in the Science and Art Directory.*)

EVENING EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING ON THE BLACKBOARD.

Centre Number	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	LEINSTER		
	Co. CARLOW—		
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy, .	—	B.-B, and Design.
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent, .	—	B.-B.
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary.	—	F, and G.-D.
	Co. DUBLIN—		
6248	Blackrock Technical School, .	Subjects X, Xp (Elementary Stage), and XXV.	F., and G.-D.
6163	Kingstown: Municipal Technical School.	Subject III.	F., and G.-D.
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey,	—	B.-B., and Design.
	Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—		
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino.	—	F, B.-B. and Design.
6010	City of Dublin Technical Schools.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. I.), VII., VIII., (Elementary Stage), IX., X., Xp. (Elementary Stage), Xp. (Advanced Stage), XI., XXII. and XXIII.	F, L, M, G.-D., and B.-B.
6062	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street.	—	B.-B., and Design.
6019	Metropolitan School of Art. .	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., B.-B., Anatomy Architecture, Design, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Advanced Stage), Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modellin the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.

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EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	LEINSTER—*continued.*		
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN—*con.*		
6035	Royal College of Science, .	Subjects I., II., III. V. (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), VIA., VIB., VII., VIII., (Elementary Stage), VIIIB., VIIIc., IX., X., X*p.* (Elementary), X*p.* (Advanced Stage and Honours Pt. I.), XI., XI*p.*, (Stage 2, and Honours Pt. I.), XIV., XXII., XXV., and XXV. (Introductory Elementary Stage).	—
	CO. KILDARE—		
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	—	F., G.-D., and P.
6346	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., and Design.
6442	Naas Technical School, .	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
	CO. KILKENNY—		
6458	Goresbridge: Brigidine Convent.	—	B.-B.
6290	Thomastown: St. Michael's Schools.	—	F. and M.
	CO. LOUTH—		
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent,	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P.-F., B.-B., and Design.
6416	Drogheda: Technical Schools, Fair-street.	Subject V. (Divn. I.),	L. and M.
6416A	Drogheda: Mayoralty Rooms.	—	F.
6052	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Rooms.	Subject II., . .	—
6415	Dundalk: Technical School,	Subjects III., V (Divn. I.), VII. and IX.,	L.
6415A	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools, Chapel-lane.	—	F. and M.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY—		
6310	Abbeyleix: Brigidine Convent,	—	F.
6359	Mountrath: Brigidine Convent.	—	B.-B.
	CO. WEXFORD—		
6620	Enniscorthy: Market House,	—	F. and M.
6606	New Ross: Convent of Mercy.	—	F. and M.
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	Subjects I., II. and V*p.*	F., L. and M.
	CO. WICKLOW—		
6457	Bray: Technical School, .	Subject V*p.* . .	F.
	MUNSTER.		
	CO. CLARE—		
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	—	F. and Design.
6105	Kilmihil: Cahermurphy National School.	Subject V. (Division I).	—

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EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	MUNSTER—*continued.*		
	CO. CORK—		
6064	Dunmanway: Convent of Charity, St. Mary's.	—	B.-B.
6308	Fermoy: Loretto Convent, .	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.B., and Design.
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy,	—	F., L., M., G.-D., P., P.F., B.B., Design, Historic Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6581	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	—	B.-B.
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent.	—	F., M. and G.-D.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—		
6013	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	Subjects X. and Xp. (Advanced Stage).	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B., Design, and Principles of Ornament.
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	Subjects I., II., III., IV., Vp., VIA., VIB., VII., VIII. (Elementary Stage), VIIIc., IX., X., Xp., (Elementary Stage) Xp. (Advanced Stage and Honours Pt. I.), XI., XIp. (Stage 2). XVII. and XXII.	F., L., M., G.-D., P.-F., B.-B., Design, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory. Historic Ornament, Modelling Design. (Advanced Stage), Modelling from the Antique, Painting from Still Life, and Principles of Ornament.
6320	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	—	B.-B. and Design.
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's.	—	P.-F. and Design.
6057	St. Aloysius' School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	B.-B.
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	Subject V. (Divn. I.)	B.-B., Design, and Modelling from the Antique.
	CO. KERRY -		
6048	Killarney: Loreto Convent, .	Subject V. (Divn. I.),	F., M., G.-D., B.-B. and Design.
6571	Tralee: Technical School, .	Subjects I. and III.,	—
6068	Tralee: Presentation Convent,	—	B.-B.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—		
6039	Limerick: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	Subjects III., Vp., VIII., (Elementary Stage) IX., X., Xp (Elementary Stage).	F., L., M., G.-D. P., P.-F., B.-B. Design, and Painting from Still Life.
	CO. TIPPERARY—		
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent,	—	F., L., G.-D., P.-F., B.-B. and Design.
6556	Clonmel: Technical School .	—	F., L. and M.
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	B.-B.
6069	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, . .	Subjects V. (Divn. I.) and VIA.	F. and B.-B

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EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	MUNSTER—*continued.*		
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	Subjects I., II., III., X., and Xp. (Elementary Stage.)	F., L., M., G.D., P., B.-B. and Design.
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	—	B.-B.
6473	Cunningham's Academy, .	Subjects V. (Divn I.), XXIII. and XXV. (Introductory Elementary Stage.)	—
6070	Municipal School of Art, .	—	F., L., and M.
	ULSTER.		
	CO. ANTRIM—		
6358	Ballymena: Technical School,	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Division I.), IX., X.	F. L., M., G.-D., P.-F., B.B., and Painting from Still Life.
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6232A	Larne: Female National School.	Subjects II., III., V. (Division I.), IX., X., XIV., XXV.	F.
6199	Larne: Grammar School, .	Subject Xp., (Advanced Stage.)	—
6028	Llaburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary.	—	F., L., and Design.
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST—		
6227	Municipal Technical Institute, College Square, North.	Subjects V. (Divn. I.), V. (Divn. II.), Vp., VIB., IX., XII., XVII., XIX., XXIII., and XXV.	—
6227O	Queen's College, . . .	Subject Xp, (Elementary Stage.)	—
6227A	School of Art, North Street, .	Subjects I., IV., VIA., VII., VIII., VIIIA., VIIIB., VIIIC., and XIV.	F., L., G.-D., M., P.-F., B.B., Anatomy Architecture, Architectural Design, Design, Drawing from Life, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Historic Ornament, Modelling Design (Advanced Stage.) Modelling from Life, Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life. Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
6227B	Working Men's Institute, .	Subjects II., III., X., Xp. (Advanced Stage), XI., XIp. (Stage I.), XXII.	—
	CO. ARMAGH—		
6038	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Rooms.	Subjects XII., XXIV., . (Division II.)	F., L., M., G.-D., P., F.-F., Design, and Painting from Still Life.

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EVENING EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held	
		Science.	Art.
	ULSTER—*continued.*		
	CO. ARMAGH—*continued.*		
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B. and Design.
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	Subject IX.,	F., L., M., B.-B., and P.-F.
	CO. CAVAN—		
6398	Belturbet: Convent of Mercy,	—	B.-B.
	CO. DOWN—		
6587	Bangor Technical School,	—	F., L., and M.
6572	Holywood Technical School,	Subjects III., V. (Divn. I.), VIII. (Elementary Stage). X., Xp. (Elementary Stage). Xp. (Advanced Stage), XXIII.	—
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College,	Subjects I., V. (Division I.), VIA., VIB., VII., VIIIA., VIIIB., VIIIC., IX., X., XXII., and XXIV., (Division I.)	F., L., M., G.-D., P., and Design.
	CO. FERMANAGH—		
6372	Enniskillen: Convent of Mercy.	—	Design and B.-B.
	CO. LONDONDERRY—		
6235	Coleraine: Technical School,	Subjects I., III., V. (Divn. I.). VIA., VIB., VIII., IX., X.	F., M., G.-D., P., P.-F., and Design.
6235A	Coleraine: Masonic Hall,	—	L.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY.		
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	Subjects I., II., III., IV., V. (Division I.), VIA., and IX.	F., L., M., G.D., P., P.-F., B.-B. Anatomy Architecture, Design, Drawing from the Antique, Drawing the Antique from Memory, Modelling Design (Advanced Stage), Modelling from the Antique, Modelling the Head from Life, Painting from Still Life, Painting Ornament, and Principles of Ornament.
	CO. TYRONE—		
6581	Dungannon Technical Classes,	Subjects III. and IX.,	F. and M
	CONNAUGHT.		
	CO. GALWAY—		
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute.	Subjects I. III., and IX,	F., L., M., G.-D., P., B.-B., and Design.
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill.	—	F., L., G.-D., P., P.F., B.-B. and Design.

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Evening Examinations—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	CONNAUGHT—*continued.*		
	Co. Mayo—		
6202	Kiltimagh: St. Louis' Convent	—	B.-B.
	Co Roscommon—		
6245	Ballaghadereen: Diocesan College.	—	B.-B.
	Co. Sligo—		
6197	Sligo: Uranline Convent, .	—	F., L., M., G.-D., B.-B. and Design.

Day Examinations.

Centre Number	Name of Centre.	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science.	Art.
	LEINSTER.		
	Co. Carlow—		
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., and M.
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent, .	-	L. and M.
	Co. Dublin—		
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey,	—	F., L. M., and G.-D.
	Co. Borough of Dublin—		
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino.	—	F., L., M., and G.-D.
6065	Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green.	—	L.
6035	Royal College of Science, .	Subject IX., . .	—
	Co. Kilkenny—		
6458	Goresbridge: Brigidine Convent.	—	F. and M.
	Queen's County—		
6359	Mountrath: Brigidine Convent.	—	M. and G.-D
6106	Mountrath: Monastery School,	—	F. and M

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DAY EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Centre Number.	Name of Centre	Subjects in which Examinations were held.	
		Science	Art.
	MUNSTER.		
	Co. CORK—		
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., and M.
6569	Macroom: Convent of Mercy,	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6581	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	—	F., L., and G.-D.
	Co. BOROUGH OF CORK—		
6003	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	—	P.
6320	Presentation Brothers' Monastery, Mount St. Joseph.	—	F., L., and M.
6057	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	Subjects XXIII., and XXV. (Introductory Elementary Stage).	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
	Co. KERRY—		
6015	Kenmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	—	F., M., and G.-D.
6068	Tralee: Presentation Convent.	—	F., L., and M.
	Co. TIPPERARY—		
6148	Thurles: Presentation Convent.	—	F. and L.
	Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD.		
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	—	F., L., M., and P
	ULSTER.		
	Co. ANTRIM—		
6358	Ballymena: Technical School,	Subject I., . .	F., L., M., G.-D., and P.
	Co. FERMANAGH—		
6372	Enniskillen: Convent of Mercy,	—	F., M., and G.D.
	Co. TYRONE—		
6128	Cookstown: Ladies School. .	—	F.
	CONNAUGHT.		
	Co. GALWAY—		
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical Institute.	Subject XXIII., .	F. and G.-D.
6690	Tuam: Convent of Mercy, .	—	F. and L.
6266	Tuam: Presentation Convent.	—	F. and L.
	Co. MAYO—		
6202	Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent,	—	F., L., and M.

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TABLE IX.

LOCAL SCIENCE AND ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND).

May and June, 1903.

Summaries of Results.

Year	Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
1903	4,894	2,662	2,232	54·39
1902	4,380	2,319	2,061	52·94
1901	4 013	2,184	1,829	54 42

(*The corresponding figures for the Examinations of* 1902 *are given in Old Style*).

—		Number Examined.	Number of Passes.	Number of Failures	Percentage of Passes.
Science Examinations,	Day,	16	9	7	56·25
		51	15	36	29·41
	Evening,	1,341	815	526	60·77
		1,280	686	594	53·59
		1,357	824	533	60·72
		1,331	701	30	52·66
Art Examinations,	Day,	480	169	311	35·20
		717	323	394	45·04
	Evening,	3,057	1,669	1,388	54·59
		2,332	1,295	1,037	55·53
		3,537	1,838	1,699	51·96
		3,049	1,618	1,431	53·06
For the purpose of comparison the figures for the whole of the Examinations held by the Board of Education, South Kensington, are appended.					
Science (Day and Evening),	1903	76,013	49,308	26,705	64 86
	1902	80,651	48,525	32,126	60·16
	1901	99,790	65,913	33,877	66 05
Art (Day and Evening),	1903	89,992	52,445	37,547	58·27
	1902	94,780	56,099	38,681	59·18
	1901	111,955	59,251	52,704	52·92
Totals,	1903	166,005	101,753	64,252	61·29
	1902	175,431	104,624	70,807	59·63
	1901	211,745	125,164	86,581	59·11

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Science Examinations (Ireland)—Evening

Subject.	Elementary Stage and Stage 1 of Subject V.			Advanced Stage and Stages 2 to 7 of Subject V.			Honours.				
							Part I.		Part II.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	Passed.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry,	50	14	17	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	34	12	8	6	3	3	2	1	–	–	–
II. Machine Construction and Drawing,	87	28	16	26	2	18	2	–	1	–	–
	131	19	24	37	1	24	7	3	–	–	–
III. Building Construction,	122	45	55	27	4	14	4	1	–	–	–
	59	12	21	26	3	20	3	1	1	–	–
IV. Naval Architecture,	19	8	9	10	3	7	2	1	2	–	1
	17	3	4	5	2	2	5	2	–	–	–
V. Mathematics, Division I. Stage 1,	126	29	31	–	–	–					
	107	10	23	–	–	–					
V. Mathematics, Division I. „ 2,	–	–	–	40	1	19	2	1	–	–	–
	–	–	–	43	–	18	8	6	–	–	–
V. Mathematics, Division I. „ 3,	–	–	–	17	3	13					
	–	–	–	17	3	9					
V. Mathematics, Division II. Stage 5,	–	–	–	5	–	3					
	–	–	–	8	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
V. Mathematics, Division II. „ 6,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	2	1	1					
VP. Practical Mathematics,	25	2	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	20	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIA. Theoretical Mechanics (Solids),	30	3	6	2	–	1					
	27	3	8	29	4	7	–	–	–	–	–
VIB. Theoretical Mechanics (Fluids),	9	3	5	4	–	2	2	1	–	–	–
	11	2	5	6	2	3					
VII. Applied Mechanics,	44	9	13	17	1	10	1	–	–	–	–
	30	8	6	11	2	7	3	1	–	–	–
VIII. Sound, Light, and Heat,	38	12	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	32	9	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VIIIA. Sound,	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	8	3	2	1	1	–	–	–
VIIIB. Light,	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	5	1	4	2	1	–	–	–

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SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—*continued*

SUBJECT.	Elementary Stage and Stage 1 of Subject V.			Advanced Stage and Stages 2 to 7 of Subject V.			Honours.				
							Part I.		Part II.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	Passed.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
VIIIc. Heat,	–	–	–	4	1	3	1	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	10	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
IX. Magnetism and Electricity,	140	56	40	14	3	6	1	1	–	–	–
	149	46	40	19	7	8	–	–	–	–	–
X. Inorganic Chemistry,	100	25	33	34	6	11	1	–			
	66	23	23	25	3	14	1	–	–	–	–
Xp. Inorganic Chemistry (Practical),	65	29	26	23	5	10	2	–	–	–	–
	42	5	9	19	5	11	5	1			
XI. Organic Chemistry,	13	2	2	2	–	1	–	–			
	8	2	5	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
XIp. Organic Chemistry (Practical),	6	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–			
XII. Geology,	6	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	5	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
XIII. Mineralogy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
XIV. Human Physiology,	30	12	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	31	8	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
XVII. Botany,	9	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XIX. Metallurgy,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
XX. Navigation,	–	–	–	–	–	–					
	–	–	–	13	4	8	–	–	–	–	–
XXI. Nautical and Spherical Astronomy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	13	–	11					
XXII. Steam,	33	7	13	13	–	12	2	–	–	–	–
	29	3	7	7	3	2	5	1	–	–	–
XXIII. Physiography,	7	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	4	2	1	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Do. (Section 1 only),	41	15*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	28	6*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

* Passes: only one class of success.

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Science Examinations (Ireland)—Evening—*continued.*

Subject	Elementary Stage and Stage 1 of Subject V.			Advanced Stage and Stages 2 to 7 of Subject V.			Honours.				
							Part I.		Part II.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	Passed.	Number Examined.	1st Class	2nd Class.
XXIV. Agricultural Science and Rural Economy.	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
XXV. Hygiene.	31	9	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	27	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do., (Section 1 only),	28	19*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	33	24*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	1,061	302	338	258	31	139	19	4	3	–	1
	899	215	236	334	53	163	46	19	1	–	–

* Passes: only one class of success.

Science Examinations (Ireland)—Day.

Subject.	Elementary Stage and Stage 1 of Subject V.			Advanced Stage and Stages 2 to 7 of Subject V.		
	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
I. Practical Plane and Solid Geometry,	3	1	2	–	–	–
	5	–	1	–	–	–
V. Mathematics, Division I., Stage 1,	–	–	–	–	–	–
	13	–	2	–	–	–
Stage 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	23	2	7
VIII. Sound, Light and Heat,	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4	1	1	–	–	–
VIIIA. Sound,	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	3	–	–
XXIII. Physiography,	1	–	1	–	–	–
	1	–	–	–	–	–
Do., (Section I. only),	9	5*	–	–	–	–
	2	1*	–	–	–	–
XXV. Hygiene (Section I. only),	3	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	16	6	3	–	–	–
	25	2	4	26	2	7

* Passes: only one class of success.

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Art Examinations (Ireland)—Evening.

Subject.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline,	790	134	238
	465	86	125
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast,	264	51	115
	196	28	91
Model Drawing,	476	68	185
	300	50	139
Drawing on the Blackboard,	503	152	165
	521	184	262
Geometrical Drawing,	292	55	83
	232	32	67
Perspective,	61	8	32
	90	10	24
Memory Drawing of Plant Form,	142	8	40
	110	4	25
Drawing from the Antique,	34	10	18
	29	5	16
Drawing the Antique from Memory,	7	1	3
	13	6	2
Drawing from Life,	22	4	4
	38	1	4
Anatomy,	24	2	8
	21	3	7
Painting Ornament,	19	2	8
	23	–	5
Painting from Still Life,	34	5	16
	32	3	5
Principles of Ornament,	47	3	21
	60	3	21
Historic Ornament,	22	1	9
	19	2	5
Architecture,	5	2	–
	18	4	4
Architectural Design,	4	–	1
	1	–	–
Design, Elementary Stage,	208	36	93
	81	8	40

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ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—EVENING—*continued.*

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Design, Advanced Stage,	42	5	13
	39	3	6
Do., Honours,	4	–	1
	2	–	–
Modelling the Head from Life,	11	3	2
	13	4	1
Modelling from Life,	4	1	–
	6	–	–
Modelling from the Antique,	28	2	4
	16	2	1
Modelling Design, Advanced Stage,	9	3	4
	7	3	3
Totals,	3,057	556	1,113
	2,332	441	854

ART EXAMINATIONS (IRELAND)—DAY.

SUBJECT.	Number Examined.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Freehand Drawing in Outline,	196	26	38
	241	52	64
Drawing in Light and Shade from a Cast,	76	1	13
	98	5	21
Model Drawing,	131	19	45
	206	28	80
Geometrical Drawing,	56	5	16
	99	13	27
Perspective,	21	–	6
	73	7	26
Totals,	480	51	118
	717	105	218

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Examinations in Subjects of Technology (Ireland), 1903.

Year.	Number of Registered Classes.	Number of Students attending Classes.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.
1903	160	2,382	544	269	9
1902	75	1,549	395	177	3
1901	61	789	289	105	–

(The corresponding figures for the Examinations of 1902 are given in Old Style.)

No. of School	Place.	No. of Registered Classes.	No. of Students attending Classes.	No. of Candidates Examined.	No. of Candidates Passed.	No. of Prizes.
6384	Ballina Technical School,	2 –	20 –	– –	– –	– –
6358	Ballymena Technical School,	2 –	22 –	5 –	3 –	– –
6227	Belfast—Municipal Technical Institute.	49 24	1,274 739	214 160	121 93	8 2
6248	Blackrock Technical School,	7 –	78 –	8 –	4 –	– –
6235	Coleraine Technical School,	– –	– –	6 –	3 –	– –
6003	Cork — Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	7 7	99 124	36 17	14 4	1 1
6024	Cork—St. Vincent's Convent National School.	1 4	35 90	– 15	– 10	– –
6010	Dublin—City of Dublin Technical Schools.	50 15	400 274	197 129	88 47	– –
6066	Galway — City of Galway Technical Institute.	4 6	58 38	1 9	1 7	– –
6163	Kingstown—Municipal Technical School.	10 11	100 194	11 17	7 3	– –
6039	Limerick—Municipal Science, Art, and Technical Schools.	13 5	157 51	15 7	4 –	– –
6037	Londonderry — Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	9 –	66 –	6 10	– 1	– –
6367	Lurgan—Municipal Technical School.	3 2	33 27	6 9	2 3	– –
6041	Ringsend—Pembroke Technical School.	2 1	32 12	31 22	16 9	– –
6571	Tralee — Central Technical School.	1 –	8 –	4 –	3 –	– –
6508	Tullamore Technical School,	– –	– –	4 –	3 –	– –
		160 75	2,382 1,549	544 395	269 177	9 3

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PRIZES AND MEDALS GAINED BY IRISH STUDENTS.

Belfast—Municipal Technical Institute.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Campbell, David, .	Lithography, .	Ordinary, .	Second, .	£1 (Cordwainers) and Bronze Medal.
Conlter, Joseph,	Linen Weaving, .	Ordinary, .	Third, .	Bronze Medal.
Dickson, William, .	Flax Spinning, .	Honours, .	First, .	£3 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
Dodd, Albert E., .	Flax Spinning, .	Ordinary, .	Second, .	£2 (Clothworkers) and Bronze Medal.
Holland, Francis James.	Linen Weaving, .	Ordinary, .	First, .	£2 (Clothworkers) and Silver Medal.
MacAllister, James,	Plasterer's Work,	Ordinary, .	Third, . (equal.)	£1 (Plasterers) and Bronze Medal.
McNamee, Charles,	Telegraphy and Telephony.	Ordinary, .	Second, . (equal.)	£1 10s. (Pewterers) and Bronze Medal
Reid, James E., .	Painters' and Decorators' Work.	Ordinary, .	Second, .	£2 and Bronze Medal.

Cork—Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.

Name.	Subject.	Grade.	Place taken at Examination.	Prize.
Reen, James P., .	Boiler Makers' Work.	Honours, .	First, .	£2 and Silver Medal.

Extract from the Annual Report of the *City and Guilds of London Institute* for the Session 1902-1903.

"In Ireland there has been a very marked advance in the facilities pro-
"vided for the technical instruction of artisans. This is shown in the
"increase from 75 to 160 in the number of registered classes, from 1,549
"to 2,382 in the number of students in attendance, from 395 to 544 in the
"number of examinees, and from 177 to 269 in the number of passes.
"Classes were registered this year in 13 towns, as against 9 in the previous
"year. At the Municipal School, Belfast, the number of students in
"attendance has increased from 739 to 1,274, and the number of examinees
"from 160 to 214, and the School gained this year 8 prizes, as against 2
"last year. At the City Technical Schools, Dublin, the number of students
"has increased from 274 to 400, and the number of candidates for exami-
"nation from 129 to 197."

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LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS

WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS.

Session 1st August, 1903—31st July, 1904.

Note.—The letters M. I. entered against the name of a School indicate that the course in Manual Instruction has been adopted, and the letters D. E. that the course in Domestic Economy has been adopted.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	LEINSTER.	
	CO. CARLOW:	
6247	D.E. Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	Rev. P. Murphy, C.C., Bagenalstown.
6188	M.I. Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School.	P. Joyce, Esq., Bagenalstown.
6170	M.I. Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. D. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6260	D.E. Carlow: Convent of Mercy, . .	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
6182	Knockbeg: St. Mary's College, . .	Rev. J. Lennon, St. Mary's College, Knockbeg
6524	Rathvilly: D'Israeli School, . .	C. Butler, Esq., Germaines, Rathvilly.
6356	D.E. Tullow: Brigidine Convent, .	Rev. J. Kearney, Adm., Tullow, Co. Carlow.
6107	M.I. Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary, .	Rev. J. Kearney, Adm., Tullow, Co. Carlow.
	CO. DUBLIN:	
6224	D.E. Balbriggan: Loreto Convent, .	Mrs. M. M'Namara, Loreto Convent, Balbriggan.
6174	Ballsbridge: Masonic Girls' School.	A. Thompson, Esq., 45, Morehampton-road, Donnybrook
6269	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Sion Hill.	Sister M. E. Boardman, Dominican Convent Sion Hill, Blackrock.
6167	Blackrock: Avoca School, . .	Rev. T. Pearson, B.D., Rosemount avenue, Blackrock.
6033	Blackrock College, . . .	Rev. James M. Keawell, C.S.Sp., Blackrock College, Co. Dublin.
6203	D.E. Blackrock: Ladies' Collegiate School,	Miss K. Lett, 27 Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, Co Dublin.
6187	Castleknock: Mercer's School, . .	Rev. J. C. Irwin St. James' Vicarage North Circular Road, Dublin.
6357	Castleknock: Morgan's Endowed School,	R. Jeffers, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castleknock.
6209	Castleknock: St. Vincent's College.	Rev. John J. Ryan, C. M., St. Vincent's College, Castleknock.
6262	Chapelizod: Mount Sackville Convent	Sister M. Brigid Donnelly, St. Joseph's Convent, Mount Sackville, Chapelizod.
6122	Clondalkin: St. Joseph's Seminary.	Rev. D. J. Clancy, St. Joseph's Seminary, Clondalkin.
6281	Clonskeagh: Masonic Boys' School.	Oliver Fry, Esq., J.P., 7, Ailesbury road, Dublin.
6198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey, . . .	Mrs. Josephine Prendergast, Loreto Abbey, Dalkey.
6008	Donnybrook: St. Mary's University College.	Sister M. M. Fahey, St Mary's University College, Donnybrook.
6160	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. F. Murphy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. DUBLIN—*continued.*	
6296	Kingstown: Grammar School, .	M. E. Devlin, Esq., Grammar School, Kingstown.
6546	Kingstown: Victoria School, . .	Miss E. Hudson, Victoria School, Kingstown.
6096	D,E. Rathfarnham: Loretn Abbey, .	Sister M. B. O'Reilly. Loreto Abbey, Rathfarnham.
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College, . . .	The Misses Spear, Norfolk College, Rathgar.
6220	Rathmines: Loreto Convent, .	Sister M. Boylan, Loreto Convent, Rathmines.
6251	Rathmines: St. Mary's College, .	Rev. J. A. Kingston, C.S.Sp., St. Mary's College, Rathmines.
6050	M.I. Sandymount: Academical Institution.	J. Leask. Esq.. Cremorne, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
6045	Terenure: Carmelite College, .	Rev. D. Cosgrave, B.A., Carmelite College, Terenure.
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:	
6159	Alexandra College, ...	Miss White, Alexandra College, Dublin.
6264	Alexandra School, ...	Miss Mulvany, LL.D., Alexandra School, Dublin.
6142	Belvedere College, ...	Very Rev. N. J. Tomkin, S.J., Belvedere College, Great Denmark St., Dublin.
6271	Catholic University School, . .	Very Rev. F. J. Watters, S.M., D.D., 89, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
6162	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, James' Street,	Rev. Br. P. L. Lanigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	Rev. Bro. J. C. Whitty, Christian Brothers' Schools. Marino, Clontarf.
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Brunswick-street.	Rev. Br. J. B. Redmond, 9, Charleville-terrace, N. C. Road, Dublin.
6156	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street.	Rev. Br. J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6117	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge Street,	Rev. Br. D D. Madigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, ...	Rev. Brother M. J. Leddy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6647	Church Home School, Clyde Road, .	Rev. Mother I. Maffett, Church Home School Clyde road, Dublin.
6091	Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls,	Rev. P. Phair, 67 Adelaide road, Dublin.
6152	Diocesan School for Boys, . . .	Rev. B Harris, B.D., Dawson-street, Dublin.
6082	Dominican Convent, Eccles-street, .	Sister M E. Gibney, Dominican Convent, Eccles-street, Dublin.
6674	Grosvenor Square School, . . .	Miss J. Cordner, 12 Grosvenor-square, Rathmines
6463	Harrington College, ...	Miss Yoakley, 3 Harrington-st., Dublin.
6004	King's Hospital, ...	Rev. T. P. Richards, King's Hospital, Dublin.
6065	D E. Loreto College, St. Stephen's Green,	Mrs. M. G. Reddin, Loreto College, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
6021	Loreto Convent, N. Great George's-street.	Mrs. E. Ryan, Loreto Convent, North Gt. George's-street, Dublin.
6168	Mountjoy School, ...	Rev. W. Anderson, Mountjoy School, Dublin.
6054	Rutland Ladies' School, . .	Miss M. M'Ilroy, Rutland Ladies' School, Dublin.
6243	St. Andrew's College, . . .	W. W. Haslett, Esq., M.A., St. Andrew's College, Dublin.
6132	St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road,	Miss E. F. Badham, St. Margaret's Hall. Mespil road, Dublin.
6115	M.I. St. Vincent's Orphanage, . .	Rev. Br. P. M. Wickham, St. Vincent's Orphanage. Dublin
6127	The High School, ...	Wm. Wilkins, Esq., M.A., The High School, Dublin.
6146	M.I. Wesley College, ...	A. M. Fullerton, Esq., Wesley College, Dublin

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. KILDARE:	
6217	M.I. Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools, .	Rev. Br. J. G. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6235	Celbridge Girls' School. . .	Rev. Canon White, 7, Mountjoy-square North, Dublin.
6464	Newbridge: Dominican College, .	Rev. J. A. Dalton, Dominican College, Newbridge.
6139	Sallins: Clongowes Wood College.	Rev. D. Fennell, S.J., Clongowes Wood College, Sallins.
	CO. KILKENNY:	
6059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools, ...	Rev. Br. M. A. Crean, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Kilkenny.
6487	Kilkenny College, ...	Rev. A. V. Hogg, M.A., The Parade House, Kilkenny.
6268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent, . .	Sister Elizabeth Gordon, Loreto Convent, Kilkenny.
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College, .	Very Rev. John Doody, St. Kieran's College, Kilkenny.
	KING'S COUNTY:	
6246	Tullamore: Intermediate School,	Miss E. J. Costello, 16, Church-street, Tullamore.
	CO. LONGFORD:	
6228	Longford: St. Mel's College, . .	Very Rev. Canon Fullam, St. Mel's College, Longford.
	CO. LOUTH:	
6321	Ardee: De la Salle Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. D. O'Connor, De la Salle Christian Brothers' Schools, Ardee.
6103	M.I. Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6098	Drogheda: Grammar School, . .	Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A., Grammar School, Drogheda.
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. P. C. Burke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution.	Max Hesse, Esq., Castle Road, Dundalk.
6656	Dundalk: Ladies' School, . . .	Miss S. F. Green, Ladies' School, Dundalk.
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College, .	Very Rev. J. A. Moran, C.M., St. Mary's College, Dundalk.
	CO. MEATH:	
6108	M.I. Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools, .	Rev. Br. J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
6568	Navan: Loretto Abbey, . . .	Sister M. Josephine White, Loretto Abbey, Navan.
6561	Navan: St. Finian's Seminary, .	Rev. D. Flynn, St. Finian's Seminary, Navan.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:	
6310	Ahheyleix: Brigidine Convent, .	Sister M. Alacoque Donnelly, Brigidine Convent, Ahheyleix.
6029	Ahheyleix: Preston School, . .	S. Leigh, Esq. Beechfield, Ahheyleix.
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. J. Crehan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Maryborough.
6106	M.I. Mountrath: Monastery School, .	Rev. Br. M. P. Carew, The Monastery, Mountrath.
6359	Mountrath: St. Brigid's Convent, .	Sister M. C. Cleary, St. Brigid's Convent, Mountrath.

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. WESTMEATH:	
6011	M.I. Athlone: Ranelagh School, .	Rev. R. Watson, B.D., The Manse, Athlone.
6216	Athlone: St. Mary's School, . .	Rev. Bro. S. Gilfeather, St. Mary's Monastery, Athlone.
6061	M.I. Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. N. L. O'Gorman. Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
6536	Mullingar: Loretto Convent, . .	Sister M. de Sales Shaw, Loretto Convent, Mullingar.
	CO. WEXFORD:	
6104	M.I. Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. G. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Enniscorthy.
6249	D.E. Enniscorthy: Loreto Convent . .	Mrs. Kathleen Kennedy, Loreto Convent, Enniscorthy.
6085	D.E. Gorey: Loreto Abbey, . . .	Mrs. Josephine Ryan, Loreto Abbey, Gorey
6161	M.I. New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Bro. M. S. O'Farrell, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6040	New Ross: Good Counsel College, .	Rev. C. T. Cowman, C.S.A., Good Counsel College, New Ross.
6664	M.I. New Ross: John Ivory School, .	J. Clarke, Esq., B.A., John Ivory School, New Ross
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	Rev. Br. J. V. Cadden, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
6005	Wexford: Ladies' School, . .	G. Hadden, Esq., J.P., Springfield, Wexford.
6086	D.E. Wexford: Loreto Convent, . .	Sister H. Deasy, Loreto Convent, Wexford.
6570	Wexford: St. Peter's College, . .	Very Rev. William Codd, St. Peter's College, Wexford.
6330	Wexford: The Tate School, . .	Rev. C. J. Latham, The Rectory, Wexford.
	CO. WICKLOW:	
6022	Bray: Loreto Convent, . . .	Mrs. M. A. Dicker, Loreto Convent, Bray,
	MUNSTER.	
	CO. CLARE:	
6137	M.I. Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. E. Seery, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6331	Ennis: St. Flannan's College, . .	Very Rev. P. Bourke, St. Flannan's College, Ennis.
6063	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Imelda Murray. Convent of Mercy, Ennis.
6295	M.I. Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. R. J. Prenderville, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush,
	CO. CORK:	
6012	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent, . .	Sister M. Vincent Hegarty, Ursuline Convent, Blackrock.
6676	Buttevant: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy,	Sister M. de Passi Ryan, Convent of Mercy, Buttevant.
6286	M.I. Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. R. B. Treacy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. F. Russell, Convent of Mercy, Charleville.
6240	M.I. Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. A. O Connell. Christian Brothers' Schools, Doneraile
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. T. J. Stapleton, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fermoy.
6308	Fermoy: Loretto Convent, . . .	Mrs. M. MacLean, Loretto Convent, Fermoy.
6191	Fermoy: St. Colman's College, .	Very Rev. M. Barrett, Ph.D., St. Colman's College, Fermoy.

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List of Schools which have adopted Department's Regulations—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. CORK—*continued.*	
6569	Macroom: Convent of Mercy, . .	Sister M E. Wickham, Convent of Mercy, Macroom
6131	M.I. Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers Schools, Midleton.
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. M. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchelstown
6555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy, .	Sister M. A. Lynch, Convent of Mercy, Queenstown.
6081	M.I. Queenstown: Presentation Brothers' College	Rev. Br. R. C. M'Carthy, Presentation Brothers' College, Queenstown.
6111	Rochestown: Franciscan Capuchin College.	Rev. J. C. Sutton, Franciscan Capuchin College, Rochestown.
6328	M.I. Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools	Rev. Br. J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Youghal.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:	
6017	M.I. Christian Brothers' College. .	Rev. Br. W. B. Halligan, Christian Brothers' College, Cork.
6013	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	Rev. Br. W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6354	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's-quay.	Rev. Br. W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6044	Grammar School, ...	G. W. Harrison, Esq., 108, Patrick-street, Cork.
6031	High School.	Miss H. A. Martin, High School, Cork.
6056	Presentation Brothers' College, . .	W. H. M'Mahon, Esq., 7, Castle-street, Cork.
6077	Rochelle Seminary, ...	Rev. A. J. Nicholson, M.A., Floraville. Cork.
6057	D.E. St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle.	Sister M. P. Seymour, St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork.
6138	Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, .	Mrs. M. L. Barry, Ursuline High School, St. Angela's, Cork.
	CO. KERRY:	
6154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. W. B. Oshaldeston, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6048	D.E Killarney: Loreto Convent, .	Mrs. M. D. Field, Loreto Convent. Killarney.
6241	Killarney: St. Brendan's Seminary.	Very Rev. M. O'Flaherty, St. Brendan's Seminary, Killarney.
6317	Listowel: St. Michael's College, .	Very Rev. J. Breen, St. Michael's College, Listowel.
6179	M.I Tralee: Christian Brothers' Schools	Rev. Br. J. F. Scannell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tralee
6123	M.I. Tralee: Intermediate and University School.	Rev. J. Buckley, B.D., 1, Day-place, Tralee.
6068	D.E. Tralee: Presentation Convent, .	Sister M. Mahon, Presentation Convent, Tralee.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK:	
6160	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street.	Rev. Br. M. A. Nolan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street, Limerick.
6523	Crescent College, ...	Rev. M. Maher, S.J., Crescent College, Limerick.
6648	High School, Richmond House, .	J. Down, Esq., 7, Swansea-terrace, Limerick.
6650	Intermediate School, Rutland-street,	Miss M. A. Close, Intermediate School, Rutland-street, Limerick.
6172	D.E. Laurel Hill Convent, . . .	Sister L. Ferguson, Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick.
6216	Madame De Prins' College. . .	Madame M. G. M. de Prins, 5, Upper Mallow-street, Limerick.

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK—*continued.*	
6207	Mount St. Alphonsus School, . .	Rev. T. F. Walsh, Mount St. Alphonsus Limerick.
6151	St. Munchin'e College, . . .	Very Rev. A. Murphy, St. Munchin's College, Limerick.
6644	Villiers' Endowed School, . .	Rev. T. B. Robertson, St. Munchin's Rectory, Limerick.
6637	Villiers' Commercial School for Girls'	Rev. T. B. Robertson, St. Munchin's Rectory, Limerick.
	CO. TIPPERARY:	
6101	M.I. Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. P. C. Dawson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrick-on-Suir.
6361	M I Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. L. D. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cashel.
6208	Cashel: Rockwell College, . .	Rev. J. Byrne, C.S.Sp., Rockwell College, Cashel.
6294	M.I. Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Br. T. S. Ryan, Christian Brothers Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel.
6134	M.I. Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul.	Rev. Brother M. X. Weston, Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
6229	M.I. Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. E. M. Meany, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nenagh.
6166	M.I. Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. P. Duggan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6069	Thurles Ursuline Convent.	Sister M. de P. O'Connell, Ursuline Convent, Thurles
6133	M.I. Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. J. Dowling, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperary.
6099	Tipperary: Grammar School, . .	R. H. Flynn, Esq., LL.D. Grammar School, Tipperary.
	CO. WATERFORD:	
6214	M.I. Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. D. M. Riordan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6204	M.I. Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	M.I. Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. D. P. Cuskelly, Christian Brothers Schools, Tramore.
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:	
6631	Bishop Foy High School for Boys, .	W. H. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6118	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	Rev Bro. J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6165	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark.	Rev. Br. G. B. Lavelle, Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark, Waterford
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank.	Sister M. Magrath, Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Ferrybank Waterford.
6651	Girls' High School, ...	W. H. Long, Esq., Cathedral-square, Waterford.
6074	Newtown School, ...	E. B. Jacob, Esq., 15, Percy-terrace, Waterford,
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent.	Sister M. E. Keuny, Ursuline Convent, Waterford.
	ULSTER.	
	CO. ANTRIM:	
6119	Ballymena Academy, . . .	M. Knight, Esq., The Grange, Ballymena.
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School,	Rev. J. Ramsey, Intermediate School, Ballymoney.

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. ANTRIM—*continued.*	
6270	Ballymoney: Ladies' School, .	Rev. J. Ramsey, Intermediate School, Ballymoney.
6551	Carrickfergus: Ladies' Collegiate School,	H. Blackburne, Esq., Sunnylands, Carrickfergus.
6199	Larne: Grammar School, . .	Rev. J. Kennedy, The Manse, Larne.
6194	Lisburn: Intermediate School, .	Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Fort Manse Lisburn.
6114	Lisburn: Ulster Provincial School,	F. Bell, Esq., Parkville, Lisburn.
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:	
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Br. J. Burke, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6685	M.I. Christian Brothers' Schools, Trade Preparatory Course,	Rev. Br. D. H. McLaughlin, Christian Brothers', Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6175	Collegiate School, Brookvale-avenue,	Miss E. McNeill, Brookvale Collegiate School, Belfast.
6184	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect.	Miss J. R. McKinney, Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect, Belfast.
6195	Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra Gardens,	Miss M. J. Hanna, Ladies' Collegiate School, Alexandra Gardens, Belfast.
6318	Ladies' Collegiate School, Rosetta-park.	Miss M. E. Dick, Rosetta-park, Belfast.
6192	Mercantile College, ...	J. Pyper, Esq., M.A., Mercantile College, Belfast.
6218	Methodist College, ...	H. S. M'Intosh, Esq., M.A., Methodist College, Belfast.
6684	M.I. Municipal Technical Institute, Trade Preparatory Course,	F. C. Forth, Esq., A.R.C.Sc., I., Municipal Technical Institute, College-square, N. Belfast.
6186	Princess Gardens School, . .	Rev. N. E. Smith, Drew Memorial Vicarage, Botanic-avenue, Belfast.
6032	Royal Academical Institution, .	E. J. Dowdall, Esq., Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.
6049	Royal Academy, ...	Rev. W. J. Jackson, M.A., Royal Academy, Cliftonville, Belfast.
6095	St. Malachy's College. . . .	Very Rev. H. Laverty, V.G., St. Malachy's College, Belfast.
6164	St. Mary's Dominican Convent, . .	Miss M. J. O'Doherty, Dominican Convent, Belfast.
6071	Victoria College, ...	Miss W. Mitchell, Victoria College, Belfast.
	CO. ARMAGH:	
6200	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. J. C. Lynam, Christian Brothers Schools, Armagh.
6055	Armagh: Royal School, . . .	Sir J. H. Stronge, Bart., Tynan Abbey, Tynan, Co. Armagh.
6053	Lurgan College, ...	J. Cowan, Esq., M.A., The College, Lurgan.
	CO. CAVAN:	
6181	Cavan: Royal School, . . .	R. Allen, Esq., Erskine-terrace, Cavan.
	CO. DONEGAL:	
6273	Letterkenny: Loreto Convent, .	Mrs. T. M. Maguire, Loreto Convent, Letterkenny.
6062	Lifford: Prior Schools, . . .	A. J. Gloster, Esq., M.A., Prior Schools, Lifford.
6087	Raphoe: Royal School, . . .	T. Hamilton, Esq., Diamond, Raphoe.

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO DOWN:	
6206	Banbridge: Academical Institution.	W. Beare, Esq., M.A., Academical Institution, Banbridge.
6608	Banbridge: Excelsior Academy, .	M. V. F. Dawson, Esq., LL.D., Santiago Villas, Banbridge.
6316	Bangor: Glenlola School, . . .	Miss M. A. Harte, Glenlola, Bangor, Co. Down.
6226	Bangor: Ladies' Collegiate School, .	Miss E. Murphy, B.A., Ladies' Collegiate School, Bangor, Co. Down.
6222	Bangor: Ladies' School, Dunlris, .	Rev. J. Waddell, Bangor, Co. Down.
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School, .	Rev. S. H. Mellone, M.A., D.Sc., Holywood, Co. Down.
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. A. Dempsey, Christian Brothers' Schools, Newry.
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College, . .	Very Rev. H. O'Reilly, St. Colman's College, Newry.
	CO. FERMANAGH:	
6169	Enniskillen: Portora Royal School,	W. N. Tetley, Esq., Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.
	CO. LONDONDERRY:	
6136	Coleraine: Academical Institution.	A. G. Crawford, Esq., Academical Institution, Coleraine.
6126	Coleraine: Gordonville Ladies School,	Miss M. E. Tannahill, Gordonville Ladies School, Coleraine.
6288	Limavady: Roebank School, . .	D. Hamilton, Esq., Limavady.
6730	Macosquin: Intermediate School, .	Miss M. S. Jackson, Macosquin, Coleraine
6588	Magherafelt: Rainey Endowed School	Rev. G. Gillespie, Lockview Manse Magherafelt.
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:	
6088	Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	Rev. Br. J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy. .	Sister M. T. Rice, Convent of our Lady of Mercy, Londonderry.
6094	Foyle College, ...	C. Y. Tillie, Esq., Ship Quay-street Londonderry.
6140	St. Columb's College, . . .	Rev. H. Boyle, C.C., St. Columb's Parochial House, Londonderry.
6673	St. Lurach's College, ...	Miss J. Kerr, St. Lurach's College, Londonderry.
6109	Strand House School, . . .	J. A. Williams, Esq., Savings Bank, Londonderry.
6058	Victoria High School, ...	J. A. Williams, Esq., Savings Bank, Londonderry.
	CO. MONAGHAN:	
6643	Carrickmacross: Patrician Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. M. S. Gaynor, The Monastery, Carrickmacross.
6223	Carrickmacross; St. Louis' Convent,	Sister J. M. R. Nugent, St. Louis' Convent, Carrickmacross.
6213	Carrickmacross: Viscount Weymouth's Grammar School.	Rev. B. Moffett, The Glebe, Carrickmacross.
6196	M.I. Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. P. Higgins, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
6225	.E. Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent, .	Sister M. V. Corboy, St. Louis' Convent Monaghan.
6078	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary.	Rev. T. O'Doherty, St. Macarten's Seminary, Monaghan.

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LIST of SCHOOLS which have adopted DEPARTMENT'S REGULATIONS—*con.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	CO. TYRONE:	
6128	Cookstown: Ladies School, . .	Miss M. G. Houston, Ladies' School, Cookstown.
6006	Dungannon: Ladies' School, . .	Miss M. McDermott, Ladies' School, Dungannon.
6231	Dungannon: Royal School, . .	R. F. Dill, Esq., M.A., Royal School, Dungannon.
6090	Dungannon: St. Patrick's Academy.	Rev. J. O'Neill, B.D., St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon.
6676	Omagh Academy, ...	W. Cathcart, Esq., Strathroy, Omagh.
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. G. D. Franklin, Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.
6083	Omagh: High School, . . .	Rev. A. Macafee, The Manse, Omagh.
6211	Omagh; Loretto Convent, . . .	Mrs. M. J. Shannon, Loretto Convent Omagh.
	CONNAUGHT.	
	CO. GALWAY:	
6639	Ballinasloe: St. Joseph's College, .	Rev. J. Dignan, St. Joseph's College, Ballinasloe.
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill,	Sister M. Michael Morris, Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill, Galway.
6242	Galway: Grammar School, . .	A. Eraut, Esq., M.A., The Grammar School, Galway.
6076	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary, .	Rev. Br. Columba Thompson, St. Joseph's Seminary, Galway.
6153	Mount Bellew: St. Francis' Seminary,	Rev. Br. Joseph Daly, C.S.F., The Monastery, Mount Bellew.
6220	M.I. Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools,	James Daly, Esq., St. Jarlath's-place, Tuam.
6527	Tuam: St. Jarlath's College, . .	Rev. D. J. Ryder, B.D., St. Jarlath's College, Tuam.
	CO. MAYO:	
6202	D.E. Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent, .	Sister M. A. Higgins, St. Louis' Convent, Kiltimagh.
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools	Rev. Br. J. R. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.
	CO. ROSCOMMON:	
6245	Ballaghadereen: Diocesan College.	Rev. D. L. M'Gowan, Diocesan College Ballaghadereen.
6280	Roscommon: Ranelagh School, .	Miss O. M. Crawford, Ranelagh School, Roscommon.
	CO. SLIGO:	
6193	Sligo: Intermediate School, . .	Miss J. Kennedy, Intermediate School, Sligo.
6141	M.I. Sligo: Summerhill College. . .	Very Rev. M. Kielty, D.D., Summerhill College, Sligo.
6197	D.E. Sligo: Ursuline Convent, . .	Sister Isabella Lyster, Ursuline Convent, Sligo.

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List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction.

Session 1st August, 1903—31st July, 1904.

LEINSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	Co. CARLOW:				
6247	Bagenalstown: Presentation Convent.	P. J. Griffin, Esq., Courthouse, Carlow.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
6188	Bagenalstown: St. Joseph's Classical School.	Ditto, . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Cookery, Dressmaking and Home Sewing.
6407	Leighlinbridge: Co-operative Home Industries Society.	Rev. J. Coyle, P.P., Leighlinbridge,	—	—	Crochet Making.
6738	Rathvilly: Knitting Class, .	Miss M. M. Lawler, Rathvilly, .	—	—	Machine Knitting.
6356	Tullow: Brigidine Convent, .	P. J. Griffin, Esq., Courthouse, Carlow.	—		Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking and Home Sewing.
6107	Tullow: St. Patrick's Seminary,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction

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	CO. DUBLIN:				
6665	Baldoyle: Convent of the Sisters of Charity.	Sister M. G. Fogarty, Convent of Sisters of Charity, Baldoyle.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6611	Ball's Bridge: Technical School,	C. P. Coote Cummins, Esq., Town Hall, Ball's Bridge.	Subjects I., V., (Div. 1.)	Group I.,	Carpentry and Joinery, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Millinery.
6590	Blackrock: Knitting Industry,	Rev. T. Watters, C.C., Presbytery, Blackrock.	—	—	Machine Knitting.
6248	Blackrock: Municipal Technical School.	T. Alex. W. Hill, Esq., B.Sc., Municipal Technical School, Blackrock.	Subjects III., Vp, X. Xp. XXV. Elementary Science (Teachers).	Group I.,	Carpentry and Joinery. Principles and Practice of Plumbing, Manual Instruction, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand. Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Raised Crochet Making, Machine Knitting.
6273	Dalkey: Art Class, Bayview .	Mrs. M. Murphy, Loreto Abbey, Dalkey.	—	Group I.,	—
6716	Dundrum: Dun Emer Industries.	Miss E. Gleeson, Dun Emer, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.	—	—	Embroidery, Weaving, Tapestry, Printing, Painting.
6409	Edmondstown: Cruagh Lace School.	Miss M. Walsh, Cruagh Lace School, Edmondstown, Rathfarnham.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making.
6703	Howth: Convent of Charity, .	Sister B. Dillon, Convent of Charity, Howth.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making.
6163	Kingstown: Municipal Technical School.	R. Macdonald, Esq., M.A., B.Sc., 78, Upper George's-street, Kingstown.	Subjects I., III., Vp. VIa. XX.	Group I,	Carpentry and Joinery, Plumbing, Manual Instruction, Wood-carving, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping. Shorthand. Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking.
6408	Rathmines: School of Commerce.	F. P. Fawcett, Esq., Town Hall, Rathmines.	—	—	Commercial Correspondence, Mercantile Arithmetic, Junior Office Work, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Geography, French, German, Accountancy, Business Methods and Procedure, Company Law and Accounts, Economics of Commerce. Trusts and Combinations, Working of Coaching and Merchandise Traffic, Railway Signalling and Block System, Railway Audit System, Bankers' Arithmetic, Algebra, and Book-keeping, Practical Banking and Finance, Fire and Life Insurance Practice, Insurance Law, Plan Drawing and Building Construction (for Fire Risks).

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LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

LEINSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. DUBLIN—*continued.*				
6041	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School.	C. P. Coote Cummins, Esq., Town Hall, Ballsbridge.	Subjects I., II., V. (Div. I.) Vp.	Group I., .	Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanical Engineering, Electric Lighting, Metal Working, Commercial Correspondence. Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Millinery, Machine Knitting.
	CO. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:				
6143	Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino.	Rev. Br. J. C. Whitty, Christian Brothers' Novitiate, Marino, Clontarf.	—	Group I. .	—
60	City of Dublin Technical Schools,	L. Ely O'Carroll, Esq., B.A., City of Dublin Technical Schools, Lower Kevin-street, Dublin.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. I.), VII., VIII., IX., X., Xp., XI., XXII., XXIII.	Groups I., and II.	Boot and Shoe-making, Carpentry and Joinery, Builders' Quantities, Mechanical Engineering, Metal Plate Work, Electric Lighting, Painters' and Decorators' Work, Plasterers' Work, Plumbing, Tailors' Cutting, Typography (Linotype), Manual Instruction, Wood Carving, Workshop Arithmetic, Commercial English and Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, French, German, Cookery, Dressmaking,
6036	Railway Institute, .	G. D. M. Beard, Esq., 3, St. Michael's-terrace, South Circular-road, Dublin.	Subjects II., IX., XXII.	—	—

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	Co KILDARE:				
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	J. Shiel, Esq., Courthouse, Naas, .	—	Group I. .	Manual Instruction.
6396	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	Ditto, . . .	—	Group I., .	—
6468	Kildare: St. Brigid's Hall,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6442	Naas: Technical School, . .	Ditto . . .	—	Group I., .	Manual Instruction.
	Co. KILKENNY:				
6607	Kilkenny: City Technical School.	G. T. Phillips. Esq, City Technical School, Kilkenny.	—	Group I, .	Building Constrnction. Manual Instruction, Elementary Practical Science, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
6629	Kilkenny: Convent of St. Camillus.	Ditto,	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work.
6623	Kilkenny: Presentation Convent,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work.
	KING'S COUNTY:				
6734	Kinnitty: Co-operative Home Industries' Society.	Miss Biddulph, Moneyguyneen, Birr.	—	—	Clare Embroidery and Smocking.
	Co. LONGFORD:				
6467	Granard: Convent of Mercy, .	Rev. R. Egan, Parochial House, Granard.	—	—	Crochet Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery.
6438	Longford: M'Goey Institute, .	Sister M. C. M'Garen, Convent of Mercy, Longford.	—	—	Machine Knitting, Making of Underclothing, Carrickmacross Lace Making, Cookery.
	Co. LOUTH:				
6417	Clogher Head: Home Industries' Society.	Rev. J. P. Greene, C.C., Clogher Head, Drogheda.	—	—	Crochet Making.

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List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—*continued.*

LEINSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	Co. Louth:—*continued.*				
6613	Drogheda: Convent of St. Vincent de Paul.	A. E. Easthope, Esq., Town Hall, Dundalk.	—	—	Crochet Making, Freehand Drawing, Cookery.
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	Ditto, . . .	Subjects I., III., V., (Div. I.), Vp., VIa., VIb., IX., XXII.	Group I., .	Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6120	Drogheda: Sienna Convent. .	Sister M. T. Gannon, Sienna Convent, Drogheda.	—	Group I., .	—
6350	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy. .	A. E. Easthope, Esq., Town Hall, Dundalk.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Drawing and Design, Cookery.
6476	Dundalk: Co-operative Shirtmaking Industries.	Peter Hughes, Esq., Dundalk, .	—	—	Shirtmaking.
6415	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School.	A. E Easthope, Esq. Town Hall, Dundalk.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. I.), Vp., VII., IX., XXII.	Group I., .	Carpentry and Joinery, Tailors' Cutting, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6032	Dundalk: Railway Works Class Room.	Max Hesse, Esq., 25 Castle-road, Dundalk.	Subject II., . .	—	—
6418	Dunleer: Home Industries' Society.	Rev. A. M'Donnell, C.C., Dunleer, Co. Louth.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making.
	Co. Meath:				
6666	Oldcastle School, . .	J. S Shannon, Esq., Hibernian Bank, Oldcastle.	Subjects V., (Div. I.) XXIII.	—	—

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	QUEEN'S CO.:				
6385	Stradbally: Presentation Convent.	Sister M. B. O'Sullivan, Presentation Convent, Stradbally.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Housewifery, Hygiene, Sick Nursing, Crochet Making.
6499	Stradbally: Woodcarving Class,	Thomas Timmins, Esq., Wood Carving Class, Strabally.	—	—	Wood Carving.
	CO. WESTMEATH:				
6419	Athlone: Convent of Mercy, St. Peter's.	P. V. C. Murtagh, Esq., Athlone,	—	—	Cookery, Raised Crochet Making.
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School, .	Ditto, . . .	—	Group I., .	Book-keeping, Shorthand, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial French.
6576	Athlone: Technical School, .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Cabinet Making, Furniture Making, Joinery, Woodturning.
6420	Kilbeggan: Convent of Mercy, .	Sister M. Alphonsa Boland, Convent of Mercy, Kilbeggan.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6506	Moate: Convent of Mercy, .	Sister M. Antonia, Convent of Mercy, Moate.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Raised Crochet Making.
	CO. WEXFORD				
6104	Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	P. J. Shaw, Esq., Slaney-street, Enniscorthy.	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6249	Enniscorthy: Loreto Convent,	Ditto, . . .	—	Group I.,	—
6520	Enniscorthy: Technical Classes, Market House.	Ditto, . . .	—	Group I., .	Cookery, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	E. Long, Esq., Victoria-place, New Ross.	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6606	New Ross: Convent of Mercy, .	Ditto, . . .	—	Groups I., II., and III.	Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand, Cookery, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.
6605	New Ross: Good Shepherd Convent.	Sister Bridget S. Loughnan, Good Shepherd Convent, New Ross.	—	—	Needlework, Shirt Making, Dressmaking, Cookery, Laundry Work.

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List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—*continued.*

LEINSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	Co. Wexford—*continued.*				
6736	New Ross: Knitting Class, .	E. Long, Esq., Victoria-place, New Ross.	—	—	Machine Knitting.
6347	Wexford: Municipal Technical School,	E. Lousley, Esq., The Folly, Wexford.	Subjects I., II., Vp., X., Xp.	Group I., .	Manual Instruction, Artisan Drawing, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.
	Co. Wicklow:				
6697	Arklow: Technical School, .	John Byrne, Esq., Courthouse, Wicklow.	—	—	Navigation, Manual Instruction, Cookery, Needlework.
6437	Bray: Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Ravenswell,	Mrs. C. A. Le Fanu, Ballymorris, Bray.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6457	Bray: Technical School, .	Terence Clarke, Esq., LL.D., Technical School, Bray.	—	Group I., .	Motor Engineering, Wood Carving, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Dressmaking.
6530	Donard: Co-operative Home Industries Society.	Miss E. Goddard, Donard Demesne, Donard, Co. Wicklow.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making.
6715	Greystones: Technical Classes, .	John Byrne, Esq., Courthouse, Wicklow.	—	—	Technical Drawing.
6721	Rathdrum: Technical Classes,	Ditto, . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.

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	Co. CLARE:				
6063	Ennis: Convent of Mercy, .	Miss Teresa Healy, Bindon-street, Ennis.	—	—	Cookery, Needlework.
6706	Ennis: Co. Clare Knitting Industry.	Michael Tierney, Esq., Church-street, Ennis.	—	—	Machine Knitting.
6105	Kilmihil: Cahirmurphy National School.	T. Daly, Esq., Kilmihil, Co. Clare, .	Subjects V. (Div. I.), XXIV., XXV.	—	—
6060	Kilmihil: Lacken National School.	Rev. J. M'Donnell, C.C., Kilmihil, Co. Clare.	Subjects V. (Div. I.), XXIV, XXV.	—	—
6440	Kilrush: Convent of Mercy, .	R. Counihan, Esq., M.D., Francis-street, Kilrush.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
	Co. CORK:				
6654	Baltimore: Fishery School, .	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6653	Bandon. Presentation Convent,	Mrs. M. P. Murphy, The Convent, Bandon.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work,
6603	Bandon: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	Groups I and II.	Building Construction, Elementary Experimental Science. Shorthand, Typewriting.
6446	Bantry: Convent of Mercy, .	Sister M. P. Desmond, Convent of Mercy, Bantry.	—	—	Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6705	Bantry: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse. Cork.	—	—	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction.
6700	Charleville: Technical Classes	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6149	Clonakilty: Convent of Mercy,	Ditto. . . .	—	—	Cookery (Course of Training for Teachers).

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List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—*continued.*

MUNSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	Co. Cork:—*continued.*				
6667	Clonakilty: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley, Esq,. Courthouse, Cork.	Subject III.. .	Groups I. and II.	Building Construction. Mechanical Drawing. Manual Instruction.
6671	Doneraile: Technical Classes, .	Ditto. . . .	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6612	Dunmanway: Technical Classes,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6064	Dunmanway: St. Mary's School, Convent of Charity.	Sister V. O'Brien, St Mary's, Dunmanway, Co. Cork.	—	Group I., .	Cookery, Laundry Work. Dressmaking. Housewifery.
6672	Inchigeela: Technical Classes,	J. M. Buckley, Esq.. Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Wood Carving.
6621	Kanturk: Technical Classes, .	Ditto. . . .	—	—	Building Construction. Manual Instruction,
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy, .	Sister M. P. Egan. Convent of Mercy, Kinsale.	—	Groups I., II., III. and IV.	—
6043	Kinsale: Convent of Mercy. .	Sister M. P Galvin, Convent of Mercy, Kinsale.	—	—	Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making, Drawing. Cookery, Laundry Work.
6615	Kinsale: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley. Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	Navigation, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction. Wood Carving. Drawing, Shorthand.
6569	Macroom: Convent of Mercy. .	Sister M. L. Peel, Convent of Mercy, Macroom.	—	—	Crochet Making. Dressmaking. Shirt and Underclothing Making. Drawing. Cookery.
6659	Macroom: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley. Esq. Courthouse, Cork.	Subject III..	—	Manual Instruction, Wood Carving. Drawing. Bookkeeping. Shorthand. Typewriting.

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6596	Mallow: Technical Classes.	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Building Construction. Manual Instruction, Book-keeping. Commercial Arithmetic and Geography, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6590	Midleton: Presentation Convent.	Sister M. U. Delahunty, Presentation Convent. Midleton.	—	—	Needlework, Cookery.
6131	Midleton: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Drawing, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6658	Millstreet: Technical Classes.	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction.
6619	Passage West: Technical Classes.	Ditto, . . .	Subject II., . .	—	Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanical Drawing.
6565	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Aquin Lynch, Convent of Mercy, Queenstown.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6604	Queenstown: Technical Classes,	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	Subjects II., III., IV., Vp.	Groups I. and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanical Drawing, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6602	Skibbereen: Technical Classes,	Ditto, . . .	Subjects I. and III.	Groups I. and II.	Mechanics, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction, Shorthand. Typewriting.
6691	Timoleague: Technical Classes,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Mechanical Drawing. Manual Instruction, Book-keeping.
6434	Youghal: Presentation Convent.	Mrs. M. J. Power, Presentation Convent, Youghal.	—	Groups I. and II.	Needlepoint, Lace Making, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6610	Youghal: Technical Classes, .	J. M. Buckley, Esq., Courthouse, Cork.	—	Groups I. and II.	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK:				
6013	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	Rev. Bro. W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.	—	Groups I. and II.	—
6003	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	F. B. Giltinan. Esq. Emmet-place, Cork.	Subjects I., II., III., Vp., VII., VIII., IX., X., Xp., XI., XIp., XVII., XXII., XXV.	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	Carpentry and Joinery, Plumbing, Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Wood Carving, Cookery, Dressmaking, Plain Needlework, Millinery. Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making, Embroidery and Art Needlework.

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LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

MUNSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. BOROUGH OF CORK—*con.*				
6057	St. Aloysius School, St. Marie's of the Isle	Sister M. P. Seymour, St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork.	Subject VIII., .	Groups I. and II.	—
6024	St. Vincent's Convent National School.	Sister A. Lynch Staunton, St. Vincent's Convent, St. Mary's-road, Cork.	Subjects V. (Div. I.) and VIII.	Groups I., II. and III.	—
	CO. KERRY:				
6714	Dingle: Technical Classes, .	P. M. Quinlan, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	Group I.	—
6015	Kenmare: Convent of Poor Clares.	Mrs. A. M'Carthy, Convent of Poor Clares, Kenmare.	—	Groups I., II. and IV.	—
6681	Killarney: Castlerosse School of Industry.	P. M. Quinlan, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Hygiene.
6680	Killarney. Technical Classes, .	Ditto, . . .	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Manual Instruction, Cookery
6692	Killorglin: Technical Classes, .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6678	Listowel: Technical Classes, .	Ditto, . . .	—	Group I.	Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, Manual Instruction.
6677	Lixnaw: Technical Classes, .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction.
6662	Milltown: Presentation Convent.	Sister M. Columba, Presentation Convent, Milltown R.S.O., Co. Kerry.	—	—	Machine Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work.

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	Co. KERRY :—*continued.*				
6710	Tralee : County Art Class, .	P. M. Quinlan, Esq., Courthouse, Tralee.	—	Group I., .	—
6068	Tralee : Presentation Convent,	Sister M. Counihan, Presentation Convent, Tralee.	Subjects X. and Xp.	Groups I. and II.	—
6068	Tralee : Presentation Convent,	A. Horne, Esq., Central Technical School, Tralee.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.
6571	Tralee : Technical School, .	Ditto . . .	Subjects I. and III.	Group I., .	Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanical Drawing, Workshop Mathematics, Manual Instruction, Wood Carving. Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Geography and History, Shorthand, Typewriting.
	Co. LIMERICK :				
6688	Abbeyfeale : Convent of Mercy,	Sister M. P. Lyons, Convent of Mercy, Abbeyfeale.	—	—	Plain Needlework, Hand Knitting and Woollen Crochet, Cookery.
	Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK :				
6039a	Day Technical School, .	J. Quick, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Limerick	—	—	Experimental Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, Wood Carving, Clay Modelling, and Ordinary Day School Subjects.
6039	Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School,	Ditto, . . .	Subjects II., III., Vp., VII., IX., X., Xp., XI., XIp. XXV., Ely. Science (Teachers).	Groups I., II., and IV.	Carpentry and Joinery, Electric Lighting and Power Transmission, Plumbing, Tailoring, Workshop Mathematics, Manual Instruction. Wood Carving, Metal Work, Irish, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Home Sewing.
6039c	Pery-square Technical School,	Ditto . . .	—	—	Cookery. Laundry Work, Limerick Lace Making, Machine Knitting, Lace Designing.
	Co. TIPPERARY :				
6617	Carrick-on-Suir : Convent of Mercy,	A. O'Shea, Esq., Courthouse, Clonmel.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Household Management, Poultry Rearing, Hygiene.

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LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

MUNSTER—*continued*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	Co. TIPPERARY :—*continued.*				
6492	Carrick-on-Suir : Co-operative Lace Industry,	R. B. Feehan, Esq., 3, Castle-street, Carrick-on-Suir.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6147	Cashel : Presentation Convent.	Rev. P. W. Ryan, C.C., Cashel.	—	—	Lace Making, White Embroidery, Hand-Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework
6547	Clonmel : Convent of the Sisters of Charity,	J. O'Brien, Esq., Town Hall, Clonmel.	—	Group I., .	Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6548	Clonmel : Presentation Convent,	Ditto . . .	—	Group I., .	Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6556	Clonmel : Technical School, .	Ditto . . .	Subjects I. and III.	Groups I., II., and III.	Carpentry and Joinery, Wood Work, Metal Work, Mechanical Drawing, Workshop Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Irish.
6229	Nenagh : Technical School, .	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Courthouse, Nenagh.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Woodwork), Mechanical Drawing, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shorthand.
6396	Roscrea : Technical Classes, .	Rev. M. Gleeson, C.C., Roscrea.	Subjects X. and XXII.	—	Manual Instruction, Lace Making.
6166	Thurles : Christian Brothers' Schools,	E. M. Walsh, Esq., Courthouse, Nenagh.	—	—	Building Construction, Manual Instruction (Wood Work), Elementary Experimental Science, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting,
6148	Thurles : Presentation Convent,	Sister L. Hanly, Presentation Convent Thurles.	—	Group I., .	Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making.

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	CO. TIPPERARY—*continued.*				
6301	Tipperary : Convent of Mercy,	P. J. Flynn, Esq., St. Michael-street, Limerick.	—	—	Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Housewifery.
6695	Tipperary: Technical Classes,	Ditto . . .	Subjects III. and X.	—	Manual Instruction, Agricultural Science, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
	CO. WATERFORD:				
6392	Dungarvan: Convent of Mercy,	The Sister Superintendent, Convent of Mercy, Dungarvan.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work. Home Sewing, Housewifery.
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools,	J. F. Boyle, Esq., County Offices, Dungarvan.	—	—	Manual Instruction (Wood Work).
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers Schools,	Ditto . . .	—	—	Manual Instruction (Wood Work).
	CO. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:				
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion,	Rev. Brother C. V. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.	Subjects I., III., V. (Div. 1), Vp., VI., X., Xp.	Groups I. and II.,	Carpentry and Joinery, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence and Geography, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting.
6034	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferryhank,	Sister M. Magrath. Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferryhank, Waterford.	—	Groups I. and II.,	—
6016	De La Salle Training College, .	Rev. Brother T. R. Kane, A.M., De La Salle Training College, Waterford.	Subjects V. (Div. 1), Vp., X. and XXIII.	Group I., .	—
6477	Female Technical School, .	J. J. Feely, Esq., Town Hall, Waterford.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, and Dressmaking,
6070	Municipal School of Art, .	Ditto . . .	—	Groups I., II., and III.,	—
6100	St. Anne's High School, Ursuline Convent,	Sister M. E. Kenny, Ursuline Convent, Waterford.	—	Groups I. and II.	—

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List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—*continued.*

ULSTER.

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. ANTRIM:				
6358	Ballymena: Technical School. .	H. O'Hara, Esq., Town Hall, Ballymena.	Subjects I., II., V. (Div. 1). VIa., IX., X., Xp., XXII., Elementary Science (Teachers)	Groups I., II., and III.	Electric Lighting, Tailors' Cutting, Boot and Shoe Manufacture. Manual Instruction (Wood Work), Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting. French, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Needlepoint Lace Making.
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School.	T. B. Hamilton, Esq., Charlotte-street, Ballymoney.	—	Group I., .	—
6232	Larne: Technical School, .	T. Clearkin, Esq., Ard-na-Green, Larne.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. 1), IX., X., Xp, XIV., XXV., Element'y Science (Teachers).	Group I., .	Wood Carving, Book-keeping, Shorthand, French. Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, First Aid to the Injured.
	CO. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:				
6227	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute.	F. C. Forth, Esq., A.R.C.Sc.I., Municipal Technical Institute, College-square, North, Belfast.	Subjects I., II., III., IV., V. (Div. 1), Vp., VIa, VIb., VII., VIIp., VIII., VIIIp., IX., IXp., X., Xp., XI., XIp., XII., XIV., XVII., XXII., XXIII., XXIIIp., XXV.	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	Builders' Quantities, Carpentry and Joinery. Painters' and Decorators' Work, Stone Cutting, Land Surveying, Plumbers' Work, Electric Lighting and Power Distribution, Telegraphy and Telephony. Marine Engineering, Sheet Metal Work, Watch and Clock Making. Flax Spinning, Linen Weaving, Bleaching, Typography, Lithography, Photography. Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Bread Making, Cake Ornamentation, Tailors' Cutting, Hair Dressing, Wood Carving, Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Botany for Pharmaceutical Students, Materia Medica, Elementary Science, Elementary Drawing, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial English. Book-keeping, Shorthand,

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					Commercial Law, French, German, Spanish, Cookery. Laundry Work, Needlework and Dressmaking, Millinery, Carrickmacross, Point, and Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making, Embroidery, First Aid to the Injured.
	CO. ARMAGH:				
6397	Armagh: Municipal Technical School,	J. Lennon, Esq., Technical School, Armagh.	Subjects I. and III.	Group I.,	Carpentry and Joinery, Workshop Arithmetic, Manual Instruction (Wood Work), Wood Carving, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting. Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6038	Armagh: Natural History and Philosophical Society's New Art Room,	T. E. Reid, Esq., jun., County Council Office, Armagh.	—	Gronps I., II., and III.	—
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy.	Sister M. Baptist Dynes, Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Lurgan.	—	Groups I and II.	Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework and Dressmaking.
6367	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	W. J. Lark, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Lurgan.	Subjects II., V. (Div. 1), IX., IXp., XXIII., XXIIIp.	Groups I and II.	Flax Spinning and Linen Weaving, Workshop Arithmetic, Technical Drawing, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework and Dressmaking.
6574	Portadown: Technical School,	W. M. Clow, Esq., Municipal Technical School, Armagh-road, Portadown.	Subjects III., V. (Div. 1), IX., and IXp.	Groups I. and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Mechanical Drawing, Manual Instruction (Wood Work), Commercial Correspondence, Book-keeping. Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery. Needlework, Crochet Making.
	Co. CAVAN:				
6597	Ballyjamesduff: Convent of Poor Clares.	Sister M. L. Callan, Convent of Poor Clares, Ballyjamesduff.	—	—	Crochet Making, Dressmaking and Home Sewing, Cookery.
6398	Belturbet: Convent of Mercy, :	Sister M. Columba Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Belturbet.	—	—	Clones Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work.
	Co. DONEGAL:				
6682	Ballyshannon: Sprigging Class,	E. H. O'Doherty, Esq., Courthouse, Lifford.	—	—	Sprigging.
6369	Bundoran: Convent of St. Louis,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making.
6722	Carricknahorna: Sprigging Class.	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Sprigging.

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LIST of SCIENCE, ART, and TECHNICAL SCHOOLS and CLASSES working in connection with the DEPARTMENT, or under approved LOCAL SCHEMES of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—*continued.*

ULSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. DONEGAL—*continued.*				
6723	Cashelard: Sprigging Class, .	E. H. O'Doherty, Esq., Courthouse, Lifford.	—	—	Sprigging.
6712	Castlefinn: Sprigging Class. .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Sprigging.
6711	Killygordon: Sprigging Class,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Sprigging.
6683	Letterkenny: St. Columba's National School,	John G. Larkin, Esq., Town Clerk, Letterkenny.	—	—	Sprigging.
6732	Malin: Sprigging Class, .	E. H. O'Doherty, Esq., Courthouse, Lifford.	—	—	Sprigging.
6668	Ray: Crochet Class, . .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making.
6683	Letterkenny: St. Columba's National School,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making.
	CO. DOWN:				
6582	Banbridge: Technical School, .	Brice Moore, Esq., LL.B., Banbridge,	Subjects V. (Div. 1) and XXIII.	Group I., .	Manual Instruction, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6587	Bangor: Technical School,	D. Orr, Esq., Technical School, Bangor, Co. Down.	Subjects III., V. (Div. 1), VIa., VIb.	Groups I. and II.	Painters' and Decorators' Work, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, French, Cookery, Needlework and Dressmaking, Millinery, Lace Making.

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6572	Holywood : Technical School,	Rev. S. H. Mellone, M.A., D.Sc., Holywood, Co. Down.	Subjects V. (Div. 1), X., Xp., Elementary Science (Teachers).	Group I., .	Manual Instruction, Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand, Typewriting, Dressmaking, Lace Making, Crochet Making.
6544	Newry : Technical School, .	E. Holden, Esq., Technical School, Newry,	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. 1), Vp., IX., X., Xp., XXII., XXIII., XXV.	Groups I. and II.	Carpentry and Joinery, Brick Work and Masonry, Mannal Instruction, Book-keeping and Business Routine. Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, First Aid to the Injured.
6645	Newtownards : Technical School,	P. A. Cole, Esq., Council Office, Newtownards.	Subjects II., III., and XXIII	Group I., .	Manual Instruction, Workshop Arithmetic, Elementary Practical Physics, Book-keeping. Shorthand. Cookery, Dressmaking.
	Co. FERMANAGH :				
6635	Arney : Crochet Class, . .	W. H. West, Esq., Courthouse, Enniskillen.	—	—	Clones Crochet Making.
6593	Belleek : Technical Classes, .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Sprigging.
6370	Brookeborough : Lace School, .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making
6401	Coonian : Co-operative Home Industries' Society Lace School,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Clones Crochet Making.
6371	Derrylin : Co-operative Home Industries' Society Lace School,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making.
6372	Enniskillen : Convent of Mercy,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making, Drawing, and Design.
6373	Enniskillen : Forthill Lace School,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Raised Crochet Making.
6642	Garrison School, . .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Sprigging.
6375	Letterbreen : Lace School, .	Ditto, . .	—	—	Crochet Making.
6402	Moan's Cross : Co-operative Home Industries' Society,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Clones Crochet Making.
6641	Mulleek School, . .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Sprigging.
6378	Tempo : Lace School. . .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making.

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List of Science, Art, and Technical Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—*continued.*

ULSTER—*continued.*

No. of School or Class.	Name of School or Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. LONDONDERRY:				
6235	Coleraine: Technical School, .	W. Henry, Esq., Town Hall, Coleraine.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. 1), Vp., VIa., VIp., VIII., VIIIp., IX., IXp., X., Xp.	Group I., .	Electrical Engineering. Carpentry, Sign-writing and Decorating, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6113	Eglinton: Carmoney National School.	Rev. R. S. Semple, M.A., Eglinton, Londonderry.	Subjects XIV., XXIV., and XXV.	—	—
	CO. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:				
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Science, Art, and Technical School.	J. A. Williams, Esq., Savings' Bank, Londonderry.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. 1), Vp, VIa., IX., IXp., Elementary Science (Teachers).	Groups I., II., III., and IV.	Graphic Statics and Strength of Materials, Tailors' Cutting, Cookery, Dressmaking, Millinery.
6058	Londonderry: Victoria High School,	Ditto, . . .	X., Xp., XVII., XVIIp.	—	—
	CO. TYRONE:				
6717	Coalisland: Technical Classes, .	L. Bradley, Esq., Mount Royal, Dungannon.	—	—	Dressmaking.
6701	Cookstown: Technical Classes,	Ditto, , . .	Subjects Vp. and IX.	Group I., .	Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6581	Dungannon: Technical Classes,	Ditto, . . .	Subjects Vp. and IX.	Group I., .	Commercial Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.

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6707	Omagh: Technical Classes, .	L. Bradley, Esq., Mount Royal, Dungannon.	Subject V (Div. 1),	Groups I. and II.	Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.
6719	Sion Mills: Technical Classes, .	Ditto. . . .	—	—	Dressmaking.
6720	Stewartstown: Technical Classes,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Dressmaking.
6708	Strabane: Technical Classes, .	Ditto, . . .	Subject Vp., .	Groups I and II.	Book-keeping, Shorthand, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking.

CONNAUGHT.

	Co. GALWAY:				
6380	Ballinasloe: St. Gabriel's School,	W. G. Fogarty, Esq., Courthouse, Galway.	—	—	Shorthand, Book-keeping, Shirt Making, Machine Knitting.
6596	Ballinasloe: St. Michael's Technical School,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Drawing.
6066	Galway: City of Galway Technical School.	C. J. Leaper, Esq., 21 Dominick-street, Galway.	Subjects I., II., III., V. (Div. 1), Vp. VIII., VIIIp., IX., IXp., X., XXIII., XXIIIp., Elementary Science (Teachers).	Groups I., II., and III.	Carpentry and Joinery, Electrical Engineering, Manual Instruction, Commercial Correspondence, Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Machine Knitting.
6073	Gort: Convent of Mercy, .	W. G. Fogarty, Esq., Courthouse, Galway.	—	Groups I and II.	Weaving, Cookery, Laundry Work, Dressmaking, Limerick Lace Making, Crochet Making, Embroidery, Machine Knitting.
6423	Loughrea: Convent of Mercy, .	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Crochet Making.
6431	Portumna: Convent of Mercy.	M. Lavan, Esq., Portumna, County Galway.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Housewifery, Dairying.
6690	Tuam: Convent of Mercy, .	W. G. Fogarty, Esq., Courthouse, Galway.	—	—	Drawing, Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Carrickmacross Lace Making, Machine Knitting.
6266	Tuam: Presentation Convent,	Ditto, . . .	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework.

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List of Science, Art, and Technicl Schools and Classes working in connection with the Department, or under approved Local Schemes of Technical Instruction—*continued.*

CONNAUGHT—*continued.*

No. of School nr Class.	Name of School nr Class.	Name and Address of Secretary.	Directory Classes.		Other Classes.
			Science.	Art.	
	CO. LEITRIM:				
6609	Carrick-on-Shannon: Lace School,	Sister M. Thomas, Marist Convent, Carrick-nn-Shannon.	—	—	Raised Crochet Making, Machine Knitting. Cookery.
6699	Dargoon: Natinnal School,	F. M'Partlan, Esq., Aughrim, Dnwra.	Subject XXIV.	—	—
6424	Dartry: Co-operative Home Indnstries' Society,	Miss B. M'Sherry, Kinlough, Co. Leitrim.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery.
6624	Drumkeeran: Technical Classes,	Rev. T. C. Connolly, Drumkeeran, Co. Leitrim.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery. Lanndry Work.
6686	Drumshambo: Technical Classes,	D. S. Dnignan, Esq., County Hall, Carrick-on-Shannon.	—	—	Crochet Making.
6425	Manorhamilton: Lace School.	Sister M. M'Dermott, Workhonse, Manorhamilton.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery.
6726	Manorhamilton: Technical Classes,	D. S. Dnignan, Esq, County Hall, Carrick-on-Shannon.	—	—	Manual Instructinn.
	CO. MAYO:				
6047	Ballina No. 2: Male National School.	Rev. James Naughton, Adm., Ballina,	Subject V. (Div. 1)	—	—
6451	Ballyhaunis: St. Joseph's Technical School.	Rev. J. P. Canning, P.P., Ballyhaunis.	—	—	Clones Crochet Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6427	Ballysakeery: Co-operative Home Indnstries' Society.	Rev. J. R. Perdne, Mullafarry Rectory, Killala.	—	—	Carrickmacrss Lace Making, Clones Crochet Making, Cookery.

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6589	Castlebar: St. Anne's Convent of Mercy.	J. R. Crofton, Esq., National Bank, Castlebar.	—	—	Crochet Making, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6267	Claremorris: Technical School,	Thomas Brett, Esq., Claremorris,	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Carrickmacross Lace Making, Crochet Making, Machine Knitting.
6202	Kiltimagh: St. Louis Convent,	Mrs. M. P. Lynch, St. Louis Convent, Kiltimagh.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Dressmaking, Drawing and Design, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6639	Newport: Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. M. P. Glynn, Convent of Mercy, Newport.	—	—	Raised Crochet Making, Cookery.
6636	Swinford: Convent of Mercy,	Sister M A. Graham, Convent of Mercy, Swinford.	—	—	Limerick Lace Making, Drawing, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6625	Westport: Convent of Mercy, .	Mrs. M. Columba Carr, Convent of Mercy, Westport.	—	—	Crochet Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery.
	Co. ROSCOMMON:				
6626	Roscommon: Convent of Mercy,	Sister M. F. O'Beirne, Convent of Mercy, Roscommon.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Crochet Making, Machine Knitting, Cookery, Laundry Work.
	Co. SLIGO:				
6600	Ballymote: St. Mary's Convent Lace Class.	Sister M. A. Hayes, Convent of Mercy, Ballymote.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Drawing, Cookery, Laundry Work.
6573	Mullinabreena: Technical Classes.	D. Gallagher, Esq., Achonry, Ballymote.	—	—	Carrickmacross Lace Making, Cookery.
6679	Sligo: Calry Knitting Class, .	Rev. L. Leader Cooper, B.A., 2, The Mall, Sligo.	—	—	Machine Knitting, Cookery.
6388	Sligo: Convent of Mercy, St, Patrick's	Sister M. Laurentia, Convent of Mercy, St. Patrick's, Sligo.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Housewifery, Hygiene, Limerick Lace Making. Crochet Making, Machine Knitting.
6387	Sligo: St. John's Technical School,	J. J. Golden, Esq., Town Hall, Sligo.	—	—	Carpentry and Joinery. Building Construction, Practical Plane and Solid Geometry, Manual Instruction.
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent. .	Sister I. Lyster, Ursuline Convent, Sligo.	—	—	Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, Dressmaking, Housewifery, Hygiene, Sick Nursing, Dairy Work, Poultry Rearing, Bee-keeping.

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LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS,

NOT BEING NATIONAL SCHOOLS, IN WHICH INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING AND MANUAL WORK IS RECOGNISED FOR GRANT BY THE DEPARTMENT.

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	LEINSTER.	
	Co. CARLOW:	
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. T. P. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carlow.
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	Sister M. Ignatius Murphy, Convent of Mercy, Carlow.
	Co. DUBLIN:	
6284	Artane: Industrial School,	Rev. Br. J. P. O'Brien, Industrial School, Artane.
6601	Blackrock: Meath Industrial School,	R. H. Brockless, Esq., Meath Industrial School, Blackrock.
6357	Castleknock: Morgan's Endowed School.	R. Jeffers, Esq., Morgan's Endowed School, Castleknock.
6150	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. F. Murphy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown.
6327	Monkstown: Carriglea Park Industrial School.	Rev. Br. P. D. Holohan, Carriglea Park Industrial School, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
	Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:	
6366	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis-street.	Rev. Br. D. D. Madigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
6345	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	Rev. Br. P. L. Lanigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6340	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand-street.	Rev. Br. J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond-street, Dublin.
6162	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street.	Rev. Br. P. L. Lanigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, James's-street, Dublin.
6219	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	Rev. Br. J. C. Whitty, Marino, Clontarf.
6130	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Brunswick-street.	Rev. Br. J. B. Redmond, 9, Charleville-terrace, North Circular-road, Dublin.
6156	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street.	Rev. Br. J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street, Dublin.
6338	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole	Rev. Br. J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street, Dublin.
6339	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's-place.	Rev. Br. J. A. O'Mahony, Christian Brothers' Schools, N. Richmond-street, Dublin.
6117	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street.	Rev. Br. D. D. Madigan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Synge-street, Dublin.
6344	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row.	Rev. Br. J. M. Leddy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland-row, Dublin.
6091	Dublin: Diocesan Intermediate and Commercial School for Girls (Primary Division).	Miss M. Foster, St. Matthias' Parochial Hall, Adelaide-road, Dublin.
6259	Dublin: Merchant Taylors' School.	C. Leeper, Esq., 27, Hatch-street, Dublin.
6155	Dublin: O'Brien Institution,	Rev. Br. J. B. Redmond, O'Brien Institution, Fairview.
6115	Dublin: St. Vincent's Orphanage,	Rev. Br. P. M. Wickham, St. Vincent's Orphanage, Glasnevin.
	KILDARE:	
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. J. C. O'Donoghue, Christian Brothers' Schools, Athy.
6346	Athy: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. M. P. Slevin, Convent of Mercy, Athy.
6351	Kilcock: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. O O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilcock.

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List of Primary Schools.—*continued.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	Co. KILDARE—*continued.*	
6325	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. A. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monasterevan.
6221	Naas: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. U. O'Brien, Christian Brothers' Schools, Naas.
	Co KILKENNY:	
6304	Callan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. J. Curley, Christian Brothers Schools, Callan.
6059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	P. Rowan, Esq., Rose Inn-street, Kilkenny.
6290	Thomastown: St. Michael's Convent.	Sister M. M. Condren, Convent of Mercy, Thomastown.
	KING'S COUNTY:	
6329	Birr: Industrial School, Convent of Mercy.	Mrs. M. A. Beckett, Convent of Mercy, Birr.
	Co. LOUTH:	
6103	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday-gate.	Rev. Br. J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6289	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate.	Rev. Br. J. V. Campbell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Drogheda.
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. A. Yorke, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dundalk.
	Co. MEATH:	
6108	Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools	Rev. Br. J. P. Kenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kells.
	QUEEN'S COUNTY:	
6176	Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. J. Crehan, Church-street, Maryborough.
6362	Portarlington: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. B. Lee, Christian Brothers' Schools, Portarlington.
	Co. WESTMEATH:	
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. N. L. O'Gorman, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mullingar.
	Co. WEXFORD:	
6104	Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. G. Hogan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Enniscorthy.
6300	Gorey: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. B. Gibson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Gorey.
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. S. O'Farrell, Christian Brothers' Schools, New Ross.
6158	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, George's-street.	Rev. Br. J. V. Cadden, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph-street.	Rev. Br. J. V. Cadden, Christian Brothers' Schools, Wexford.
	MUNSTER.	
	Co. CLARE:	
6137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. E. Seery, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennis.
6283	Ennistymon: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. P. D'Alton, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ennistymon.
6295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. R. J. Prenderville, Christian Brothers' Schools, Kilrush.
	Co. CORK:	
6654	Baltimore: Fishery School.	P. Hill, Esq., Baltimore, Co. Cork.
6286	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. P. J. Sheehan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Charleville.
6355	Clonakilty: St. Aloysius Industrial School.	Sister M. Canice Curran, Convent of Mercy, Clonakilty.
6240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. A. O'Connell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Doneraile.

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List of Primary Schools—*continued.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent.
	Co. Cork—*continued.*	
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. T. J. Stapleton, Christian Brothers' Schools, Fermoy.
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. C. Byan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Midleton.
6110	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. R. A. Sheedy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mitchelstown.
6328	Yonghal: Chrlstian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. R. Maher, Christian Brothers' Schools, Yonghal.
	Co. Borough of Cork:	
6352	Cork: Christian Brothers Schools, Blarney street.	Rev. Br. W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount Cork.
6013	Cork: Christlan Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Monnt.	Rev. Br. W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
6354	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Snllivan's-qnay.	Rev Br. W. K. Leahy, Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Cork.
	Co. Kerry:	
6333	Caherciveen: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. T. F. Kelly, Christlan Brothers' Schools, Caherciveen.
6154	Dingle: Chrlstian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. W. B. Osbaldeston, Christlan Brothers' Schools, Dingle.
6179	Tralee: Christlan Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. F. Scannell, Chrlstian Brothers' Schools, Tralee.
6349	Tralee: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	Bev. Br. J. F. Soannell, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tralee.
	Co. Limerick:	
6334	Doon: Christian Brothers' Schools,	Rev. Br. J. R. Clarke, Christlan Brothers' Schools, Doon, Co. Limerick.
6335	Glin: Distriot Indnstrial School,	Rev. Br. W. N. Conway, District Industrial School, Glin, Co. Limerick
	Co. Borough of Limerick:	
6365	Limeriok: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Br. J. D. M'Nally, Chrlstian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street, Limerick.
6364	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Br. J. D. M'Nally, Christlan Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street Limerick.
6363	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munohin's.	Rev. Br. J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brotbers' Schools, Sexton-street, Limerick.
6160	Limerick: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton street.	Rev. Br. J. D. M'Nally, Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton-street Limerick.
6336	Limeriok: Indnstrial School, Sexton-street.	Bev. Br. J. A. Cooper, Industrial Sohool, Sexton-street, Limerick.
	Co. Tipperary:	
6101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Bev. Br. P. C. Dawson, Christian Brothers' Schools, Carrick-on-Suir.
6361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. L. D. Mah , ChristianBrothers Schools, Cashel.
6294	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Bev. Br. M. A. Lynch, Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's, Clonmel
6134	Clonmel: Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Panl.	Rev. Br. P. D. Wilders, Christian Brothers' Schools, SS. Peter and Panl, Clonmel.
6229	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. E. M. Meany, Christian Brothers' Schools, Nenagh.
6166	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. P. Dnggan, Christlan Brothers' Schools, Thurles.
6183	Tipperary: Christlan Brothers' Schools,	Bev, Br. J. J. Dowling, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tipperary.

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List of Primary Schools—*continued.*

No. of School.	Name of School.	Name and Address of Correspondent
	Co. WATERFORD:	
6214	Dungarvan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. D. M. Riordan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Dungarvan.
6204	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. D. C. Ryan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Lismore.
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. D. P. Cuskelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tramore.
	Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD;	
6118	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion.	Rev. Br. J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6293	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	Rev. Br. J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
6292	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Br. J. J. Mullan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion, Waterford.
	ULSTER.	
	Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST.	
6298	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	Rev. Br. J. B. Blake, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6080	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	Rev. Br. J. B. Blake, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
6299	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	Rev. Br. J. B. Blake, 29, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
	Co. ARMAGH:	
6200	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. C. Lynam, Christian Brothers' Schools, Armagh.
	Co. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:	
6088	Londonderry: Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill.	Rev. Br. J. A. Murray, Christian Brothers' Schools, Brow-of-the-Hill, Londonderry.
	Co. MONAGHAN:	
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. P. Higgins, Christian Brothers' Schools, Monaghan.
	Co. TYRONE:	
6189	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	P. J. Donnelly, Esq., Omagh.
	CONNAUGHT.	
	Co. GALWAY:	
6337	Galway: Salthill Industrial School.	Rev. Br. M. X. Keane, Salthill Industrial School, Galway.
6326	Letterfrack: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	Rev. Br. J. H. Nolan, Letterfrack, Co. Galway.
6220	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. A. T. Byrne, Christian Brothers' Schools, Tuam.
	Co. MAYO:	
6332	Ballinrobe: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. M. V. M'Cormac, Christian Brothers' Schools, Ballinrobe.
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	Rev. Br. J. B. Kilkenny, Christian Brothers' Schools, Westport.

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TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

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CIRCULAR TO CONSIGNORS OF BUTTER IN IRELAND.

No. 741/1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, *March*, 1904.

TRANSIT OF BUTTER.

SIR,—The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have had under consideration numerous reports submitted to them from time to time in regard to the unsatisfactory condition in which Irish Butter is placed on the markets in Ireland and Great Britain, and also in respect of the manner in which this class of perishable produce is prepared for transit to the markets.

It appears from these reports that—

1. Large numbers of the wooden boxes in which the butter is packed are unequal to the strain of ordinary transit, being constructed of very fragile material, and the different parts being insecurely fastened together.
2. The wood used in the construction of the packages is frequently either of an unsuitable description or insufficiently seasoned.
3. The lids of the boxes often project considerably over the sides, and consequently are liable to be broken in transit.
4. An inferior description of vegetable parchment paper is frequently used to enclose the butter in the packages, with injurious results to the butter.
5. The boxes, etc., used for the conveyance of consignments of 28 and 56lbs of butter are sometimes too large, with the result that, not being filled up to the lids, they are incapable of offering sufficient resistance to external pressure, and get broken in transit.
6. In warm weather the butter is frequently not delivered to the Carrying Companies in a sufficiently firm and cool condition.
7. The packages are frequently despatched without being covered with canvas, or some other suitable material, to preserve their cleanly appearance; and sufficient care is not always observed to keep the boxes clean, and to protect them from the weather during their conveyance to railway or shipping premises from the premises of the consignors.

Having regard to the nature of the article concerned, the great importance of the butter trade of the country, and the keen competition caused by the large imports of foreign butter to the United Kingdom, the Department consider that every practical step should be taken by the consignors to secure that, as far as lies in their power, Irish butter shall reach the markets in good saleable condition. The Department accordingly desire to invite attentin to the following suggestions:—

1. The standard packages for butter should be as follows:—
   Casks to contain 112lbs. to be made of best white beech wood, and to be in weight not less than 14lbs.
   Kegs to contain 56lbs. to be made of best white beech wood, and to be in weight not less than 7lbs.
   (The hoops around the casks and kegs to be properly notched, and about ¾ of an inch wide.)

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Pyramid boxes to contain 56lbs. to be made of best deal timber, planed on both sides, and free, as far as possible, from knots and resin, the scantling to be $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch thick throughout.

Pyramid boxes to contain 28lbs. to be made of best deal timber, planed on both sides, and free, as far as possible, from knots and resin, the scantling to be $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick throughout.

A quantity of butter in the proportion of 1lb. for each consignment of 112lbs. should be allowed for waste or leakage.

2. All butter should be packed at a low temperature, and when put into the boxes, kiels, etc., it should fill them to the lids.

No ornamentation of any kind should appear on the surface of the butter in the boxes, kiels, etc. When the surface is smooth, any dust which may reach the butter during transit can, without incurring waste, be more easily removed than when the surface is ornamented.

3. The best quality of vegetable parchment paper should be used around the butter in the packages.
4. Thoroughly seasoned wood only should be used in the construction of the boxes, the several parts of which should be securely fastened together. The lids should fully cover the tops of the boxes, but should not project over the sides. The boxes generally should be put together in such a manner as to protect thoroughly the produce, and at the same time be of sufficient strength to bear the strain of ordinary transit.
5. The packages should be neatly finished off, and should be perfectly clean and fresh-looking. They should, during transit, be enclosed in clean covers of canvas or other suitable material.
6. Due care should be taken to guard against the packages being soiled by careless handling. They should not be put in any uncleanly place, conveyed in an uncleanly vehicle, or allowed to come in contact with any material likely to injure them in any respect. The packages should not be exposed to any odour which might impair the flavour of the butter, and, when being conveyed to the railways or steamships, they should be protected from the weather. The produce should be delivered to the carriers in a firm and cool condition.
7. Each package should bear a brand accurately describing the kind of butter which it contains.

The large boxes or chests in which lump butter is conveyed from the country markets to the premises of Irish merchants should, in every instance, be thoroughly cleansed before being returned for further use. The lining of the boxes with some suitable impervious material would much facilitate the process of cleansing.

The Department would urge upon consignors of Irish Butter the desirability of having effect given to these suggestions, as on their co-operation depends the success of the efforts that are being made to cause a material improvement in the methods of dealing with butter intended for the markets in this country and in Great Britain.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

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Summary of Inquiries made by the Department in regard to Complaints received respecting delays in the conveyance of Butter by Carrying Companies.

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
4th June, 1903.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That delay occurred in the delivery of butter at the Cork Market.	The Company stated that everything possible was being done to effect early delivery. Only on a very rare occasion was butter delivered late, and arrangements had been made to prevent a recurrence of such delay.
6th June, 1903.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick to Eden Bridge, Kent, on 2nd June, had not been received by consignee on 5th June.	It was ascertained that the consignment was handed to the London and North Western Railway Company at the North Wall on the morning of the 3rd June. The London and North Western Company stated that, the loading being small, the traffic had to be loaded at Holyhead to a place short of destination, and that the transit in this case was normal. The Company arranged to deal with the traffic at the Broad-street Station, London, instead of at the usual transfer station, Camden, an alteration which would have the effect of saving one day in transit.
8th June, 1903.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the discontinuance of the goods train which left Newmarket for Cork soon after midday on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and which connected with the boat leaving Cork for Milford on these days, caused inconvenience to persons consigning butter and other products from Kanturk and Newmarket.	It was arranged that a special van for the conveyance of produce, to be shipped at Cork, be attached to the passenger train which left Newmarket at 11.55 a.m.—the produce reaching Cork in sufficient time for shipment on the evening of the day of despatch.
8th June, 1903, & 13th June, 1903.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 27th May to Maidstone was received by consignee on 2nd June in bad condition, and 81bs. short in weight.	It was found that the consignment was handed to the London and North Western Railway Company at the North Wall on the morning of the 28th May. The London and North Western Company intimated that the time occupied in transit appeared to be long owing to the intervening of Whit Sunday and Whit Monday, and that arrangements had been made to deal with the traffic at Broad street Station.
8th June, 1903.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 3rd June to Eden Bridge, Kent, had not been delivered up to 6th June.	It was ascertained that the consignment was delivered to the London and North Western Railway Company at the North Wall on the morning of the 4th June. The Company stated that the transit was normal, and that arrangements had been made to deal with the traffic at Broad-street Station.
10th June, 1903.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick to Great Wakering, near Shoeburyness, on 3rd June had not been delivered up to the evening of 6th June.	It appeared that the consignment was handed to the London and North Western Railway Company at the North Wall on the morning of the 4th June. The Company stated that the transit was normal, and that arrangements had been made to deal with the traffic at Broad-street Station.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
11th June, 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That never less than four days and sometimes as many as six days were occupied in the conveyance of butter from Limerick *via* Dublin and Holyhead to Eden Bridge, Kent.	The arrangement by which the traffic would be dealt with at Broad-street Station instead of at Camden would, the London and North Western Railway Company intimated, save a day in the transit of consignments of butter sent from Limerick to Eden Bridge.
27th July, 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway: Waterford Steamship Company: Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway: North Eastern Railway.	That consignments sent from Limerick on 7th July to Annfield Plain, Witton Gilbert, Ebchester, and Plawsworth were not delivered until 16th July.	It appeared that the consignments were handed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to the Waterford Steamship Company on 8th July, and received by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company on the evening of 9th July, but too late to connect with that day's through service due in Darlington the following morning. The consignments were handed to the North Eastern Railway Company at Normanton on 11th July, and reached Gatesbead for transhipment on the morning of Monday, 13th July. Owing however, to the week-end accumulation of traffic at that place, transhipment was not effected until the following day, and the consignments reached their various destinations on Wednesday, 15th July. Wednesday was, however, a half-holiday at all four places, and the Company were unable to effect delivery until 16th July.
28th Oct., 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a box of butter sent from Limerick on 21st October to Bedford *via* Holyhead had not been delivered up to 26th October.	It was found that the consignment was handed to the London and North Western Railway Company at North Wall on the morning of 22nd October, and reached Holyhead on the same day. The consignment was kept at Holyhead until the following day, sufficient traffic not offering in the Bedford direction. Delivery took place on 27th October.
30th Oct., 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 26th October *via* Waterford and Bristol and Midland Railway to Crewkerne was delayed in delivery.	It was ascertained that the consignment note had been marked "*via* W'ford and Bristol and Midland Ry," but that the railway goods clerk sent the butter in error *via* New Milford and Bristol, reading "W'ford" as "M'ford" thereby causing the delay.
31st Oct., 1903,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That a box of butter sent from Killesbandra on 28th October for one of the Department's Surprise Butter Competitions had been delayed in delivery.	The Department learned that the butter instead of being forwarded to the Broadstone Station was, in error, sent to the Company's North Wall Station from which, through an oversight, it was not despatched for delivery until the 4th November

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
4th Nov., 1903,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland: London and North Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Killeshandra on 28th October to Southport was not delivered until 31st October.	The consignment was, it appeared, shipped at North Wall on 29th October, and transhipped at Wigan on the following day. The London and North Western Railway Company stated that no delay occurred in transit in this case, and that the consignment was not sufficient for through loading.
4th Nov., 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway: City of Dublin Steam Packet Co.: Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway: North Eastern Railway.	That consignments sent from Limerick on 19th October *via* Dublin and Liverpool to Annfield Plain, Langley Park, Depton, Medomsley, and Sacriston Stations, respectively, were not delivered up to the 4th November.	It was ascertained that the consignments were handed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company at North Wall on 20th October, shipped to Liverpool the same day, and transferred to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company on 21st October The consignments were not transferred to the North Eastern Railway Company at Normanton until 24th October, the delay having been caused by an accident that occurred on 22nd October at Sowerby Bridge on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's line, blocking the line and upsetting the workings on 22nd and 23rd October The butter, other than that sent to Medomsley, was delivered on the 29th October. The consignment sent to Medomsley was invoiced in error to Durham, and delivery was effected on 30th October.
27th Nov., 1903	Great Southern and Western Railway: Great Western Railway: London and South Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 24th November to Crewkerne had not been delivered up to the evening of 27th November.	It appeared that this consignment was shipped from Waterford on the 24th November, was received at and forwarded from Milford on the following day, loaded at Bristol for transfer at Yeovil on 26th November, transferred to the London and South Western Railway Company at Yeovil on 27th November and delivered at Crewkerne on 28th November. The Great Southern and Western Railway Company did not consider that a better service could be given for small consignments of butter going to such places as Crewkerne to which sufficient traffic was not likely to offer at the ports to warrant a truck being sent through.
28th Nov., 1903	Great Southern and Western Railway: Great Western Railway: London and South Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 25th November to Crewkerne had not been delivered up to the morning of 28th November.	It was found that the consignment was shipped from Waterford on 25th November, was received at and forwarded from Milford on the following day, loaded at Bristol for transfer at Yeovil on the 27th November, transferred to the London and South Western Railway Company at Yeovil on the 28th November, and delivered at Crewkerne on Monday the 30th November.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
10th Mar., 1904.	Sligo, Leitrim, & Northern Cos. Railway: Great Northern Railway (Ireland): London and North Western Railway.	That a consignment forwarded from Florencecourt Station on 6th January to Ayr had not been delivered, and that a further consignment sent from the same station on 3rd March to Ayr had not been delivered up to 8th March.	It was found that the consignments were handed to the Great Northern Company at Enniskillen on the dates of despatch from Florencecourt, and shipped from Greenore on the evenings of the following days. After shipment from Greenore, however, all trace of the consignments appeared to have been lost. It was understood that a claim lodged for the value of the butter would be met by the London and North Western Company.
17th May 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a consignment sent on 9th May from Pallas to Glasgow was not delivered until the afternoon of 13th May, having been conveyed *via* Holyhead instead of *via* Dublin and direct Glasgow Steamer.	It appeared that the Company's agent at Pallas invoiced the consignment in error to the London and North Western Railway Company's Station, North Wall, instead of to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company's Station at that place, and that the London and North Western Company had forwarded the consignment over their route. The Great Southern and Western Company stated that they had explained to the consignees how the mistake occurred.
14th June, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick by passenger train service on 8th June to Ramsbottom *via* Holyhead was not delivered until the evening of 10th June.	It was ascertained that the consignment was handed by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to the London and North Western Railway Company on the morning of 9th June, and shipped to Holyhead by the Company's 11.5 a.m. steamer from North Wall on the same day. The butter was despatched from Holyhead on 10th June by the 2.40 a.m. train, but would have been forwarded by an earlier train were it not for the heavy mackerel traffic at Holyhead on 9th June. The consignment reached its destination at 6.33 p.m. on 10th June, and was immediately delivered.
22nd June, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 31st May to Alcester was delayed in delivery.	The butter was, it appeared handed to the London and North Western Railway Company at the North Wall on 1st June. On arrival at Holyhead, however, it was found that the consignment note was missing, and, as the label had become detached, a delay of several days occurred before the destination of the package was traced.
25th June, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway: London and North Western Rly.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 17th June to Bangor was not delivered until 21st June.	It was found that the butter was booked by goods train from Limerick on 17th June, was handed to the London and North Western Railway Company at North Wall and forwarded thence in the forenoon of 18th June, was despatched from Holyhead by a local North Wales goods train on Monday, 20th June, and delivered on the following day.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry
1st July, 1904,	Great Southern and Western Railway: Dublin, Silloth, and Isle of Man Steamship Company.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 25th June to Douglas, Isle of Man, was delayed in delivery	It was ascertained that the consignment arrived at North Wall on Monday, 27th June, late for despatch by the Dublin, Silloth and Isle of Man steamer. As there was no direct sailing from Dublin to Douglas until the 30th June, the consignment was entered *via* City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's route. The Great Southern and Western Company intimated that they would arrange to forward from Kingshridge by the 5.45 a.m. train to North Wall consignments intended for the midday Silloth boat.
5th July, 1904,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland: London and North Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 27th June to Winslow, Bucks. was not delivered till 2nd July, and then badly damaged.	It appeared that the consignment had met with delay while in course of transit over the London and North Western Company's line, and that the damaged condition of the butter was largely due to the heat of the weather. The Department learned that a claim was made in respect of the consignment, and that the amount claimed was paid.
21st July, 1904,	Great Southern and Western Railway: Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland: Dublin, Silloth, & Isle of Man Steamship Company.	That a consignment handed to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company at Limerick on 18th July, for conveyance to Douglas, Isle of Man, had not been delivered up to the morning of 21st July.	The consignment was, the Department learned, carried from Limerick by the Midland Great Western Railway Company. The Midland Company stated that the butter was transferred to the Dublin, Silloth, and Isle of Man Steamship Company on 19th July. That Company's steamer did not, however, sail until 21st July, and delivery of the butter took place on 22nd July.
30th July, 1904,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 25th July to Carshalton had not been delivered up to 28th July.	Complainant was asked to furnish particulars respecting the quantity of butter forwarded, the time of despatch, and the route over which the butter was consigned. Such information was not, however, supplied to the Department.
6th Aug., 1904,	Great Southern and Western Railway: Midland Railway of England.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 27th July to Doehill Station *via* Dublin, Liverpool, and Midland Railway was not delivered for eight days.	It was ascertained that the butter was handed to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company on 28th July, and delivered to the Midland Railway Company at Liverpool on 29th July, on which date it was forwarded to its destination arriving at 8.8 p.m. on Saturday, 30th July too late for delivery that night. Consignee's place of business was closed on Monday, 1st August (Bank Holiday), and delivery took place on 2nd August.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Result of Inquiry.
6th Aug., 1904,	Great Southern and Western Railway: Waterford Steamship Company: Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway: Great Northern Railway.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 28th July to Skeghy Station, *via* Waterford and Liverpool, was not delivered till 4th August, and then in a bad condition.	It appeared that the hutter was transferred to the Waterford Steamship Company on 29th July, and delivered to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company at Liverpool on 30th July. The package was forwarded hy the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company on that date, hut owing to the consignment heing so small the Company were not in a position to load direct, and the package had to he sent for transhipment. Monday, 1st August, being a Bank Holiday, the hutter was not handed to the Great Northern Company (at Manchester) until tha following day; it was then forwarded for transfer and reached its destination on 4th August. It was stated that if the hutter had been consigned *per* the Great Northern Railway Company it would have been delivered to that Company at Liverpool, and would have reached its destination perhaps three days earlier.
8th Aug., 1904	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland, London and North Western Railway, and Midland Railway of England.	That a consignment sent from Limerick on 2nd August to the Pilsley Industrial Society *via* Duhlin, Liverpool, and Midland Railway to Doehill Station was delayed in delivery.	It was found that the consignment was handed to the London and North Western Company at North Wall, Duhlin, on 3rd August, was sent from North Wall on the same day, and reached Crewe on the 4th August. The consignment was, it appears, transferred to the Midland Company at Birmingham on 5th August, and reached Lawley Street too late for transhipment on that date. The hutter was sent forward on the 6th August, transhipped at Derhy and Pye Bridge, and reached Doehill on 9th August, a Sunday having intervened. Delivery of the consignment took place on tha 10th August. The Midland Railway Co. of England stated that the case was qnite an exceptional one.

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Summary of Results of the Action of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland between the 1st April, 1900, and the 31st July, 1904, in connection with complaints as to Rates charged by Carrying Companies for the conveyance of Merchandise.

*** The cases of Complaints about which correspondence is in progress are not included in this Summary.*

Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
29th Mar. 1900,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway.	That the charge for the conveyance of a cow by rail from Wicklow to Dublin was as for a whole railway waggon.	Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the Company's minimum charge was as for a half-waggon.
2nd April, 1900,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rate for the conveyance of Indian Corn from Dublin to Castlerea was 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton, while the rate for the conveyance of Indian Meal between the same places was 9*s.* 4*d.* per ton.	After correspondence the Company reduced the rates for the conveyance of Indian Corn to the level of those in operation for the conveyance of Indian Meal between all stations on their line, Cavan excepted.
4th June, 1901,	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of fruit from Annaghmore Station were excessive.	The Company reduced the rates for the conveyance of apples and pears by goods train from Annaghmore to Londonderry from 15*s.* per ton to 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton delivered; issued a rate of 10*s.* per ton in respect of damsons and other plums in barrels delivered in Belfast; agreed to charge currants and raspberries in kegs at the same rate as strawberries in kegs; and, in the case of strawberries in kegs sent to Belfast by goods train, reduced the rate from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 11*s.* 2*d.* per ton delivered.
18th Oct., 1901,	Londonderry & Lough Swilly & Letterkenny Railway.	That a bull sent from Drumfries, co. Donegal, to the Congested Districts Board's Stud Farm near Bray Station had to be consigned at half-waggon rate over the Company's line.	After correspondence the Company agreed to carry bulls for the Congested Districts Board at the Head Rates in operation on those lines which were parties to the Irish Railway Clearing House.
20th Nov., 1901,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charge for the conveyance of one beast from Tralee to Cork was 14*s.*, and for two beasts 28*s.* 10*d.*, whereas a half-waggon load of five animals could be sent for 28*s.* 10*d.*	It was ascertained that the Head Rates between Tralee and Cork were 14*s.* for one animal, and 26*s.* 11*d.* for two; the part-truck rate for four fat cattle or five stores being 28*s.* 10*d.* These rates were based on the Railway Rates and Charges (No. 26) Order Confirmation Act, 1892; and complainant was informed to this effect.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
31st Dec., 1901,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company had given notice of an application to the Railway and Canal Commissioners for consent to an increase in the rates in operation for the carriage *inter alia* of artificial manures, feeding cake, grain, and products between various places on their line.	The Department decided to oppose the application of the Company before the Railway and Canal Commissioners. At the hearing of the case the Railway Company failed to satisfy the Commissioners that sufficient grounds existed for the proposed increase of rates.
22nd Jan., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the higher rates which, previous to the amalgamation of the Waterford, Limerick & Western Railway Co. and the Great Southern & Western Railway Co., applied to the conveyance of cattle over the first 20 miles of each line, continued, after the amalgamation, to be charged when animals were carried over both lines—it being considered that the higher charges should be made only for the first 20 miles of the whole journey.	It was ascertained that the higher rate, whenever charged over the amalgamated lines, only applied to the first part of the journey, and complainants were informed to this effect.
11th Feb., 1902,	Belfast & Northern Counties Railway.	That the rates of 108*s.* 4*d.* and 160*s.* per ton, charged for the conveyance of dead fowl from Cullybackey to Manchester and to London respectively, were excessive.	It was ascertained that the rates 108*s.* 4*d.* and 160*s.* were per passenger train service at Company's risk, the owner's risk rates per passenger train service being 76*s.* 8*d.*, and 100*s.* per ton respectively, and per goods train service 50*s.* and 82*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
21st Feb., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway Co., and other Companies.	That the rates for the conveyance by passenger train of cream despatched for manufacturing purposes were excessive, viz. :— 1 to 30 miles 9*d.* per cwt. 31 to 50 „ 1*s.* „ 51 to 100 „ 1*s.* 6*d.* „ 101 to 150 „ 2*s.* „ 151 to 200 „ 2*s.* 6*d.* „ 201 to 250 „ 2*s.* 9*d.* „ £51 and over 3*s.* „	After correspondence and conferences the following scale of charges for cream in cans forwarded from separating stations to Central Creameries was fixed for distances up to 50 miles, viz. :— up to 20 miles ½*d.* per gal. 21 to 30 „ ¾*d.* „ 31 to 40 „ 1*d.* „ 41 to 50 „ 1¼*d.* „ Minimum 16 gallons, station to station, owner's risk. Empties to be returned free at owner's risk. These rates came into operation on the 1st April, 1904, and are to remain in force as an experiment, for 12 months only. (For distances up to 40 miles the new rates are substantially lower than the old rates).
8th April, 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges for the conveyance of certain consignments of butter from Limerick to Colchester and Chelmsford were excessive.	It was ascertained that the consignments weighed less than 3 cwt. each, and that the charges in question were those which applied to the conveyance of such consignments by merchandise trains.
10th Aug., 1902,	Great Northern Railway (Ireland.)	That the rate of 14*s.* 4*d.* per ton charged for the conveyance of a consignment of sulphate of copper—6 tons— from Dublin to Virginia Road Station was excessive.	The Company admitted that, since the consignment was not carted by them, the consignors were entitled to a refund of 12*s.* 6*d.*
18th Aug., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges for the conveyance of a consignment of butter from Limerick to Southend-on-Sea were excessive.	After correspondence a re-entry of the consignment was made, and the charges were fixed at 1*s.* 10*d.* instead of 4*s.* 6*d.* the amount originally claimed.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
22nd Aug., 1902,	Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company and City of Dublin Steampacket Company	That the charges for the conveyance of a bull from Liverpool to Ferns were excessive, viz., 18s. from Liverpool to Dublin, and £1 13s. 11d. from Dublin to Ferns.	The City of Dublin Steampacket Company reduced the charge in this case from 18s. to 10s. and the Railway Company agreed to adopt the scale of Head Rates in operation generally on the railways of Ireland, and refunded 17s. 2d.
28th Aug., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate of 45s. 10d. per ton charged for the conveyance of a consignment of butter from Limerick to Tirphill was excessive.	It was ascertained that the actual rate for the carriage of butter from Limerick to Tirphill was 35s. per ton. The consignment was charged at the rate of 45s. 10d. owing to a clerical error. On discovery of the error the Company took steps to have it rectified.
6th Sept., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That, while the freight for butter from Listowel to Liverpool *via* Waterford was 30s. per ton, the freight from Newcastle West, same route, but 24 miles less land carriage, was 32s. 6d. per ton, the sum of the rates from Newcastle West to Limerick and from Limerick to Liverpool being 31s. 3d. per ton.	After correspondence the Company issued an exceptional rate of 30s. per ton, station to station, for butter in Class 2 from Newcastle West to Liverpool *via* Waterford.
13th Oct., 1902,	Cork, Bandon, & South Coast Railway.	That the rates charged for the return of empty barrels, used to convey early potatoes from Clonakilty to Liverpool, were excessive	After correspondence the Company reduced the rate of 13s. 6d. per ton for the conveyance of empty barrels between Cork and Clonakilty to 8s. 4d. per ton.
13th Nov., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate—40s. 5d. per ton—for the conveyance of butter from Fiddown Station to Belfast was excessive	The Company issued an experimental rate of 35s. per ton for the carriage of butter between Fiddown and Belfast.
28th Nov., 1902,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges for the carriage of fowl from Carrick-on-Suir to certain places in Great Britain were excessive.	It was ascertained that the consignments were forwarded by passenger train service, and that the rates for such service compared favourably with the rates per goods train service for the carriage of dead fowl. It appeared that an overcharge had been made in the case of one consignment, and that the amount of the overcharge would be refunded.
17th Dec., 1902,	Grand Canal Company.	That the Company had decided not to deliver goods in Nenagh after the 31st December, 1902, at the then existing special rates.	Inquiry was made into the matter and it was found that there were no adequate grounds to justify the Department in appearing before the Railway and Canal Commissioners in this instance.
5th Jan., 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway	That a preferential rate of 6d per 20 gallons for the carriage of milk between Bansha and Clonmel was granted to a proprietary creamery, as against 10d. per 20 gallons charged to a co-operative creamery.	The Company stated that there was no such discrepancy in the rates charged for this traffic.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
9th Jan., 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the sum of the rates for the conveyance of horses from Patrickswell to Limerick, and from Limerick to Dublin was less than the through rate from Patrickswell to Dublin.	After correspondence the Company issued a list of reduced rates for the conveyance of horses from Patrickswell to Dublin—the new rate being, in each case, 1s. less than the total of the local rates.
29th Jan., 1903,	Cork & Macroom Direct Railway	That the rates for the conveyance of culm and lime over the Cork and Macroom Direct line of Railway were excessive, producing a detrimental effect on the lime-burning industry at Castlemore, Crookstown.	After correspondence the Company reduced the rates for the conveyance of culm from Cork to Crookstown from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 3d. per ton, reduced the charge for weighing, when this service was required by the owner of the lime-kilns, from 2d. to 1d. per ton, reduced the rates for lime in trucks of 40 barrels, Crookstown to Cork, from 8s. 6d. to 8s. per truck, Crookstown to Macroom, from 7s. 6d. to 7s. per truck; and if lime were sent from the Castlemore Kilns to any other stations on the line the Company expressed their willingness to make a reduction in the existing charges for conveyance.
23rd Feb., 1903,	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of market garden produce by passenger train were excessive	After correspondence the Company consented to notify publicly that consignments forwarded by passenger train from stations on the line to retailers and salesmen in Dublin, Belfast, and certain other places would be conveyed at the reduced rates which applied in the case of consignments sent to consumers direct.
5th Mar., 1903,	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of Indian Corn from Dublin and Belfast to Cavan were 6d. per ton higher than the rates for the conveyance of Indian Meal.	The Company stated that it was their invariable practice to convey Indian Corn sent for grinding at lower rates than those charged for the carriage of Indian Meal; and that they had been informed that there were no mills at Cavan for the grinding of Indian Corn.
4th April, 1903,	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That a sum of 5s. 10d. was charged for the conveyance of 5 stone of potatoes from Cootehill to Athy.	It was ascertained that the potatoes were forwarded by mail train, and in consequence charged at the parcels rate of 1d. per lb. The cost of conveyance by merchandise train would have amounted to 10d. only. Complainant was informed accordingly.
23rd April, 1903	Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That the rates for the conveyance of preserves and pickles from Portadown to various places in Ireland and in Great Britain were excessive.	The Company revised their scale of rates for the conveyance of tinned and bottled fruit and vegetables from Portadown to Stations on their line.
20th May, 1903,	Listowel and Ballybunion Railway.	That the rate for the conveyance of shellfish from Ballybunion to Listowel was 4s. 6d. per ton, and that the Company refused to reduce this rate, or to grant through rates for the carriage of the traffic from Ballybunion to the English markets.	After correspondence the Company consented to reduce their rate to 3s. 3d. per ton for quantities of a ton and upwards, and 3s 9d. per ton for less quantities on condition that all the traffic in shellfish from Ballybunion was carried over their line. The Company stated that it was not practicable for them to enter into through booking arrangements with other Companies.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
4th June, 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges—10s. 10d.—made for the conveyance of three casks of butter from Limerick to Darlington were excessive.	It was ascertained that the butter was forwarded to Leeds, and there re-booked to its destination, the sum of the rates being 64s. 2d. per ton, whereas if it had been booked to Liverpool and there re-booked to Darlington, the total of the rates would have been only 50s. 7d. per ton. The Company made a re-entry of the consignment as if the re-booking had been effected at Liverpool, and reduced the charges accordingly.
7th June, 1903	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the cost of conveying a waggon of sheep from Ballyhaunis to Liverpool was 90s., whereas only 80s. was charged for the carriage of the same number of animals to Liverpool from Claremorris—about ten miles further from Dublin.	The Company stated that the rates for sheep from Claremorris to Liverpool were lower than the rates from Ballyhaunis owing to the contiguity of Claremorris to the ports of Westport and Ballina, and to the competition at Claremorris *via* Belfast and Waterford.
10th June, 1903 (On the 7th November, 1903, a complaint was received as to the chargesfor the conveyance of bacon in bales from Limerick to Liverpool).	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a rate of 30s. per ton was charged for the carriage of bacon from Limerick to Liverpool *via* Dublin, and 27s. 6d. *via* Waterford, while American bacon was carried from Liverpool to Limerick at 16s. 8d. per ton, and bacon was, the complainant understood, conveyed from Tralee to Liverpool at the same rate as American bacon was carried from Liverpool to Tralee—about 16s. per ton.	It was ascertained that the following were the rates for the carriage of bacon between Limerick and Liverpool:—In boxes, 16s. 8d. per ton *via* Waterford, and 18s. 4d. per ton *via* Dublin; in bales, 25s. per ton *via* Waterford and 27s 6d. per ton *via* Dublin. Between Tralee and Liverpool—in boxes, 12s. per ton *via* Waterford, and 17s. 6d. per ton *via* Dublin; in bales, 15s. 10d. per ton *via* Waterford and 17s. 6d. per ton *via* Dublin. The Company stated that the low rates for the conveyance of bacon between Tralee and Liverpool were brought about by sea competition. Subsequently representations were made to the Company as to the disparity which existed between the charges on bacon packed in bales and on that packed in boxes. The parties interested, however, having been put in possession of the views of the Company, did not proceed further in the matter.
15th June, 1903]	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That no through rate existed for the conveyance of butter from Limerick to Douglas, and to Stations on the North Eastern Railway of England.	After correspondence the Company arranged a temporary through rate of 37s. 6d. per ton for butter in Class 2 between Limerick and Douglas. The Company intimated that the North Eastern Railway Company refused to make rates with interior Irish stations.
15th June, 1903	London and North Western Railway.	That a sum of £13 15s. was claimed for the conveyance of two cows from Hazlehatch to Newmarket	It was ascertained that the cows were conveyed by passenger train service, and were booked from Dublin to Newmarket at the rate which applied to the conveyance of horses. After correspondence the Company fixed the cost of carriage at the part truck rate, thereby reducing the entire charges to £5 3s. 7d.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
26th June, 1903	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rates for the conveyance of manures, grain, and grain products from Waterford to certain stations on the line from Waterford (south) to Cork were excessive; that the rate from Waterford to Carroll's Cross was 5s. per ton for 6-ton lots, while the rate to Cappagh—24 miles further from Waterford—was only 5s. 2d.; and that the rate from Waterford to Mallow was 8s. 5d. per ton for 6-ton lots, while the rate to Cork—21 miles further from Waterford—was only 7s. 6d.	It was ascertained that certain rates quoted by the complainants were inaccurate; that there was no goods station at Carroll's Cross, and that the rate of 5s. per ton to that place was calculated on a special charge of 6d. per bag for conveyance by passenger train, and that the rate of 7s. 6d. per ton to Cork had been fixed in view of competition by sea. Complainants were informed accordingly, and did not pursue the matter further.
29th June, 1903	Great Northern Railway (Ireland) Company; The Glasgow, Dublin, & Londonderry Steam Packet Co.; and Messrs. G. and J. Burns.	That the rate [24s. 2d. per ton] for the conveyance of bacon from Enniskillen to Glasgow *via* Londonderry, was excessive when compared with the rate for the conveyance of bacon from Enniskillen to Liverpool.	After correspondence with the Companies a through rate of 21s. 8d. per ton, station to station, for the conveyance of bacon from Enniskillen to Glasgow was issued.
3rd July, 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charge of 2s. 2d. for the conveyance of an empty dog crate from Cork to Dublin was excessive.	It was ascertained that an overcharge of 5d. was made, which the Company stated they would refund to the consignor.
7th July, 1903,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland & Great Northern Railway (Ireland).	That no through rate for the conveyance of butter from Killeshandra to Perth was in existence except *via* Dublin, which route was much longer than the route *via* Belfast.	The Midland Great Western Company stated that traffic consigned from Killeshandra to Scotland *via* Belfast was booked through to Belfast *via* Cavan and Clones, and re-booked to its destination, that a through rate of 50s. per ton was in operation for the conveyance of butter from Killeshandra *via* Dublin to Perth, and that their existing booking arrangements should meet all requirements. The Great Northern Company stated that they would fall in with any arrangements made for a through rate by the other Companies concerned. The matter dropped owing to the consignors on whose behalf the complaint was made having ceased for some time to forward consignments of butter to Perth.
11th and 24th July, 1903; 22nd October, 1903.	Cavan and Leitrim Railway; Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rates for the conveyance of sulphate of copper were excessive.	The Irish Railway Managers were asked to consider the question of reducing the rates for the carriage of sulphate of copper for use in the spraying of potatoes, to the figures which applied to artificial manures. The Managers did not see their way to reduce the rates, and it did not seem that advantage would result from proceeding further in the matter.
17th July, 1903.	Glasgow, Dublin, and Londonderry Steam Packet Company.	That the Company charged 6d. each as freight on 37 empty barrels returned to Glasgow from Sligo.	The Company reduced the total freight to 4s. 6d., basing the charge on an exceptional rate of 22s. 6d. per ton.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
29th July, 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That no through rate was in existence for the conveyance of butter from Rathduff Station to Aberdeen *via* Glasgow.	After correspondence the Company arranged a through rate of 32*s.* 6*d.* per ton, station to station, for butter in Class 2, from Rathduff to Glasgow; but did not consider that the establishment of a through rate to Aberdeen would be to the advantage of the senders as such rate would be the sum of the Glasgow bookings.
29th July, 1903,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland	That the charge of 9½*d.* a hundred for the conveyance of a consignment—2 cases—of eggs from Ballinlough to London was excessive.	It was ascertained that the charge would be about 8½*d.* a hundred instead of 9½*d.* as stated by the complainant.
11th Aug., 1903	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rate of 30*s.* per ton charged for the carriage of salted skins from Mullingar to Liverpool *via* Holyhead was excessive.	It was ascertained that the rate of 30*s.* was charged in error—the correct rate being 24*s.* 2*d.*, and that the Company took measures to have a refund made to the consignees.
21st Aug., 1903,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland	That the rate of 11*s.* 8*d.* per ton for the conveyance of two-ton lots of pollard from Dublin to Castlerea was excessive, considering that six-ton lots were carried between these places at a rate of 9*s.* 4*d.* per ton.	It was ascertained that the special rate of 9*s.* 4*d.* per ton was for carriage in waggon loads at owner's risk, the consignor and consignee being required to perform respectively the services of loading and unloading. The rate 11*s.* 8*d.* was for carriage at the Company's risk, the traffic being loaded and unloaded by the Company's servants. Complainant was informed accordingly
25th Aug., 1903,	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charge of £1 1*s.* 2*d.* made for the carriage of about half a ton of hay from Newcastle West to Killarney was excessive.	It was ascertained that an entire waggon was used for the conveyance of the hay, which was unpressed and was estimated to weigh about a ton. The Company was in such a case authorised to charge as for a minimum load of 30 cwt., and the freight was well within the maximum charge which the Company might make with respect to the carriage of such a quantity of unpressed hay between Newcastle West and Killarney. Complainant was informed accordingly.
10th Oct., 1903,	Listowel and Ballybunion Railway.	That the charges for the carriage of a consignment of sausages—72lbs. in weight—between Listowel and Ballybunion—a distance of 9 miles—were 50 per cent. higher than the charges for the conveyance of the consignment from Tralee to Listowel—a distance of 19 miles.	It appeared that the consignment in question was conveyed at owner's risk rate between Tralee and Listowel, and from Listowel to Ballybunion at the ordinary rate. Complainant subsequently intimated that the charges for the carriage of such consignments between Listowel and Ballybunion had been made equal to those in force for the conveyance of the consignments between Tralee and Listowel.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
5th Nov., 1903,	The Glasgow, Dublin, & Londonderry Steam Packet Co.	That the freight for the conveyance of cabbages from Sligo to Glasgow was excessive.	The Company agreed to issue the following special rates in respect of this traffic from Sligo to Glasgow:—"Skips" (of about 2½ cwt. each) full, 1s. 10d. each, returned empty, 3d.; crates (13 to 15 cwts. capacity) full, about 14s. 8d. per ton, returned empty, 6d. each; these rates to be inclusive of dues at both ports.
30th Jan., 1904,	Great Northern Railway (Ireland)	That the charge of 3s. 2d. for the carriage of a consignment of dead fowl, weighing less than one cwt., from Strabane to Manchester, was excessive.	It was ascertained that the consignment in question was correctly charged at the "Smalls" rate for goods in the class (4) in which dead fowl is included. The matter was explained to the complainant who appeared to be satisfied.
12th Feb., 1904,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rate, 19s. 2d. per ton, for the conveyance of oats from Castlerea to Bristol was excessive.	It was ascertained that the rate in question was considerably less than the normal rate for the carriage of this article between the places mentioned.
12th Feb., 1904,	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland	That the rates—1s. 4d. per ton over a distance of 10 miles, 1s. 10d per ton for 15 miles, 2s. 3d. per ton for 20 miles, 2s. 7d. per ton for 25 miles, 2s. 9d per ton for 30 miles, 3s. 4d. per ton for 40 miles, and 3s. 9d. per ton for 50 miles, intermediate distances being at practically proportionate rates—quoted by the Company for the conveyance of peat fuel in lots of not less than 50 tons from the Inny Junction were excessive.	After correspondence the Company agreed to fix the following rates for lots of not less than 18 tons (with a minimum of 6 tons per truck):—For 10 miles 1s. 2d. per ton, for 15 miles 1s. 6d. per ton, for 20 miles 1s. 10d. per ton, for 25 miles 2s. 1d. per ton, for 30 miles 2s. 2d. per ton, for 40 miles 2s. 8d per ton, and for 50 miles 2s. 11d. per ton, intermediate distances being at practically proportionate rates; and for 50 ton lots they quoted the following rates:—For 10 miles 1s. per ton, for 15 miles 1s. 3d. per ton, for 20 miles 1s. 6d. per ton, for 25 miles 1s. 9d. per ton, for 30 miles 2s. per ton, for 40 miles 2s. 5d. per ton, and for 50 miles 2s. 9d. per ton, minimum charge as for six tons per truck. For waggon loads of not less than six tons, the Company quoted the undermentioned rates:—for 10 miles 1s. 4d. per ton, for 15 miles 1s. 8d. per ton, for 20 miles 2s. per ton, for 25 miles 2s. 3d. per ton, for 30 miles 2s. 5d. per ton, for 40 miles 2s. 11d. per ton, and for 50 miles 3s. 3d. per ton.
17th Feb., 1904,	Great Southern and Western Railway Co. and other Cos.	That it appears from the General Railway Classification of Goods published on 1st January, 1904, that limestone, polished or dressed, sent at owner's risk, was transferred from Class C. (or Class 1 for quantities of less than two tons) to Class 3z or Class 4y.	The Great Southern and Western Company stated that they had no desire to alter the rates in operation in 1903, and that instructions had been given to revert to the classification of that year for traffic between places on their system. Representations were made by the Department to the Irish Railway Managers, and the classification of 1903, as follows, was reverted to for Irish Traffic:—Limestone:—In blocks, cases, or slabs, polished or dressed, owner's risk, Class C.; in less lots than two tons, Class 1; polished or dressed, Class 3; limestone slabs if not properly protected by packing to be only accepted at owner's risk

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint	Action.
23rd Feb., 1904.	Midland Railway Co. (Northern Counties Committee).	That the rates [9s. per ton for lots each under 5 tons, 7s. per ton for 5-ton lots, and 5s. 6d. per ton for lots of 20 tons] for the conveyance of potatoes from Ballymoney to Belfast were high when compared with the rates for the carriage of grain between these places—1-ton lots 7s. 6d. per ton, 2-ton lots 6s. 6d. per ton, 10-ton lots 5s. 6d. per ton (articles included in the same class of the Classification of Merchandise Traffic).	The Company stated that the rates mentioned, except that of 9s. per ton for potatoes in lots of less than 5 tons, were special reduced rates made by agreement with the traders to meet the special requirements of the traffic. Complainant was informed accordingly, and did not pursue the matter further.
25th Feb., 1904.	London and North Western Railway.	That six bulls delivered in one lot to the Company at Birmingham for conveyance to Dublin were sent in separate vehicles in lots of one, two, and three, the freight being increased in consequence.	The Company consented to make a reduction of 2d. per mile in the charge for the carriage of the bulls.
12th Mar., 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the Company refused to renew the Trader's Ticket which was for many years issued to complainants.	The Department were advised that the case in question was not one in which they could properly intervene. Complainants were informed accordingly
28th Mar., 1904.	Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the charges made for the conveyance of a consignment of oat hulls from Castlerea to Liverpool were excessive.	It was ascertained that the consignment was entered to Ballina at the ordinary Class C. rate of 7s. 11d. per ton. Shortly after the consignment had passed, the railway rate was reduced to 6s. 10d., and subsequently to 6s. 2d. per ton. The 6s. 2d. rate was made applicable to the consignment.
9th April, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway: Cork and Macroom Direct Railway.	That the charges for the conveyance of certain consignments of oats from Dublin to Dooniskey were excessive.	It was found that the charges included tolls levied on the oats in the city of Cork, and also the cost of cartage from the Cork terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway to the Cork and Macroom Railway Company's station at Cork.
24th April, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the charges (1s. 4d.) made for the conveyance of a parcel of cabbage plants—24 lbs. in weight—from Dublin to Ballindine were excessive.	Inquiry was made into the complaint, and it appeared that of the sum of 1s. 4d. charged 4d. was paid to the Atlas Express Co. for cartage, leaving the difference, 1s., to represent the cost of transit by rail. A charge of 1s. might be made for the conveyance by merchandise train of a parcel 24 lbs. in weight between Dublin and Ballindine.
20th May, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate for the conveyance of manure from Drogheda to Goold's Cross was 11s. 10d. per ton, while, previous to the amalgamation of the Great Southern and Western Railway and the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway Cos. the rate did not exceed 9s. 6d. per ton.	It was ascertained that the rate for the traffic in manure between Drogheda and Goold's Cross in 1900—the year previous to the amalgamation of the Great Southern and Western Railway and the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Railway Cos.—was 10s. 6d. per ton (temporary rate) and that on those occasions on which the invoices showed the rate as 9s. 6d. per ton, the manure had been supplied direct from Dublin.

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Date of Complaint.	Name of Carrying Company.	Nature of Complaint.	Action.
21st June 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the rate for the conveyance of whey from Kilmallock to Cork was excessive, viz., 1s. for a 20-gallon can.	It was ascertained that the rate in question applied to the carriage of the article by passenger train, and that no reduction in the charges in operation respecting this traffic could be made.
1st July, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That the sum of 5s. 4d. charged for the conveyance of two 28-lb. boxes of butter from Ardagh Station to Liverpool was excessive.	It was ascertained that the charge was correct, being based on the Parcels Rate of 1d. per lb., the butter having been consigned at carrier's risk. The Company, however, agreed to reduce the charges to the owner's risk rate of ½d. per lb., and to refund the difference.
4th July, 1904.	Great Southern and Western Railway.	That a charge of 5s. was made for the conveyance of a box of butter—56 lbs. in weight—from Pallas Station to Dublin.	It appeared on inquiry that an error had been made in the invoicing of the consignment, which was charged at ordinary parcels scale instead of at the reduced rate in force for the traffic in question. The Station Master at Pallas was instructed to refund a sum of 3s. 8d. to consignors.
9th July, 1904	Great Northern Railway (Ireland) and Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.	That the rate—31s. 2d. per ton—for the conveyance of a consignment of earthenware crocks from Coalisland to Balla was excessive.	After correspondence the Midland Great Western Railway Company intimated that arrangements had been made for a through rate of 16s. per ton for earthenware (loose) at owner's risk in 5-ton loads from Coalisland to Balla *via* Cavan, station to station, owner to load and unload. The Company also stated that this rate would be applied to the consignment in question, and a refund made to the complainant.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, *August*, 1903.

No. 18,252/03.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF LOCAL OFFICERS ENGAGED IN TAKING SAMPLES OF BUTTER.

The following recommendations are made with the view of securing, as far as possible, uniformity of procedure in collecting and keeping samples of butter taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts:—

(1) The quantity of butter to be purchased should not be less than one pound, except that it may be expedient to purchase a smaller amount in cases where there is reason to believe that the object of the purchase would be defeated if a greater quantity were demanded.

(2) The division of the sample into three parts should be made as equally as possible, so that the portion reserved by the purchaser may be not less than one-third of the whole. It is desirable that each portion should consist of one piece only.

(3) The portions should *not* be wrapped in paper, but should be placed, without pressure, in dry and clean screw-capped bottles in such manner that the water present may be retained in the butter.

(4) The screw-capped bottle should be provided with a cork-lined metallic lid. The mouth should be as nearly as possible the full width of the bottle, and the cork lining of the lid should be firmly screwed down against the edge of the bottle.

(5) The bottle, labelled with the necessary particulars, should be properly sealed.

(6) The reserved portion should be kept in a cool dark place pending its production in Court in the event of legal proceedings being taken; and if directed by the Court to be referred to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue it should be carefully packed in order to ensure its safe transmission to the Government Laboratory.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

CIRCULAR dated October, 1900, No. 3,376/1900, issued to Local Authorities in Ireland under the SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

Revised May, 1904.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

SIR,

I am directed by the Vice-President to draw the special attention of your Council, as the Local Authority, to the following provisions of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899 (62 & 63 Vict., ch. 51), which came into operation on the 1st January, 1900.

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This Act should be read in connection with the existing Statutes which it amends and supplements, viz., the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict., ch. 63); the Sale of Food and Drugs Act Amendment Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vict., ch. 30); and the Margarine Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vict., ch. 29). These three statutes, together with the Act of 1899, are to be cited as the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899.

Margarine.

By section 5 of the Act of 1899, the provisions of the Margarine Act, 1887, are extended to "margarine-cheese," which expression is defined (by section 25 of the Act) as meaning "any substance, whether compound or otherwise, which is prepared in imitation of cheese, and which contains fat not derived from milk."

The effect of section 5 is that no such substance can be lawfully dealt in, exposed for sale, or sold except under the name of "margarine-cheese," and under the conditions set forth in section 6 of the Margarine Act, 1887, with respect to margarine, *mutatis mutandis*; and the section further requires that all margarine-cheese sold or dealt in otherwise than by retail, shall either be enclosed in packages marked in accordance with the Margarine Act, 1887 (as amended by section 6 of the Act of 1899), or shall be itself conspicuously branded with the words "margarine-cheese."

Section 6 of the Act of 1899 provides that the brand or mark, required under the said Act or the Margarine Act, 1887, to be placed on any package containing margarine or margarine-cheese, shall be on the package itself and not solely on a label, ticket, or other thing attached thereto.

By section 7 (1) of the Act of 1899, every occupier of a manufactory of margarine or margarine-cheese, and every wholesale dealer in such substances, is required to keep a register showing the quantity and destination of each consignment of such substances sent out from his manufactory or place of business, and this register is to be open to the inspection of any officer of the Department (sections 7 and 24).

By section 7 (2) of the same Act, any officer of the Department is empowered to enter at all reasonable times any manufactory of margarine or margarine-cheese, and to inspect any process of manufacture therein, and to take samples for analysis.

The provisions of section 9 of the Margarine Act, 1887, relating to the registration of manufactories, are extended to any premises wherein the business of a wholesale dealer in margarine or margarine-cheese is carried on, and the registration of such premises or of a manufactory must be forthwith notified by the Local Authority to the Department [sections 7 (4) and (5) and 24].

It is important to note that section 8 of the Act of 1899 makes it an offence under the Margarine Act, 1887, to manufacture, sell, expose for sale, or import any margarine, *the fat of which* contains more than ten per cent. of butter fat. But this section does not apply to any margarine manufactured or imported in fulfilment of any contract made before the 20th July, 1899.

In this connexion it may be pointed out that the effect of section 17 (2) of the Act of 1899 is that in respect of third or subsequent offences under the Margarine Act, 1887, or against the provisions of certain sections of the Acts of 1875 and 1899 (the several Acts being by section 28 included under the expression "the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts") the offender will, if the offence, in the opinion of the court, was committed by his personal act, default, or culpable negligence, be liable (if the court is of opinion that a fine will not meet the circumstances of the case) to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months.

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Sale of Milk in a Public Place.

Section 9 of the Act of 1899 requires every person who, himself or by his servant, in any highway or place of public resort, sells milk or cream from a vehicle or from a can or other receptacle, to have his name and address conspicuously inscribed on the vehicle or receptacle, under a penalty not exceeding two pounds.

Labelling of Condensed Separated or Skimmed Milk.

Section 11 of the same Act provides that every tin or other receptacle containing condensed separated or skimmed milk shall bear a label clearly visible to the purchaser on which the words "Machine-skimmed Milk," or "Skimmed Milk," as the case may require, are printed in large and legible type, and that if any person sells or exposes or offers for sale condensed separated or skimmed milk in contravention of the section he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

Definition of Food.

Section 26 of the Act of 1899 provides that for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts the expression "food" shall include every article used for food or drink by man, other than drugs or water, and any article which ordinarily enters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food; and shall also include flavouring matters and condiments.

Duties of Local Authorities.

Section 3 (1) of the Act of 1899 specifically imposes upon the Local Authority (*i.e.*, each County Council and Borough Council in Ireland), the duty of appointing a public analyst and of putting in force from time to time, as occasion may arise, the powers with which they are invested, so as to provide proper securities for the sale of food and drugs in a pure and genuine condition, and in particular the duty of directing their officers to take samples for analysis; and the Department trust that the regular and efficient discharge of their statutory obligations by the Local Authorities will obviate any necessity for the exercise by the Department of the powers conferred upon them by section 3, sub-sections (2) and (3) of the same Act.

In this connexion the Department would particularly urge upon Local Authorities the importance of making effective arrangements for the systematic sampling of articles of food; and the officers entrusted with this duty should be very careful to observe strictly the various requirements in the Acts as to the mode of taking such samples.

Powers to take Samples.

Section 13 of the Act of 1875 empowers any medical officer of health, inspector of nuisances, or inspector of weights and measures, or any inspector of a market, or any police constable under the direction and at the cost of the Local Authority appointing such officer, inspector, or constable, or charged with the execution of the Act, to procure any sample of food or drugs; and, if he suspect the same to have been sold to him contrary to any provision of the Act, he is required to submit the same to be analysed by the Analyst of the district or place for which he acts, or if there be no such Analyst then acting for such place, to the Analyst of another place.

Section 3 of the Amendment Act of 1879 extends this power to procuring at the place of delivery any sample of milk in course of delivery to the purchaser or consignee in pursuance of any contract for the sale to such purchaser or consignee of such milk; and this latter provision is further extended by section 14 of the Act of 1899 so as to apply to

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every other article of food, and it is provided that no samples are to be taken under the last-cited section, except upon the request or with the consent of the purchaser or consignee.

Power is also conferred by section 8 of the Margarine Act of 1887, and section 5 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, to procure samples of margarine or margarine-cheese for analysis.

Mode of taking Samples.

Section 14 of the Act of 1875, as amended by section 13 of the Act of 1899, provides that the person purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same to analysis shall, after the purchase shall have been completed, forthwith notify to the seller or his agent selling the article his intention to have the same analysed by the public analyst, and shall divide the article into three parts to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed or fastened up in such manner as its nature will permit, and shall, if required to do so, deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent. He shall afterwards retain one part for future comparison and submit the third part, if he deems it right to have the article analysed, to the analyst.

By section 10 of the Margarine Act, 1887, any officer authorised to take samples under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, is enabled, without going through the form of purchase provided by that Act, but otherwise acting in all respects in accordance with the provisions of that Act as to dealing with samples, to take for the purposes of analysis samples of any butter, or substances purporting to be butter, which are exposed for sale, and are not marked "Margarine," as provided by the Margarine Act; and any such substance not being so marked, shall be presumed to be exposed for sale as butter.

Section 10 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, provides that in the case of a sample taken of milk in course of delivery, or of margarine or margarine-cheese forwarded by a public conveyance, the person taking the sample shall forward by registered parcel or otherwise a portion of the sample marked, and sealed, or fastened up, to the consignor if his name and address appear on the can or package containing the article sampled.

Penalty for Obstruction.

Section 16 of the Act of 1899 declares that any person who wilfully obstructs or impedes any inspector or other officer in the course of his duties under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, or by any gratuity, bribe, promise, or other inducement prevents, or attempts to prevent, the due execution by such inspector or officer of his duty under those Acts, shall be liable, on summary conviction, for the first offence to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, for the second offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, and for any subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Prosecutions.

Section 19 of the Act of 1899 provides that when any article of food or drug has been purchased from any person for test purposes, a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts in respect of the sale thereof shall not be instituted after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase.

In any prosecutions under the Acts the summons must state particulars of the offence or offences alleged, and also the name of the prosecutor, and shall not be made returnable in less time than fourteen days from the day on which it is served, and there must be served therewith a copy of any analyst's certificate obtained on behalf of the prosecutor.

General.

Every Inspector and other officer employed by your Local Authority in connexion with the administration of these Acts should be supplied

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with copies of the several Acts, and should be required to make themselves fully acquainted with the provisions contained therein.

Additional copies of this Circular will be forwarded to you for distribution among members of your Local Authority, and the officers concerned, on the Department being informed of the number you require.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

To

The Secretary of each County Council,
and the Town Clerk of each Borough..

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1904.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do hereby make the following amended Regulations as to the taking of samples under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893:—

1. In Regulation 5 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899, the words "at least three days' notice" shall be substituted for the words "at least six days' notice," and the Regulation shall read accordingly.
2. In Regulation 9 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899, the words "at least three days' notice" shall be substituted for the words "at least six days' notice," and the Regulation shall read accordingly.
3. The following paragraph shall be added to Regulation 16 of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899, and shall be deemed to be part of that Regulation:

   "When the fertiliser is delivered in a bag or other package, the bag or package is to be emptied on a clean and dry stone or wooden floor, worked up with a spade and two spadefuls set aside. These spadefuls are then to be thoroughly mixed together and the samples taken from the mixture in the manner specified in Regulation 15."

4. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 31st day of March, 1904, and shall remain in force until otherwise altered or revoked.
5. These Regulations may be cited as the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations, 1904, and shall be read as one with the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899; and both Regulations may be cited collectively as the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1899 and 1904.

[L.S.] In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this 21st day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four.

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO MARKET AUTHORITIES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION (IRELAND) ACT, 1899, AND THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in pursuance of the provisions of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and of the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, require you to take notice.—

That the market authority (*a*) of every market or fair to which the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887, for the time being applies, is bound to provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle.

It is further provided by the said Acts,—

That an auctioneer shall not, unless exempted by order of the Depsrtment from the requirements in this behalf, sell cattle at any mart where cattle are habitually or periodically sold unless there are provided at that mart similar facilities for weighing cattle as are required in the case of cattle sold at a market or fair to which the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act of 1887 applies.

It is therefore desirable that previous to providing accommodation for weighing cattle, Market Authorities should inform the Department of the nature and extent of the accommodation which it is proposed to provide, and such information should be accompanied by plsns, drawn to scale, indicating the size, description, and general arrangement of the weighing machines and enclosures connected therewitb for penning cattle previous to and after being weighed, which it is proposed to provide, together with descriptive particulars thereof; Market Authorities will then he informed, so far as it is possible from the information thus supplied, whether the proposed accommodation appears to be sufficient and suitable, or otherwise.

Market Authority should submit plans, &c., of accommodation proposed

The weighing accommodation provided by Market Authorities or Auctioneers in Ireland, pursuant to the provisions of the Statutes referred to, should conform to the following conditions:—

1. The weighing machine should he provided with a cage or pen for confining cattle upon the weighing platform when being weighed, and such cage or pen must be firmly fixed to the weighing platform of the against the possibility of any animal relieving the weighing platform constructed as to satisfy the following conditions, viz.:—

Cage or pen of Weighing Machine.

(*a.*) That when such cage or pen is fixed in position for weighing cattle, and the entrance and exit gates or doors thereof are closed, the npper edge of the sides and ends of the cage or pen shall not at any point be less than five feet above the weighing platform.

(*b.*) That provision be made by close sheeting the sides and ends of the cage or pen, or by spacing the bars of which the same may be constructed at close intervals, or by other suitable means, to guard against the possibility of any animal relieving the weighiug paltform of a portion of its weight or injuring itself when confined thereon by protruding its head, feet, or legs through apertures in or under the sides or ends of the cage or pen, or endeavouring to jump out of or escape therefrom.

(*c.*) That it be strong enough to resist the pressure of the heaviest stock that are likely to be weighed.

(*a.*) Section 2 of the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887, enacts that—
"This Act, save as is herein-after provided, shall apply to all markets and fairs in which tolls are for the time being authorised to be taken and actually are taken in respect of cattle by any company, corporation, or person; and every such company, corporation, or person is in this Act called 'the market authority.'"

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(*d.*) That when in use it should rest entirely on the platform of the weighing machine.

(*e.*) That cattle may he driven into and out of it with safety and expedition.

(*f.*) The entrance and exit doors or gates of the cage or pen should be not less than five feet six inches in width, and should be secured on the outside by bolts or other suitable fastenings so fitted as to effectually provide against the lower portions of such doors or gates being thrust outwards by cattle in such a manner as to permit the hoof of any beast contained therein to project beyond the weighing platform; for a similar reason the space between the weighing platform and the lower edge of the sides and ends of the cage or pen, when closed, should not exceed 1½ inches.

Steelyard or Index Lever.

2. The Steelyard, or Index Lever, should indicate weights in hundredweights, quarters, and pounds (avoirdupois), and should be so placed and exposed to public view, that those who are immediately interested in the weighing of any lot of cattle may, with facility, observe that the machine is adjusted before each animal or lot of animals is placed upon it; may read the weight indicated, from a position from which they may also conveniently observe the cage or pen on the weighing machine platform; and may see for themselves that the weight recorded on the ticket specifying the true weight of the cattle weighed corresponds with the weight indicated by the weighing machine. The Steelyard, or Index Lever, if placed within an office, box, or other enclosed structure, should be placed parallel to and within one foot of a window, so that the weight indicated thereon may be read with facility by those standing outside; to conform with this requirement the scale by which the weight is indicated should be graduated on each side of the Index Lever. The graduations of the scale on the Index Lever indicating the weights recorded, and the figures indicating the graduations, should he clearly marked, so that they may he easily read and understood by the ordinary public. Weighing machines provided with loose weights will not be approved.

Act of 1887 (sec. 6 (*b*)).

Loose weights.

Access to and protection of bearing, &c.

3. The lever bearings and knife-edged centres should be protected so as to prevent the admission of mud or dirt, and proper provision should be made for draining the pit, and for access thereto.

Platform.

4. The weighing platform of the machine should not be constructed of wood or of any material which readily absorbs moisture, and the upper surface of the platform should be roughened, or so constructed as to guard against cattle slipping thereon.

Weighing Machines to be Tested.

5. The weighing machine should be so constructed that it may be tested by the Local Inspector of Weights and Measures, as provided by Section 4 of the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1887.

Accommodation for penning Cattle.

6. Sufficient and suitable accommodation for penning cattle, before and after being weighed, should be provided in immediate connection with the weighing machine; each such pen should be provided with a separate entrance for cattle, and when the available space permits should enclose an area of not less than two hundred square feet, and the pens should be so placed that cattle may be safely and expeditiously moved therefrom to the platform of the weighing machine, and thence removed to the receiving pen provided for receiving cattle after having been weighed; to facilitate rapidity in weighing, the pens should open into a fenced-in passage leading on to the platform of the weighing machine. In providing penning accommodation due regard should be had to the possible necessity of extending such accommodation in the future.

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7. A bar or gate or other suitable structure should be so placed in the passage along which cattle should pass to the weighing machine, that when necessary it may be used to prevent such cattle pressing against the gates or doors of the cage or pen on the platform of the weighing machine, and thereby causing difficulty and delay in opening such doors or gates. Means to be provided to prevent Cattle pressing against the Weighing Cage.

8. A suitable fence or other effectual means should be provided to guard against the weighing machine being interfered or tampered with by any person during the operation of weighing. Protection of Weighing Machine from interference when in use.

9. The weighing machine should be placed in as convenient a position as circumstances permit for the accommodation of buyers and sellers of cattle. Position.

10. The weighing machine should not be used for any purpose other than weighing cattle during the continuance of the cattle fair or market for the accommodation of which it has been provided. Use of Weighing Machine for purposes other than weighing cattle.

11. In cases where Market Authorities are required to provide a new weighing machine or cage, or pen; the cage or pen should be of such dimensions that the distance between its opposite gates when closed shall not be less than eight feet, and the distance between the remaining two sides shall not be less than five feet six inches. Cages of larger capacity may frequently be considered necessary.

In these Directions the word "cattle" includes ram, ewe, wether, lamb, and swine. Interpretation.

Market Authorities are not recommended to provide dial indicating weighing machines, and such machines should not be provided except with the special sanction of the Department. Dial Indicators.

Dated this day of , 190 .

To _____

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List of Analysts acting under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, and under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1893, for the Boroughs and Counties in Ireland.

Local Authorities.	Name of Analyst.
COUNCILS OF BOROUGHS:—	
Belfast, ...	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Clonmel, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork, ...	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Drogheda, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Dublin, ...	Do., do.
Kilkenny, ...	Do., do.
Limerick, ...	Do., do.
Londonderry, ...	Professor John Robinson Leehody, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C.
Sligo, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Waterford, ...	Do., do.
Wexford, ...	Do., do.
COUNTY COUNCILS:—	
Antrim, ...	Robert Barklie, F.C.S., and J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Armagh, ...	J. F. W. Hodges, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Carlow, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cavan, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Clare, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Cork, ... ,,	D. J. O'Mahony, F.C.S.
Donegal, ...	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Down, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B. M.D.
Dublin, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Fermanagh, ...	Do., do., do.
Galway, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Kerry, ...	Do., do.
Kildare, ...	Do., do.
Kilkenny, ...	Do., do.
King's, ...	Vacant.
Leitrim, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Limerick, ...	Do., do.
Londonderry, ...	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Longford, ...	C. R. Tichborne, LL.D., Ph.D.
Louth, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Mayo, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Meath, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Monaghan, ...	Do., do.
Queen's, ...	Do., do.
Roscommon, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Sligo, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Tipperary, North Riding, ...	Do., do.
Do., South Riding, ...	Do., do.
Tyrone, ...	Robert Barklie, F.C.S.
Waterford, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron and E. Douglas Cameron.
Westmeath, ...	Sir C. A. Cameron, C.B., M.D.
Wexford, ...	Do., do.
Wicklow, ...	Do., do.

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DUBLIN

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

OF THE

Dublin Institutions of Science and Art

FOR THE

YEAR 1903-4.

To the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Dublin, *April 1st*, 1904.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following Report for the twelve months from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904 :—

Attendance of the Public.—The number of visitors to the Museum during the twelve months has been nearly the same as last year; it is probable that the very bad weather diminished the attendance. At the Royal Botanic Gardens there has been a small increase in the number of visitors.

As I remarked last year, it is really of little importance whether there is an increase or decrease in the total number of visitors to either of these Institutions, for, though it may be satisfactory to know that a large number of the public visit and inspect the institutions which they support, and which are public property, it is far more important that the Museum should be used by the comparatively small number who wish to learn something of the arts and sciences there illustrated, and that the Gardens should be used by people studying the subjects of horticulture and botany.

Staff.—Mr. Carpenter, as in the previous year, conducted the course of Zoology at the Royal College of Science pending the appointment of a Professor, and consequently the time that he could devote to his duties at the Museum was much restricted. Mr. Alabaster has for a short time been engaged on work in connection with the St. Louis Exhibition.

In the Metropolitan School of Art, Mr. Reeves has been appointed Instructor in Enamelling for the session, and Miss Hollway has been appointed Instructor in Mosaics. Mr. F. F. Miller has been appointed to instruct the Enamelling class in ornamental metal-working.

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TEMPORARY TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE IN THE MUSEUM.—Mr. Aubrey Toppin was employed in the Museum as a temporary assistant from the beginning of the financial year until January 9th, 1904. He has worked at the first chapter of that part of the Guide which will deal with Pottery and Porcelain, and has completed Chapter I., British Pottery, which is in the press.

Mr. Westropp was employed from 1st April to 23rd May, and from 30th November to end of the financial year. He has collahorated with me during this time in preparing Part VI. of the General Guide, which deals with Metal-work. Three of the five chapters of which this will consist are on sale, while the fourth, on Iron-work, is in the press. His great knowledge of old silver and his researches in the history of Hall marks have been particularly useful.

Mr. Clement Gutch spent five weeks in the Museum in July and August, during which time he rearranged the Greek and Roman Antiquities and made notes, from which he is compiling the Guide to this part.

Miss Knowles has worked in the Botanical Collections during the whole of the financial year.

Miss McNab was employed during the whole year, under Dr. Scharff's supervision, in registering and labelling and also in repairing and restoring specimens.

Miss Jane Stephens was appointed a temporary assistant in the Natural History Section from February 11th, for which post the excellent scientific training she received in the College of Science and in University College, London, has well fitted her.

MEETINGS OF BOARDS.—The Board of Visitors of the Museum and Botanic Gardens met on six occasions, and the Council of Trustees of the National Library on seventeen occasions during the year.

TRAVELLING.—I was in London for three weeks at the end of May and beginning of June for sales at Christie's and at Sothehy's, where I was able to procure several good specimens for our collection of pewter and some of silver, as well as a few other ohjects. I also took this opportunity of arranging with the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum for loan collections to be sent to Dublin for the autumn and winter. In August I went to Zurich to go carefully through the newly completed National Museum, with the special view of noting the arrangement of the archæological collection and the valuable series of models to show prehistoric modes of life. I then proceeded to the North of Italy and made arrangements for procuring casts of interesting Byzantine ornament, which will illustrate the relation of this style to the Irish Romanesque, and also of many good examples of later Italian work, which should be of much value to modellers and decorators. I also visited the Burano Lace School, and sent in a special report on its methods of working. In returning from Italy I

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visited Innsbruck and Munich, and arranged for casts of a few objects which will be useful, and also visited and reported on the stained glass factories of these places. At Würzburg I was able to arrange for reproductions of some of the best of the celebrated eighteenth century ironwork, and I also found a good specimen of earlier ironwork at Mayence. Early in March I again went to London, and obtained some very useful specimens of good old furniture, as well as some embroideries and a little Scandinavian silver, and many pieces of lace required to complete our series, and also a good ivory carving. I also saw the collection of old pewter exhibited at Clifford's Inn.

Dr. Scharff went in April to visit the principal dealers in London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Hanover, Halle, Cologne, and Antwerp, and also to see several private collectors, both in order to ascertain from what sources specimens are now being obtained, and also to note the latest methods of mounting and preparing them. In January, he went for a few days to London to attend a meeting of zoologists assembled to discuss some important proposals made in the interests of zoology. At the same time he visited the Britisb Museum and some dealers to select specimens which he wanted. At the end of February, 1904, Dr. Scharff went to Naples to spend a few days at the Marine Biological Laboratory, in order to note the advances made in the study of marine life since his sojourn in Naples many years ago.

In October, Professor Johnson visited the Botanical Museum in Berlin, and the Economic Botanical Collections in Hamburg, to note what is being done in Germany in studying plant diseases, and to discuss questions with the German scientific men engaged in this work, and also to see the Seed-testing Station at Hamburg.

Mr. Brenan went to London in August to see the National competition works and other picture exhibitions, and in September to select teachers required for the classes in artistic handicrafts at the School of Art.

Miss Jacob went, in May, to the Schools of Art at Cardiff, Birmingham, Leicester, Manchester, Bradford, Ilkley, Glasgow, Arbroath, and also to the Royal College of Art at South Kensington, the London Central School of Arts and Crafts, and the Goldsmiths' Institute at New Cross, and the Owens School, and made a special report on the methods adopted in these schools for teaching designing.

Mrs. Barden (Art Mistress) went to London in August to see the exhibition of works at the National competition, South Kensington.

Mr. Moore went to Belgium in April to visit the great International Flower Show at Ghent, where he was one of the judges; he also visited some of the Dutch bulb gardens and plant nurseries in the neighbourhood of Utrecht and Boscoop, as well as visiting some of the London nurseries. In September he went to the North of Ireland to collect plants.

The indoor foreman at the Botanic Gardens, Patrick Pope, went to London in September, to visit Kew Gardens and the

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principal nurseries; and the outdoor foreman, Michael Conway, went to Glasgow and Edinburgh in September, to see the Botanic Gardens.

Mr. White, in August, visited museums and the establishments of several manufacturers of museum fittings in London, Birmingham, Oxford, and Wolverhampton, and obtained some useful information respecting the patterns of cases, and made arrangements for the supply of materials for the construction of metal cases of special design, which, in some sections of the Museum, will be more convenient than wooden ones.

Mr. Lyster went to the meeting of the Libraries Association at Leeds, in September.

Workshops.—The great work of altering the Bird Cases on the Lower Gallery, Upper Floor, in the Natural History Section, has now been completed; it is in every way satisfactory, the Gallery is very much improved, and the work of the staff in arranging the specimens is greatly facilitated. This work has occupied about five years and has been a serious drain upon the resources of our workshops; it shows how very important it is that no system of casing should be adopted, however strongly advocated, until it has been very carefully considered and samples actually tried to see if the advantages expected are actually obtained in practice.

In the Pottery and Porcelain Room six cases have been procured of a new pattern, sufficiently narrow to stand in the bays between the old cases. From this great economy of space results, and I have arranged to procure similar cases for the other side of the room, but will have the frames of these made of metal instead of wood, as by this means the frames can be made of very light section, and will intercept the light from the windows very much less than wooden cases would do. By providing these new cases several ordinary Museum cases can be removed from the Pottery and Porcelain Room to the Gallery, where they are much required for the recent increase in the collections of Silver and Sheffield plate.

The second of the large crosses at Monasterboice has been cast, and placed in the Central Court, where a rearrangement has been made by which the two Monasterboice crosses and the Tuam cross are brought into the front line and the less important crosses from Scotland and the north of England placed behind them. Another improvement has been effected in the Central Court by doing away with three large screens, which looked heavy and intercepted a good deal of light.

In the Botanical Section, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4 have been completely fitted with the crippled cases, which are the old desk cases contracted so as to occupy less floor space. In Room No. I. narrow desk cases of a special type have been provided to stand against the balustrades, which are placed round the central well and staircase.

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DUBLIN MUSEUM.

PUBLICATIONS.—The thirtieth edition of the Halfpenny Guide to the Museum is now on sale. More progress has been made in printing the different parts of the General Guide than was possible in the previous twelve months, and the following new chapters are now on sale:—Part II., Mediæval and Renaissance Sculpture and Decoration; Part VI., Metal Work—Chapter I., Bronze and Brass; Chapter II., Gold and Silver, Foreign; Chapter III., Gold and Silver, British. Chapter V. of this Part, Ironwork, is in the press, as is also Part VII., Guide to Pottery and Porcelain—Chapter I., British Pottery.

Mr. Gutch has written Chapter II. of Part I., Greek and Roman Antiquities, and I hope that ere long this Part will be available for visitors.

Of the Halfpenny Guide 15,742 were sold during the year 1903 and 222 separate parts or chapters of the General Guide, as well as 42 Lists of Books in the National Library useful to Visitors, 32 Guides to the Rocks and Fossils, and 50 Lists of Irish Birds.

The arrangements for bringing to the notice of visitors the fact that Guides and Catalogues can be bought at very low prices, and that these are necessary to anyone who wishes to profit by the Collections are, in my opinion, of the greatest importance. I have recently placed inside the entrance doors cases, in which the Guides are displayed in regular order in a much more conspicuous manner than has been the case hitherto, and this has already produced a good effect and increased the sales.

MUSEUM LECTURES.—The eighth series of these demonstrations, which correspond to what are called "Floor Lectures" given in some American Museums, has been completed according to the following list, which also shows the numbers who attended at each:—

Date.	Lecturer.	Subject	Numbers attending.
December 10,	Col. Plunkett,	Additions to the Collections,	50
December 15	Mr. Nichols,	Ocean Depths,	35
December 17,	Mr. Aubrey Poppin,	British Pottery,	32
December 31,	Mr. Coffey,	The Sepulchral Mounds and Carvings at New Grange and Dowth, county Meath,	54
January 5,	Mr. Seymour,	Limestones,	19
January 7,	Col. Plunkett,	The Loan Collections	30
January 12,	Mr. Lyburn,	Glass and Pottery Materials,	24
January 14,	Mr. Coffey,	The Gold Ornaments found at Broighter, Londonderry.	47
January 19,	Mr. Lyburn,	Irish Building Stones,	16
January 21,	Mr. Brenan,	Pattern in Antique Lace,	28
January 26,	Mr. Seymour,	The Oldest British Land Plants,	21
January 28,	Mr. Brenan,	Pattern in Modern Lace,	45
February 2,	Mr. Carpenter,	The Horse and his Relations,	12
February 4,	Mr. Dudley Westropp,	English Silver,	22
February 9,	Mr. Carpenter,	Man and the Apes,	35
February 11,	Professor Johnson,	A School Botanic Collection,	18
February 16,	Mr. Gilhes,	The Busy Bee,	19
February 18,	Professor Johnson,	Common Crop Diseases,	17
February 23,	Mr. Ussher	Irish Birds,	42
February 25,	Dr. Pethybridge,	Geographical Distribution of Plants.	6
March 1,	Mr. Ussher,	Irish Birds,	28
March 3,	Count Plunkett,	The Work of Gianbologna,	16

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CIRCULATION COLLECTIONS.—In the early part of the year, as the result of discussions I had with Sir C. Purdon Clarke at South Kensington, the Victoria and Albert Museum lent to us for some months a series of frames containing cases and reproductions of carving, embroideries, metal work, and other objects, specially made up for circulation to technical schools and other centres, and during the year a considerable number of cases of objects have been arranged on a similar plan in this Museum for that purpose. Fifty-seven cases are complete and ready for issue, and of these six have been already sent out, one to Cork, one to Belfast, and four to Castlerea. Five more cases will be ready shortly, and a considerable number more are being arranged. The cases, which are now ready or very nearly ready, illustrate the following branches:—Botany, Zoology, Metals and Minerals, Industrial Crafts, Artistic Crafts, Archæology.

ART COLLECTIONS.

During the twelve months several more casts have arrived from Italy, the result of the visits which I made to that country in the previous year and last autumn. Many interesting additions have been made to the collections, and arrangements have been made, or negotiations are in progress for others. Taking the several branches of this section in the usual order the following are the principal points to which I would draw attention:—

IRISH ARCHITECTURE.—The north doorway of Cormach's Chapel, from the Rock of Cashel, and portions of the arcading in the interior, have now been cast. As the iron building over the boiler-house, which has been asked for, is not yet provided, I am arranging to set these up in No. I. room of the Annexe; but as the floor of this room was already so crowded that many objects could not be seen, this could not have been done were it not that recently a few large objects have been lent to Cork, while other exhibits have been put away in the stores.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.—A beautiful little piece of Gothic architecture at Holy Cross Abbey, called the Shrine, has also been cast, and will be set up beside the door of Cormach's Chapel.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Committee of the Egypt Exploration Fund have given us some additional examples from recent finds. This interesting and particularly well-arranged collection continues to interest visitors, who, with the help of Miss Murray's very practical little guide, can here profitably study Egyptian archæology.

GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—These collections have been completely rearranged by Mr. Clement Gutch, M.A., who

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is well known for his lectures at Cambridge, and who, as above stated, is now engaged on the Guide from notes which he took whilst in Dublin. He has suggested the addition of a few casts of Greek sculpture to make our collection of this more representative, and I hope, before long, to be able to obtain these. Painted copies of the very good Mosaic pavement discovered under the cloisters of the old Cathedral of Verona have been ordered, and should be useful to our Mosaic workers.

INDIAN AND OTHER ORIENTAL ART.—No recent additions.

MEDIÆVAL AND RENAISSANCE WORK.—Several very interesting additions to the Mediæval and Renaissance examples have been made, or will shortly be received, from Italy. A cast of a recumbent effigy from a tomb in the Cathedral of Aosta, which had not previously been reproduced, is a good specimen of about 1500 A.D., and a cast of one of the windows of the Priory of S. Orso in the same city is an excellent example of the good effect obtainable in moulded brick.

Copies of a doorway and a chimney-piece, which are fine examples of decorative sculpture, have been ordered from Verona.

The casts of figures in relief by Jean Goujon, which were on screens on the floor of the Central Court, have been removed and fixed to the wall above the Gallery. By this change they gain immensely, as they are better lighted, and are placed more nearly at the height at which the originals are seen on the Louvre.

The great casts of the Della Robbia works—the Annunciation and the Meeting of St. Francis and St. Dominic—have been similarly placed on the wall at the other end of the Court with equally good results, and I have also had both of these carefully painted in the colours of the originals, of the beauty of which they now give a much better idea.

GEMS AND CAMEOS.—No additions of importance.

COINS AND MEDALS.—No additions of importance.

JEWELLERY.—No additions of importance.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—A small but interesting addition has been made in the shape of a Thur zither. These instruments, which make a noise like bells, used to be hung inside the doors of houses in the country parts of the Tirol, to give notice when anyone entered. They have become very rare.

FURNITURE.—A good draw-out oak table has been obtained for the panelled room. Three chairs have been added to the Chippendale collection, one to the Sheraton, and two to the Heppelwhite. Plaster casts of a considerable number of the fine carved stall ends and panels from the

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Cathedral of Genoa have been hung in this room. These casts, when carefully painted, are almost as useful for wood carvers, students, and designers, as the originals. A reproduction in carved walnut of a stall in the Palazzo del Commune at Pistoja has been acquired for the Italian furniture court, in which it forms one of the finest and most valuable objects.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.—No additions of importance.

POTTERY, PORCELAIN, AND GLASS.—There have been no additions to the pottery and porcelain, but an interesting collection of Venetian Schmelz glass, of which we had hitherto few examples, has been obtained, and a French glass casket for scents, of Empire period. The Museum is still deficient in specimens of the best kinds of peasant pottery or rough faience, such as Venetian, Roman and Florentine.

STAINED GLASS.—No original examples have been added, but we have obtained water-colour copies of three good examples.

ENAMELS.—A double gourd-shaped vase of old Chinese *cloisonné* enamel with plaques and handles of jade is an interesting addition, and the Museum has purchased a fine triptych, showing in painted enamel three scenes from the life of St. Patrick, of which both the metal frame and the enamels are by Alexander Fisher. It is one of the best examples of the work of this artist, who has revived artistic painted enamels in Great Britain.

BRONZE AND BRASS.—An old brass candlestick, which is said to have once belonged to Armagh Cathedral, has been obtained. Two Dutch Chandeliers were presented to the Museum by Viscount Powerscourt, K.P., and one larger one of German make was purchased. Two spouts for fountains, good specimens of bronze casting, were obtained in Munich.

IRONWORK.—Several specimens of old German ironwork have been procured from Munich, including some grilles for fixing over doors, two brackets for carrying shop signs and lantern, and a grave cross. Copies of some of the best pieces of the eighteenth century wrought-iron Gates and Railings, for which Würzburg is famous, and which have already been copied for the Berlin Museum, are ordered.

PEWTER.—Three examples of English eighteenth century Pewter were obtained at Sotheby's.

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.—Considerable additions have been made to this important branch of the collections during the year. Eleven examples of old Irish Silver, seven of English, and two of French. have been purchased, and also a very remarkable example of work executed by Francis F. Miller. The design for this is taken from the ancient Irish fibulæ, and the fineness and the accuracy with which it has

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been hammered and chased are such as are seldom seen; it is therefore a valuable example to workers in silver. An ancient crucifix, set with cabochon crystals, is interesting, especially because it may be Irish work of the twelfth century.

Several examples of old Sheffield plate, many of which show very good simple design, have been acquired, including four dish-rings or bowl-stands.

BOOKBINDINGS.—No additions during the year.

IVORIES.—A good fourteenth century half of a diptych has been added.

MINIATURES.—No additions.

PRINTS.—Parts XI. and XII. of the Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum, and the third series of Reproductions of Illuminations, have been presented by the Trustees.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS.—A very valuable present has been made to the Museum by Mr. C. E. Keyser, of Aldermaston Court, Reading, who has very kindly given a magnificent series of photographs of English Norman architecture, consisting chiefly of doorways and overdoors. Two more of the large draw-out cabinets are ordered to contain these.

JAPANESE ART.—No additions.

CHINESE ART.—Some bronzes and examples of carved ivory have been presented by Mrs. C. Melville, in memory of her late husband, Dr. Melville, of Portlaw. The fine Chinese vase in *cloisonné* enamel and jade, which has been purchased, has been already noticed under the head of Enamels. It is a beautiful addition to the collection illustrating Chinese art.

BURMESE ART.—No additions.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY.—An example of the old Burano lace in process of working, acquired in Venice, is particularly interesting, and also a very remarkable piece of "blind point" of extraordinary fineness. These, with several examples of the modern Burano to show the work now being done in that School, the result of revival of the art of making Venetian lace, are very useful additions, and we have also obtained good specimens of many other varieties of both needle point and pillow lace, so that we can now show a very complete series in the Museum, and also make up a second series of examples for circulation. A good example of English seventeenth century embroidery in coloured worsteds on linen has also been acquired.

SCANDINAVIAN ART.—No additions.

ROMANESQUE AND BYZANTINE ART.—Casts have been obtained of the entrance door of the Chapel of S. Zeno, in the

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old Church of S. Praxidis, at Rome. The three long narrow panels of interlaced ornament in the Byzantine style, which surround the door, are from a building of about the seventh century, considerably older than the present church, which was erected in A.D. 822. The two columns are from some ancient classical structure, but the bases and capitals are probably of the seventh century. A cast of the front of the sarcophagus of the Gothic King Ataulpho, who died A.D. 416, from the Church of S. Lorenzo, Milan, shows an interesting vine ornament.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS.

The arrangement of a second case containing objects from West Africa, on the system on which the Australian objects have been already arranged, is nearly completed.

LOAN COLLECTIONS.

There is now in the Museum on loan from South Kensington, a fine collection of Oriental carpets, carefully selected to serve as examples for designers. Copies of several of the best specimens will be taken and preserved in the Museum. Mr. Thomas Plunkett, of Portmarnock House, has lent an interesting collection of old silver and Sheffield plate. Lady Layard has lent a good example of modern Venetian silversmith's work, and a very fine Early Flemish tapestry, which belonged to her late husband, Sir Henry Austin Layard, K.C.B. Mr. E. R. M'C. Dix has lent a very interesting series of Irish eighteenth century bookbindings. Lady Stokes has lent a bedstead, which is a fine example of carved mahogany in the Chippendale style, and also a carved and gilded overmantel. Major Daly, of the Indian Medical Service, has lent some Chinese porcelain, and Major W. B. Davidson-Houston a very interesting collection of examples of gold, silver, and brass objects, made by the natives of West Africa.

MODERN EXHIBITS.

Nothing further has been done in this direction.

INDUSTRIAL COLLECTIONS.

Owing to want of space it would be useless to make any attempt to augment or improve these at present.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

During the past year Mr. Coffey has been able to give almost the whole of his time and attention to the arrangement of Room III., which contains the Bronze Age Collections, and,

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consequently, very satisfactory progress has been made. The classification of the objects illustrating the Early Bronze Age is so far complete that they can now he studied in a way that has hitherto been impossible. Casts of the most interesting of the inscribed stones from New Grange and Dowth have heen set up near them, and these not only show the carvings in good light, which is impossible in the case of the originals which are in the tumuli, hut will also, I hope, induce many visitors, who will learn in the Museum what great interest these prehistoric relics possess, to travel in the country of the Boyne and visit the monuments themselves.

More progress has also heen made with the arrangement of the Crannog or Lake dwelling collections, and in another year the arrangement of the Bronze and Early Iron Age room should he approaching completion. The return from the British Museum of the gold ornaments found near Limavady has added a very interesting exhibit to the collections

The want of a suitahle office for the Keeper, in which the specimens can be properly studied and compared, and the important work of this section of the Museum carried on, is very serious.

I hope that, according to the scheme which I have submitted to the Department, hetter trained attendants will gradually be brought into the Museum, who will relieve the Keepers and assistants of a great part of their more mechanical duties. A beginning has heen made in this Irish Antiquities Section, where a lately appointed attendant has rendered very great assistance to the Keeper in arranging the Crannog Collections, just as in the Botanical Department an attendant is doing useful work under Miss Knowles.

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

A very great improvement, as mentioned ahove in the remarks on the workshops, has been nearly completed, namely, the re-arrangement of the general collection of Birds; the cases have heen reduced in depth all round the gallery, and glass shelving supplied in place of the wires on which the wooden stands were fixed. The result is very satisfactory, and the Birds are far hetter displayed than they were formerly. The Kane Collection of Irish Butterflies and Moths, and the Edwards Collection of British Plant Lice and other Homoptera, are very useful additions to the collections, and the bones from Irish caves are a valuahle acquisition.

BOTANICAL COLLECTIONS.

Progress has been made in arrangement and classification by Miss Knowles, who is temporarily employed.

The tahle cases provided to stand against the halustrade in Room I. afford space for the specimens and coloured drawings of common flowering plants, and Miss Knowles has hegun a catalogue of the Index or Teaching Collection shown in this room, which is used by students in increasing numbers. The casing in Rooms II. and IV being also completed, the Eco-

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nomic Collections in the former have been arranged, and those in the latter are in progress, and the cataloguing is also in hand. Much work has also been done in the Herbarium on the De Tabley, the Levinge, and other Collections.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Some additions have been made to the collection of Minerals, but this collection is in practically the same state as a year ago.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY COLLECTIONS.

I mentioned last year that a new system of shelving was proposed for the cases in the curved corridor, in which the collections of the Geological Survey of Ireland are exhibited. Some improvements were made in the system originally suggested by Mr. Seymour to Mr. Lamplugh, and as now carried out a considerable amount of storage space is provided without any loss of exhibition space. The new system was highly approved of by Mr. Teall, when he visited the Museum, and conseqnently I decided to execute it throughout one side of the Gallery, and this has been completed during the year. It would be impossible to find any collection of rock specimens exhibited better than, it may probably be said as well as, these now are in Dublin. Great economy of space is one result of the system, and consequently the cases which have hitherto stood down the centre of the Corridor will soon be available for use elsewhere.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

The changes which I reported last year as having been made in the agricultural and economic classes of plants have proved most successful, and this section of the Garden has been used by agricultural and other students of Botany to a large extent during the year. I hope Mr. Moore will be able to further develop this section.

The damage done by the hurricane of February 26th, 1903, has generally been made good. I am glad to say that we have been able to reinstate a few of the trees which were blown down, notably some of the old Yews in Addison's Walk, a specimen of the Service Tree, a Weeping Lime, and a Hornbeam. These were large trees but their replacement. which required no ordinary skill, has been accomplished: I regret, however, that the heavy gale which took place in September of last year, caused the loss of a few additional trees. one of which nearly fell on one of the houses.

Mr. Moore, in April last, was able to visit London, Belgium, and Holland, and inspect the various gardens and nurseries. He also at a subsequent date visited the gardens of Falcarragh, Carrablagh, Castlewellan, Narrow-water, and Mr. Smith's nursery at Newry, at all of which he obtained valuable in-

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formation and many rare and interesting plants. It was also found possible to allow Patrick Pope, the indoor foreman, to visit Kew Gardens and some of the leading London nurseries, and to send Michael Conway, the propagator, to visit Glasgow and Edinburgh, and some of the principal gardens, parks, and private collections in and near those cities. I consider it a matter of great importance that these head gardeners, on whose skill and knowledge of plant-growing so much of the success of the Garden depends, should have such opportunities of seeing the work done in other establishments.

The shading of the houses from excessive sunshine, by means of roller-blinds, as proposed by Mr. Moore, is of great importance, and I hope that the Board of Works will be able to take this in hand. A large amount of the works applied for in the various houses last year have been sanctioned and completed by the Board of Works, notably additional hot pipes in the passage connecting the central and western end of the curvilinear range, and the repair of the tanks and water-pipes in the Aquatic-house. The finishing of the covered passage to the potting shed in the stable range, which has been partially executed, would effect a great improvement and cost little.

I am glad to report that the Board of Works have taken in hand the question of a proper water-supply for the Gardens, and have decided on providing a hydraulic ram, worked by the water in the river, and a distributing tank, placed at a proper level. This work, when completed, will be of the greatest value in the summer time.

The provision of a proper refreshment room is still a pressing necessity. As the cottage adjoining the entrance to the Gardens has been acquired, this refreshment room can now be provided without much expense, and it will at the same time remove a constant source of trouble by providing a place where bicycles and children's perambulators can be left.

This refreshment room and the house for tropical ferns, are matters which should not be postponed longer than absolutely necessary; great inconvenience is caused by the want of a mess-room for the men, and the tool shed asked for is also much needed, and could be provided at a small cost.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

The total number of students attending the School during the Session 1902-3 was 565. Of these 331 attended the day classes and 234 the evening classes.

The additional space allotted to the design class has been a great advantage, and excellent work has been done under the tuition of Miss Jacob. The classes for artistic handicrafts have been continued, and in addition to Stained Glass, Mosaic Work, and Enamelling, instruction is given in Artistic Metal Working. In time, if students will remember that the fact of their having chosen one of these lines as a medium for expressing their artistic faculties is no reason for neglecting

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the cultivation of the latter, and that no work worthy of preservation is likely to be produced, except as the result of earnest study and assiduous practice, these classes should materially assist the revival of artistic handicrafts in this country. Great inconvenience arises from want of space, and an extension of the School buildings is much needed.

The Summer Class for teachers worked well, and most of those who attended greatly improved their knowledge of, and powers of teaching Drawing. A class in Modelling was also held for Manual Instructors from the course conducted by the Department in the City of Dublin Technical Schools.

A Bronze Medal was won for a study of Drapery, and a Book Prize for set of designs for copper and silver-work with enamels, in the National Competition at South Kensington.

Miss Beatrice Elvery, one of the best students we have ever had, again won the Taylor Scholarship for a figure modelled from the life.

The large number of prizes for designs for lace and embroidery awarded at the Royal Dublin Society's Show to our students is, I think, very creditable to the School.

Miss Julyan will leave the School shortly, and will carry with her the respect and esteem of her colleagues and of the pupils to whose advancement she has devoted her talents and energy for so many years.

Mr. Brenan's term of office has now come to an end. It will be difficult to find a successor as well qualified to maintain high ideals and to inspire the students with the love of good work and true artistic feeling; it will he impossible to find any one who will devote himself more conscientiously to his duties or win more fully the regard of all who have had the privilege of working with him.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The Library staff has been much strengthened by the appointment of a third assistant Librarian and by a considerable increase in the number of attendants. I feel sure that the result will amply justify the additional expenditure involved.

It is very gratifying to see that this valuable National Institution is better appreciated and more used by the public every year, but this renders it necessary that before long the question of increasing the reading-room accommodation should be taken into serious consideration, while the question as to what grades of study should be encouraged in this National Library should not be overlooked.

The newly-fitted room for books on Art has proved a very useful addition.

G. T. PLUNKETT, *Director*,
Institutions of Science and Art.

April, 1904.

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APPENDIX I. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Return Showing Numbers of Visitors.

Science and Art Museum.

Months.	Totals, 1902-1903.	Week-days. 1903-1904.		Sundays.	Totals, 1903-1904
		Mornings.	Evenings.		
April,	32,892	26,135	2,548	4,696	33,379
May,	36,477	24,492	1,636	5,555	31,683
June,	33,220	26,331	2,395	4,187	22,913
July,	39,376	32,956	2,938	4,658	40,552
August,	45,689	40,344	2,650	7,114	50,108
September,	35,672	28,263	2,477	4,538	35,278
October,	36,347	26,229	2,498	4,658	33,385
November,	30,046	20,685	1,951	4,164	26,800
December,	29,940	23,505	2,323	2,079	27,907
January,	30,964	25,484	1,960	4,716	32,160
February,	30,166	23,706	2,152	5,142	31,000
March,	35,021	27,869	2,214	4,598	34,681
Totals,	415,810	325,999	27,742	56,105	409,846

Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

Months.	Totals, 1902-1903.	1903-1904.		Totals, 1903-1904.
		Week-days.	Sundays.	
April,	45,409	17,129	27,882	45,011
May,	48,073	11,211	37,283	48,494
June,	36,575	19,041	35,068	54,109
July,	46,352	10,223	31,806	42,029
August,	54,866	22,222	38,410	60,632
September,	40,771	9,427	31,085	40,512
October,	29,016	7,674	20,742	28,416
November,	32,071	5,631	19,506	25,137
December,	10,398	4,248	8,172	12,420
January,	10,039	4,655	8,157	12,812
February,	11,503	3,433	8,634	12,067
March,	29,504	6,298	8,471	14,769
Totals,	394,577	121,192	275,216	396,408

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SUMMARY of Attendance at the various Institutions for 12 Months, from 1st April, 1903, to 31st March, 1904.

	Number of Days open.	Total Attendance.	Daily Average.
Museum,	363	409,846	1,129
Botanic Gardens,	365	396,408	1,086
National Library,	293	181,385	619

The average Sunday Attendance was as follows:—

	1903-1904.
Museum,	1,079
Botanic Gardens,	5,273

APPENDIX II. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE KEEPER OF IRISH ANTIQUITIES COLLECTIONS.

During the past year the arrangement of the Bronze Age room has been continued, and the classification of the early periods now approaches completion. A large series of casts of the carved stones at the tumuli of New Grange and Dowth, County Meath, ascribed to the early Bronze Age, have been placed on the walls of this room, and form a striking feature of the arrangement. These monuments at New Grange and Dowth are amongst the most important examples of their class in Europe, and have been described in several continental works on archæology. The majority of the carved stones are in the passages and chambers in the interior of the tumuli, and owing to the darkness can be studied only with difficulty. The casts enable them to be seen in full light for the first time. Amongst the carvings on the stones are symbols associated with early forms of religion, and the importance to Irish archæology of the series now made available for study in the Museum cannot be overrated.

In addition to the progress made in the arrangement of the Bronze Age collections, the Crannog (lake dwelling) collections have been taken in hand. The objects found in the different crannogs have been identified and separated. This has been a tedious task, as many specimens have been attributed to particular crannogs on insufficient evidence (in fact by guess-work), and the identification of the "finds" has necessitated constant reference to the original records, unhappily, in many cases defective. The collections have now been arranged under the rsspective crannogs, and are fully available for study.

The additions for the year dsposited by the Royal Irish Academy numbered 256, including a collection of 650 specimens of chert and flint flakes given by E. C. Rotheram. The more important objects were:—

The Gold Ornaments found at Broighter, County Londonderry, transferred from the British Museum.

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A thin bronze knife, or dagger, of early form, found at Carnlough, County Antrim; a small bronze knife, found in County Tipperary; a very fine bronze sword, found at Toom, County Antrim; a type set of celts and partly-worked stones, from a work-site near Cushendall, County Antrim, illustrating the manufacture of stone celts; a thin bronze cauldron (rivetted) of unusual size, 28 inches in diameter, found near Ballymena, County Antrim.

A stone carved with late Celtic ornament, from Mullaghmast, County Kildare, given by the representatives of the late S. W. Haughton. This is one of three stones of the Late Celtic period recently discovered in Ireland. Casts of the other two stones (one at Castle Strange, County Roscommon, and the other near Loughrea, County Galway) have been placed in the Museum. These stones form an important addition to Irish archæology, and are the first examples of this style of ornament in stone which have been found in Europe.

And for the Comparative collection—Six Palæolithic implements from Somaliland, given by Sir H. Seton Karr.

In addition to the antiquities deposited by the Royal Irish Academy a few were acquired directly by the Museum, of which it is only necessary to mention a magnificent pair of stone moulds for bronze daggers, found in the County Cork, probably the finest examples found in Ireland.

I desire again to call attention to the fact that an assistant is needed in this department if the work, involving the whole field of Irish Antiquities, as well as the relations to European archæology, is ever to be developed on scientific principles, also that no steps have yet been taken to provide a suitable office for the Keeper. It is impossible that proper justice can be done to the collection under existing conditions. In both the respects mentioned the collection is seriously handicapped as compared with the provision made for national antiquities in other Museums.

GEORGE COFFEY.

APPENDIX III. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE KEEPER OF THE ART AND INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS.

Among the principal acquisitions by purchase, the following may be specially mentioned, viz.:—Specimens of needle-point laces, including examples of Reticella, Argentan, Sedan, Colbert, and Burano, and a specimen in the process of working; linen curtains embroidered with coloured worsteds, English 17th century; specimens of old Irish, English, and French silver-work, also a modern piece of hammered and chased silver executed in Dublin by Francis F. Miller, and designed in the ancient Celtic style; an ancient Crucifix set with cabochon crystals, possibly Irish work of the 12th century, and formerly the property of the Rev. Walter Sneyd; brass Triptych inlaid with silver, and containing three enamelled pictures of events in the life of St. Patrick, by Alexander Fisher, of London; several pieces of Sheffield plated ware, including three dish-rings, cake basket ,etc.; five chairs, by Heppelwhite and Chippendale, and a reproduction in carved walnut of a stall in the Palazzo del Comune, Pistoja; plaster casts of the effigy of Count Thomas of Savoy in the Cathedral, Aosto, and a doorway, in the Church of Santa Prassede, Rome; double-gourd-shaped *cloisonné* enamel vase, with inlays and appliqués of jade, taken from the Summer Palace at Pekin.

The following were the principal donations, viz.:—Two chandeliers, brass, Dutch 17th century, and a brass lamp from a Temple at Mysore, presented by the Right Hon. Mervyn Edward, Viscount Powerscourt, K.P.; collection of Japanese and Chinese bronzes, carved ivory, &c., presented by Mrs. C. Melville in memory of her late husband, Dr. Melville, of Portlaw; sixteen specimens of ancient Peruvian woven stuffs and

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strings, presented by W. T. Smithies, Esq., per Board of Education, London; three facsimiles of deeds signed by Guy Fawkes and members of his family, presented by Dr. C. J. Peacock.

Reproductions of Prints (Parts XI. and XII.) and Illuminations (3rd series) in the British Museum, presented by the Trustees of the British Museum; collection of Egyptian Antiquities, presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund.

The following are the principal loans, viz.:—Collection of Irish book-bindings, lent by E. R. M'C. Dix, Esq.; carved mahogany bedstead and a carved and gilt overmantel, with painted flower piece, lent by Lady Stokes; a piece of ancient tapestry and a silver vase, lent by Lady Layard; collection of Chinese porcelain, lent by Major Daly (Indian Medical Service); collection of objects in gold, silver, and brass, lent by Major W. B. Davidson-Houston; collection of silver plate and plated ware, lent by Thomas L. Plunkett, Esq., J.P., D.L.

In consequence of Mr. Alabaster having been for a considerable period engaged on work in connection with the Circulation Collections much additional work has had to be performed by Mr. J. J. Buckley, the principal Assistant.

I append Lists I., II., and III. of the principal purchases, donations, and loans.

THOMAS H. LONGFIELD,
Keeper of the Art and Industrial Section.

I. LIST OF THE MORE IMPORTANT ACQUISITIONS FOR THE SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM (ART AND INDUSTRIAL SECTION).

Embroidery and Lace:

Three pieces of old Reticella Lace.
Four pieces of modern Burano Lace.
Three pieces of Argentan Lace.
Lappet, Point de Sedan.
Pair of Lappets, Point Colbert.
Lappet, old Point Lace.
Specimen of Needle-point Lace in process of manufacture.
Curtain and Border, Linen, embroidered with colored worsteds, English, 17th century.
Embroidered Portière, Indian Empire.

Metal-work and Enamels:

Brass, silver, and enamelled Triptych, by Alexander Fisher.
Piece of hammered and chased Silver-work, by Francis F. Miller.
Three Sheffield-plated Dish-rings.
Hair-comb, Ormolu, set with pastes.
Sugar-bowl and Sauce-boat, old Cork silver.
Old Venetian gold Necklace.
Several pieces of old Sheffield plated ware.
Silver Cream Ewer, old Irish.
Old brass Candlestick.
Old brass Chandelier.
Two Court Swords, silver and steel mounted.
Electrotypes of Seals of Sir Walter Raleigh.
Two-handled Cup, silver.
Old silver Chalice.
Pewter Tankard and Bleeding Cup.
Ancient Irish (?) Crucifix, 12th century.
Iron Grave Cross, 3 overdoors, lantern bracket, and iron sign, from Munich.
Two bronze Taps for fountains, from Munich.
Small silver Tray on foot, Irish.

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Wine-funnel, Fish-slice, and Soup-ladle, Irish.
Sweetmeat Box and Wine-taster, old French silver.
Silver Castor, English.
Double-gourd-shaped Chinese Cloisonné Vase.
Sheffield-plated Dish-ring, with Glass Bowl.
Silver Apostle Spoon.
Silver Seal-top Spoon.

Furniture and Carving:

Five Heppelwhite and Chippendale Chairs.
Copy of a Stall in the Cathedral at Pistoja.

Plaster Casts:

Effigy of Count Thomas of Savoy, Aosta Cathedral.
Cornice, Sta. Maria della Grazie, Milan.
Front of Sarcophagus, San Lorenzo, Milan.
Moulded-brick Window, S. Orso, Aosta.
Doorway, Santa Prassede, Rome.
Panel, Sistine Chapel, do.
Bucranium and Festoon, Palazzo Fiano, Rome.
Part of Frieze, Trajan's Forum, do.
Portions of Vases, Capitol, do.
Inscription on base of Trajan's column, do.

Glass:

Glass Scent-casket, mounted with ormolu, French, 1st Empire period.
Reproduction (by Salviati, of Venice) of an ancient goblet found in the excavations under the Campanile of San Marco, Venice.

Illumination:

Copy of one of the Pages of the Choir-book in Siena Cathedral.

Miniature:

A Lady early 19th century, signed H. H., and dated 1802.

Relief Map of Italy.

Enlargement of MS. in the Book of Lindisfarne.

Specimens of Leather-work, from the Cork Exhibition.

Pottery: Six Persian Wall-tiles.

II. List of Donations.

Saucer, Bristol porcelain.
Pig-tail, worn by gentlemen in the 18th century.
Miss Reynell.
Club, two Swords, and a Hunting-knife.
Miss Rolleston.
Third and fourth series of reproductions of Miniatures, Borders, and Initials, from Illuminated MSS., in the British Museum. Supplementary part (30 plates).
Reproductions of Prints in the British Museum, new series, Parts XI. and XII., specimens of line engraving by French Masters of the 18th century.
The Trustees of the British Museum.
Gold Medal, struck to commemorate the Durbar held at Delhi in January, 1903.
The Secretary of State for India in Council.

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Sixteen specimens of ancient Peruvian woven Stuffs and Strings.
W. T. Smithies, Esq., per Board of Education, London.
Collection of Japanese and Chinese Bronzes, carved Ivory, &c.
Mrs. C. Melville, in memory of her late husband, Dr. Melville, of Portlaw.
Three facsimiles of Deeds signed by Guy Fawkes and members of his family.
Dr. C. J. Peacock.
Two Chandeliers, brass, Dutch, 17th century.
Brass Lamp from a Temple at Mysore.
The Right Hon. Mervyn Edward, Viscount Powerscourt, K.P.
Head-dress and Waist Fringe of a Zulu witch doctor.
Surgeon-Captain Temple Smyth, per E. W. Smyth, Esq.
Pair of Shoes, Chinese.
Louis Perrin, Esq., M.B.
Centime of Napoleon 3rd, 1854.
Tracing of a Plan of the Catacombs at Rome, from the original, by De Rossi.
J. P. O'Reilly, Esq., C.E., M.R.I.A.
Card Counters (2), brass, in the form of a Spade guinea and half-guinea.
Mrs. Cuppage.
Bank-note for one pound five shillings, Cork, Bank of Stephen and James Roche, 1818.
Matthew R. Stephenson, Esq.
Riding Hat (lady's), early 19th century.
Mrs. H. Bantry White.
Medal, brass, Leg—"The Boroughmongers, Grey and Russell, defeated, 1831."
Dr. Ferrar, per J. R. Garstin, Esq., D.L.
Pair of Pistols, 19th century.
Robert R. Glascott, Esq.
Two antique Lamps, and a Lamp used in the asphalte mines at Lovagny, Haute Savoie.
J. W. Warburton, Esq.
Collection of Coins, 11 silver and 2 bronze.
Lady Layard.
Fragment of a Tile from Donabate Parish Church, Co. Dublin.
Rev. J. S. Carolin.
Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.
Egypt Exploration Fund.

III. List of Loans.

Collection of glass: Wine-glasses, Jugs, &c.
Miss M. O'Brien.
Silver Tankard, London, 1784.
George H. Lyster, Esq.
Incense Burner, Indian bronze.
Colonel Layard.
Collection of Irish Book-bindings, and photographs of bindings.
E. R. M'C. Dix, Esq.
Straw Dress, Kerry, and Skin Mask, Co. Mayo.
C. R. Brown, Esq., M.D.
Cut-glass Vase (Waterford).
Mrs. French.
Carved mahogany Bedstead, and carved and gilt Overmantel, with flower painting.
Lady Stokes.
Collection of Ethnographical specimens, West Africa.
Captain Robertson.
Statuette, Greco-Buddhistic, India.
Lt-Col. James D. Day.
Piece of old Brussels Tapestry.
Joshua D. Chaytor, Esq.

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Collection of Chinese Porcelain, &c.
Major Daly (Indian Medical Service).
Piece of old Tapestry and Silver Vase.
Lady Layard.
Collection of objects of Gold, Silver, and Brass (207).
Major W. B. Davidson Houston.
Lady's Hair Comb, French, Empire period.
F. S. Massey Dawson, Esq.
Eighteen articles of Silver Plate and twelve articles of Sheffield Plated-ware.
Thomas L. Plunkett, Esq., J.P. D.L.
Five pieces of Old Silver Plate.
Rev. A. W. B. Mack.
6 Frames, Electrotypes of Repoussé-work and Photographs.
3 do., Plaster Casts of Italian Medals.
3 Trays, Plaster-Casts of Lead-work.
3 Frames. } Plaster Casts of Wood-carvings.
31 Trays. }
3 Mounts, Photographs of Wood-carvings.
6 Frames, Water-colour Paintings of Carpets.
5 do., Painted Photographs of Embroideries.
6 do., Impressions on Calico from Indian wood-blocks.
1 do., Water-colour Paintings on Cotton.
7 do., Enlarged Photographs of Textiles.
6 do., Water-colour Paintings of Textiles.
8 do., Photographs of Textiles.
13 do., Water-colour Paintings of Pottery.
11 do., Photographs of Studies, by A. Stevens.
2 do., Water-colour Paintings of Tiles.
2 do., Water-colour Paintings of Mosaics.
3 do., Photographs of Designs for Painted Glass Windows, by Sir E. Burne-Jones.
5 do., Reproductions of Gesso-work.
2 do., Stained and Painted Glass.
4 do., Water-colour Paintings of Stained and Painted Glass.
1 do., Impressions on Plaster of Engraved Ornament on a silver table.
1 do., Reproduction of an Italian Earthenware Dish.
10 do., Plaster Casts of Leather-work.
2 do., Paper Casts of Mosaics.
23 Examples of Carpets and Rugs.
5 Fragments do.
1 Frame of Colored Photograph of Carpet.
1 Frame, Water-colour Painting of Carpet.
Board of Education, London.

APPENDIX IV. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE KEEPER OF THE NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

The list of donations of specimens and books which I herewith submit, is, as might be expected, smaller than usual.

Among the most important purchases are the Kane Collection of Irish Butterflies and Moths, and the Edwards' Collection of British Homoptera. Both of these collections are of considerable value, and contain many unique types. The former is probably the largest collection which has ever been brought together of Irish Lepidoptera, Mr. W. F. de V. Kane having spent over twenty years in completing the rich series of species and varieties. The second collection also represents the work of almost a lifetime. Mr. Edwards is one of the greatest living authorities in the Homoptera, a group of insects including the Aphidæ, or Plant-lice, which are difficult to identify, and which were hitherto almost unrepresented in the Dublin Museum.

The Dublin Zoological Gardens have been of advantage to the Museum in supplying the latter, as in previous years, with many interesting skins for mounting, and with skeletons for the Osteological Collection.

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The work of the British Association Cave Committee, which is engaged in exploring Irish Caves, has been continued during the past two years, and many thousands of specimens of animal remains and art treasures of former civilisations have been deposited in this Museum pending their examination by specialists.

The arrangement and classification of specimens has progressed slowly, owing to the want of a staff commensurate with the increasing needs of the collection. No attempt has been made during the past year to proceed with the work of arranging the General Collection of Invertebrate Animals, or with the writing of guides and catalogues.

R. F. SCHARFF.
Keeper Nat. Hist. Coll.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Kelsall, Captain.
A collection of Birds' Eggs, from Rangoon.

King, C. B.
Specimens of Scale Insect (*Eulecanium Rehi*), from Switzerland.

Hickey, Miss M. F.
A Snake (*Dispholidus typus*), also a few Spiders, with Orthoptera and other Insects, from Transkei, South Africa.
A few Insects, three Birds' Nests, Fossils, &c., from South Africa.

Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.
Head of Mantchurian Deer (*Servus mantchuricus*), from North China.
A Chamæleon.
Redshank (*Totanus calidris*), from Dollymount, Dublin Bay.
Fruit Bat (*Pteropus medius*), from India.
Ichneumon (*Herpestes sp.*).
Golden Agouti (*Dasyprocta aguti*) and Sulphur-crested Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*).
Terrapin (*Chrysemys sp.*).

Brabazon, Hon. Claude.
Chamæleon damaranus.

Rothschild, The Hon. Walter.
A small collection of Lepidoptera.

Pack-Beresford, D. R., D.L.
A small collection of Arachnida, from Northern Cape Colony.
A collection of Spiders, from Bagenalstown.
A woolly variety of Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*), from Glendalough, Co. Wicklow.

Woods, A. A.
Attacus atlas, from Pahang, Malay Peninsula.

Mapother, Thos. N. P.
Two specimens of Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), from Roscommon.

Mason, J. E.
A small collection of British Hemiptera.

Connolly, P.
Sphinx convolvuli, from Maameross, Co. Galway.

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Dillon, Hon. R. E.
Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).
A few Lepidoptera, from Clonbrock, Co. Galway.

Walpole, Thos.
A Nest of Great Titmouse (*Parus major*), from Mount Usher, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.

Farran, G. P.
A small collection of Irish Copepoda, from Ballynakill, and off Cleggan, Co. Galway.
Bird remains, from Kitchen Middens, south of Dowros Head, Co. Donegal.
Skin of Black Rat (*Mus rattus*), from S.S. Helga.
Skin of Storm Petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*), from off Fastnet Rock, Co. Cork.

Allen, H. V.
A few Lepidoptera, from Cape Colony.

Greene, Miss E.
Variety of *Arctia caia*, from Mageney, Co. Kildare.

Grant, Col. C. C.
Collection of Silurian Fossils, from Ontario.

Greene, Dr. A. P.
Locust, from Province of Cordoba, Argentine Republic.

Geoghegan, H. L., R.N.
Skin of Livingstone's Antelope (*Nesotragus Livingstonianus*), from Shupanga Forest, Zambesi River, Portuguese East Africa.

Rotberam, E. Crofton.
Bramble Leaf, mined by *Nepticula aurella*, from Co. Meath.

Harnett, J. P., C.P.S.
Trichiosoma lucorum, from Achill.

Bruce, Mrs.
Galerites sp. and *Belemnitella mucronata*, from Chalk, N. E. Ireland.

Donelan, Stephen.
A variety of the Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), from North Bog, Killagh, Co. Galway.

Henderson, J. S. H.
Rudd (*Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*), from Kimmage Quarry, Co. Dublin.

M'Nab, Miss C.
A collection of Land Shells, from Jamaica.

Trumbull, J., F.R.C.S.
Skin of Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*), from Quebec, Canada.
Nest and Eggs of American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*), from Stone Island, Canada.
Lesser Black Woodpecker (*Melanerpes cruentatus*), from Brazil.

O'Brien, R. D.
Skull of Pig (*Sus scrofa*), from Penteena lax-marsh, Co. Clare.

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MacDonnell, T.
Acherontia atropos, from Dingle.

Stawell, F.
Caterpillar of *Sphinx convolvuli*, from Mallow, Co. Cork.

Kellett, Rev. R. M.
Acherontia atropos, from Fethard, Co. Waterford.

Norman, G. W.
A specimen of Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*), from Balbriggan.

Hugo, T. N.
A collection of Birds' Skins, from Mexico.

Williams, Messrs. and Sons.
Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), from Sheffield.

Hart, H. C.
Lesser Shrew (*Sorex pygmæus*), from Portsalon, Donegal.

Williams, H.
A large and abnormal right antler of Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), from Co. Limerick.

Ussher, R. J.
Nest of Siskin (*Carduelis spinus*), from Cappagh, Co. Waterford.
Collection of Animal Remains, from Cave at Castle Hewson, Co. Limerick.

Kenna, Henry.
Three teeth of Bear (*Ursus arctos*), from Donore Bog, Queen's County.

Scharff, Dr. R. F.
Remains of Mammals, Birds, and Fishes, from Kitchen Middens, Bundoran, Co. Donegal.
A collection of Vertebrates and Invertebrates, from Riva, Lake Garda, Austria; and also from Gardone, Lake Garda, Italy.

Rathborne, H. B.
A few Lepidoptera, from Riva, Lake Garda, Austria.
Skull of *Lutra sp.*, skins of *Merops apiaster* and of *Chera procne*, from Aliwal North, Cape Colony.
A few stuffed Foreign Birds.

Smith, Miss R.
A small collection of Lepidoptera, from Hartley, Rhodesia.

Smith, Captain H. T.
Head of Prongbuck (*Antilocapra americana*), from Assiniboine, N. W. Terr., Canada.

Stokes, Henry.
A Red Band Fish (*Cepola rubescens*), taken off Howth.

Delap, Miss, M. J.
Four specimens of *Spirula Peroni*, from Beginnish Island, Valentia Harbour.

Weldon, Sir A., Bart.
A Little Owl (*Athene noctua*), from Athy, Co. Wicklow.

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Willcox, Joseph.
A few Lepidoptera, from Venezuela.

Cave Committee, Irish.
A collection of Bones, &c., from Caves of Edenvale, Ennis.

Beatty, Dr. Elizabeth.
A Fin Spine of *Gyracanthus sp.*, from Coal Measures, Ireland.

Rooney, J. J.
A white variety of Wren (*Troglodytes parvulus*), from Castlemitchel, Co. Kildare.

Barrington, R. M.
Specimens of Queen Wasps (*Vespa rufa* and *Vespa austriaca*), from Fassaroe, Bray.

Patterson, R. L.
A collection of Bones, from Kitchen Middens, Co. Donegal.

Patterson, W. H.
Tibia of Irish Terrier (*Canis familiaris*), from Helen's Bay, Co. Down.

Williams, Ed.
Tibia of Bird, from Ballybetagh Bog, Co. Dublin.

Westropp, Dudley.
A collection of foreign Lepidoptera.

Patten, Dr. C. J.
Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Palæornis torquata*), from India.

Barrett-Hamilton, Captain G. E. H.
Nest and Specimen of Long-tailed Field Mouse (*Mus sylvaticus*), from Kilmannock, Arthurstown, Waterford.

Berridge, R., D.L.
A very fine mounted Virginian Turkey (*Melcagris Americana*), from Virginia, North America.

Clement, Claude.
Egg of Great Skua (*Stercorarius catarrhactes*).

Ball, Sir C. B.
A very fine specimen of *Pholas dactylus*, from Besborough, Co. Clare.

Bannon, Rev. J.
Nest and stuffed specimen of Oven Bird (*Furnarius rufus*), from Buenos Aires.

Kennard, A. S.
A collection of Mammalian Remains, from Ightham Fissure, Kent.

Kane, W. F. De V.
Specimens of *Niphargus kochianus*, from Lough Mask.

Elliott, J. Steele.
Small collection of mounted Irish Birds, obtained in Co. Donegal.

Gough, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Small collection of Skins of Tinamous, collected by Mr. E. Gibson, in Buenos Aires, in 1903.

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Donations of Books and Pamphlets.

Marine Biological Association of the West of Scotland, Committee of.
Annual Report for 1902. Glasgow, 1903.

Mayer, A. G.
Pamphlet.

Andreae, A.
Pamphlet.

Manchester Field Club, Council of.
Proceedings, Vol. I., Part I. Manchester, 1903.

Norman, A. M.
Pamphlet.

Rothschild, Hon. Walter, and K. Jordan.
A Revision of the Lepidopterous Family Sphingidæ, Novitates Zoologicæ IX. Supplement. London, 1903.

Osborn, H. F.
Eleven Pamphlets.

Marshall, J. T.
Additions to British Conchology, Parts IV., V., VI., VII. London, 1897-1903.
Notes on the British Species of Buccinum, Fusus, &c. London, 1902.

Duerden, J. E.
West Indian Madreporarian Polyps. Washington, 1902.
West Indian Sponge Incrusting Actinians. New York, 1903.

Hoyle, W. E.
Notes from the Manchester Museum. Nos. 10, 11, 14, 15. Manchester, 1901-3.
Notes on the Type Specimen of Loligo eblanæ, Ball. Manchester, 1903.

Blaauw, F. E.
Two Pamphlets.

Hedley, C.
Studies on Australian Mollusca. Part VII. Sydney, 1903.
Scientific Results of the Trawling Expedition of H.M.C.S. "Thetis." Mollusca, Part II. Sydney, 1903.

Ihering, H. von.
Revista do Museu Paulista. Vol. V. São Paulo, 1902.

Torrey, H. P.
The Hydroida of the Pacific Coast of North America. Berkeley, California, U. S. A., 1902.

Tattersall, W. M.
Notes on the Classification and Geographical Distribution of the Cephalochorda. Liverpool, 1903.
Report on the Cephalochorda, collected by Professor Herdman at Ceylon in 1902. London, 1903.

Watson, A. T.
Pamphlet.

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Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
Proceedings and Transactions, *n. s.*, Vol. III., Part IV. Halifax, 1903.

Smithsonian Institution, Trustees of.
Bulletin of the United States National Museum. No. 52. A List of North American Lepidoptera. By H. G. Dyar. Washington, 1902.
Proceedings of the United States National Museum. Vols. XXV., XXVI. Washington, 1903.

Yorkshire Philosophical Society.
Annual Report for 1902. York, 1903.

Manchester Museum, Owen's College.
Report for the year 1902-1903. Manchester. 1903.

Stebbing, J. R. R.
Pamphlet.

Walker, A. O.
Two Pamphlets.

Grant, Madison.
Pamphlet.

Barrett-Hamilton, G. E. H.
Five Pamphlets.

Seton, E. T.
Pamphlet.

Royal Irish Academy, Council of.
The Exploration of the Caves of Kesh, Co. Sligo. Dublin, 1903.

Nehring, A.
Two Pamphlets.

British Museum, Trustees of.
Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum, Vol. III. By E. W. Oates. London, 1903.
Catalogue of the Noctuidæ in the Collection of the British Museum. By Sir G. F. Hampson, Bart. London, 1903.
A Monograph of the Tsetse-Flies, based on the Collection in the British Museum. By E. E. Austen. London, 1903.
A Monograph of the Culicidæ or Mosquitoes, mainly compiled from the Collections received at the British Museum from various parts of the world. By F. V. Theobald. Vol. III. London, 1903.
First Report on Economic Zoology. By F. V. Theobald. London, 1903.
A Hand-list of the genera and species of Birds. By R. B. Sharpe. Vol. IV. London, 1903.
Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum. Vol. IV. By H. M. Bernard. London, 1903.
Catalogue of the Collection of Palæarctic Butterflies, formed by the late John Henry Leech. By R. South. London, 1902.
Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Maps and Drawings in the British Museum. Vol. I., A—D. London, 1903.

Scott, A., and W. A. Herdman.
Report on the Copepoda, collected by Professor Herdman at Ceylon in 1902. By J. C. Thompson and A. Scott. London, 1903.

Orr, W.
Pamphlet.

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Halbert, J. N.
Ten Pamphlets.

Sollas, W. J., and I. B. J.
An Account of the Devonian Fish, Palæospondylus Gunni, Traquair. London, 1903.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Two Pamphlets.

Forsyth, Major C. J.
Three Pamphlets.

Foord, A. H.
Monograph of the Carboniferous Cephalopoda of Ireland. Parts IV., V. London, 1901, 1903.

Liverpool Marine Biology, Committee of.
Seventeenth Annual Report. Liverpool, 1903.

Royal Zoological Society of Ireland.
Transactions of the Zoological Society of London. Vol. XI., Parts 10, 11. London, 1885. Vol. XII., London, 1890.

Ulster Fisheries and Biological Association, Secretary of.
Report for 1903. Belfast, 1904.

Carr, J. W.
Pamphlet.

True, F. W.
Five Pamphlets.

APPENDIX V. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Report of the Keeper of the Botanical Collections.

The Index Collection (Teaching) in Room I. has been further improved by the addition of narrow cases holding specimens and coloured drawings of common flowering plants. The catalogue of the contents of the room has been begun. Students preparing for university and other examinations are using this collection in increasing numbers.

In the Economic Collection the specimens in Room II. have been arranged in the "crippled" and wall-cases provided. Room IV. is in course of arrangement. Progress has been made with the catalogue of the Economic Collections, and maps showing the distribution of the Natural Orders in the world, have been inserted in the cases.

In the Herbarium, the Irish plants are collected together and now available for consultation. The 'Levinge" herbarium, very rich in Westmeath plants, has been gone through and a paper has appeared (Procs., R. D. S.), prepared by Miss M. C. Knowles and myself, on the more important additions to the records in Irish Topographical Botany. The De Tabley herbarium has been arranged and made the nucleus of the British plants, which are now all together for students' use. The incorporation of various foreign collections has made some progress. A beginning has been made in the consultation of experts on different critical genera. Mr. Pugsley has revised the Irish Fumitories, and the list has been communicated by Miss Knowles to the *Irish Naturalist*. Mr. A. Bennett, F.L.S., and Mr. Salmon, F.L.S., are helping in other genera. Miss Knowles has done excellent work during the past year.

T. Johnson.

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List of Donations.

Bennett, A., F.L.S.
21 sheets of British Potamogetons.
39 sheets of Foreign Potamogetons.

Director, Botanical Survey of India.
Report of Botanical Survey, India, 1902-1903.
Records, Botanical Survey, India, Vol. 2, Nos. 4, 5, and 6.

English Board of Agriculture.
Leaflets 86. Hay-making.
86. Brown Rot on Fruit.
87. A Fungus disease of young Fruit Trees.
93. Farmyard Manure.

Hawker, W.
Collection of South Australian Seaweeds, collected by the Hon. G. C. Hawker.

Mackay, A. H., LL.D.
Annual report of the Botanical Club of Canada, 1902-1903.
Phenological observations of the Botanical Club of Canada, 1900.
Phenological observations on 10 Flowering Plants. Nova Scotia, 1900.
Phenological observations in Nova Scotia and Canada, 1901.

Maiden, J. H., F.L.S., Director of Botanic Gardens, Sydney.
Agricultural Gazette, New South Wales, 1903.
Flora Japonica, Vol. 1, Parts 1 and 2.
A critical revision of the Genus Eucalyptus, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

Plunket, Hon. Katharine.
Book of paintings of Wild Flowers from Nature, by the Hon. Frederica and Hon. Katharine Plunket.

Præger, R. Ll., B.A., B.E.
A specimen of Glyceria Festucæformis.

Sheperd, Miss.
Book containing twenty-four sheets of Ferns, from New South Wales.

Tatlow, J. T.
A series of over thirty articles illustrating the Petanelle industry.

Thiselton-Dyer, Sir W., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.
250 sheets of dried specimens of Foreign Plants.

United States National Herbarium.
Contributions from Vol. 8, Parts 1, 2, and 3.

Vowell, R. P.
Dried specimen of Rubus chamæmorus, from Co. Tyrone.

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APPENDIX VI. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT OF CUSTODIAN OF GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL SECTION.

The purchase of representative specimens of newly-discovered minerals has maintained the character of the collection, though the other duties of the Curator have prevented, in some instances, their adequate display. Specimens from the collection of Irish building and ornamental stones, lent to the Exhibition at Cork, have now been returned to the cases, and the series, if space can be found, will ultimately be greatly increased by the polished and other blocks exhibited by the Department at St. Louis. The claims of existing specimens upon the wall-cases hitherto unoccupied in the geological room are such that no further additions for public exhibition can be contemplated. The mineral collection, however, continues to grow, small specimens only being selected. It is unfortunate that the small size of the geological room hampers both collections, since illustrations that belong properly to that room have long occupied valuable space among the minerals.

GRENVILLE A. J. COLE.

APPENDIX VII. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT of the DISTRICT GEOLOGIST'S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY on the Collections of ROCKS and FOSSILS belonging to the Geological Survey, exhibited in the Museum of Science and Art, Dublin.

The new arrangement of shelving devised by Mr. Seymonr, referred to in last year's Report (9/31), has been carried out along one side of the gallery.

Through the increased space thus gained, Mr. Seymour has been able to find room in these wall-cases for the Survey Collection of Irish Rock-specimens which formerly occupied both sides of the gallery. The specimens have been placed in the order given in Messrs. McHenry and Watts' "Guide to the Collections"; and the work of re-labelling the rocks and of completing the exhibit by the addition of illustrative maps, sketches, and photographs, is now in progress.

The collection of Irish fossils still remains to be dealt with, and it is hoped that during the ensuing year this collection will be placed in the wall-cases on the opposite side of the gallery, if these can be adapted for its proper display.

The high centre-cases containing these fossils, which at present so greatly obstruct the limited floor-space of the gallery, might then be removed, and replaced by low narrow table-cases and by stands to contain geological maps and photographs. The table-cases would be available for the display of specimens, &c., to illustrate points of special interest in Irish Geology.

It is highly desirable that the very fine specimens of plant-remains from the Kiltorcan Beds at present exposed on the wall at the end of the gallery should be covered in with glass to protect them from possible injury.

G. W. LAMPLUGH,
District Geologist.

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APPENDIX VIII. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE KEEPER, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN.

Attendance of Visitors.

The number of visitors to the Garden amounts to 396,408, and shows a small increase of 1,831 over the attendance for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1903.

There were marked increases in the months of June, August, December, and January, and marked decreases in July, November, and March. This will be seen from the following table:—

Total,	394,577	396,408	+	1,831
Sundays,	274,119	275,216	+	1,097
Week Days,	120,458	121,192	+	734
June,	36,575	54,109	+	17,534
August,	54,866	60,632	+	5,766
December,	10,398	12,420	+	2,022
January.	10,039	12,812	+	2,773
July,	46,352	42,029	—	4,323
November,	32,071	25,137	—	6,934
March,	29,504	14,769	—	14,735

Total number of visitors,	396,408
Sunday visitors,	275,216
Week-day visitors,	121,192
Highest monthly attendance—August,	60,632
Highest weekly attendance, week ending 6th June (Whit-week),	20,148
Highest Sunday attendance—21st June,	9,049
Highest week-day attendance, 1st June (Whit-Monday),	8,215
Lowest Sunday attendance—13th December,	833
Lowest week-day attendance—5th February,	20

Indoor Department.

Conservatories.—Much useful work has been done in the conservatories, and most of the defects have been remedied. For urgent reasons, the Board of Words found it necessary to paint the inside of some of the conservatories during January and February, a most inconvenient season of the year for such work, as plants could not be placed out of doors as is done during the summer months.

Fern House, No. 1.—This large house has been painted inside. Most of the Ferns had to be removed from it, and stored in the passages of other conservatories, and wherever space could be found. Some of the large tree Ferns have suffered a little, but after the spring growth this will not be so noticeable. The weevil mentioned in previous reports has nearly been eradicated, and the Ferns are regaining their normal vigour. This pest has been unusually hard to get rid of, and still requires to be constantly hunted for. It is found that ordinary slate staging is not very suitable for growing plants on. In summer the staging gets hot, and water evaporates rapidly. Application has been made to surround the staging with a raised rim, so that pebbles or crushed granite can be placed on it, and moisture will thus be retained. In the houses where this has been done, the plants grow better, and give less trouble. The case for filmy ferns requires to be enlarged.

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Aquatic House, No. 2.—The tanks have been repaired; some of the hot-water pipes in the centre tank are much corroded. The whole set will require renewing.

Cactus House, No. 3.—In good order.

Curvilinear Range, Cool end, No. 4.—A considerable amount of work has been done in this range. The cool end, No. 4, and the central compartment, No. 5, were painted inside. The shelving was renewed, and various repairs executed. Stove end, No. 6.—Additional hot-water pipes have been put in the corridor, which have proved a distinct advantage during the winter months. The shelving has not yet been altered, as advocated in my last report. The wire guard round shelves has been repaired and renewed.

The floor of the potting-shed attached to this range requires to be concreted. It is now a rough brick floor.

Orchid House, No. 7.—Lath roller-blinds for this house would be a distinct advantage.

Palm House, No. 8.—This large house was painted outside. All the plants were rearranged in the spring; a large number have been given new tubs. Many plants, especially those with delicate roots, and those that are of slow growth, thrive better in tubs than in pots, and are easier to cultivate; therefore, for all sizes over 12 inches, tubs are being used. This work of rearranging and regrouping, owing to the size and weight of many of the plants, is a very arduous task. All the Cycads have been got together in the S. W. angle. I succeeded in purchasing some fine old stems of African Cycads, so that there is now a splendid and representative set of these plants.

Camellia House, No. 9.—The north side, which had been moved considerably out of position by the gale of February, 1903, has been replaced in position.

Filmy Fern House.—The roof is badly decayed in places and must be renewed.

Locks.—New locks have been supplied to all the houses. They are of a strong simple pattern, of good quality, and a vast improvement on those formerly in use, which were constantly getting out of order.

Summer shading.—The same system still prevails. Material for the blinds is purchased out of the garden funds, sewed and cut by one of the garden men. So far no trial has been made of the lath roller-blinds, although they are very favourably reported on where in use.

Drainage.—The system of drains to carry away the large quantities of rainfall from the conservatories is very imperfect, and requires to be reconstructed. During wet weather there are large pools of water in front of the doors.

Propagating Houses.—A roofed passage in front of the pits in the stable range was partially constructed during the summer. It is a great convenience, and a great improvement, and I trust that it will be completed.

In these pits the surface drainage is very imperfect, and they are constantly flooded. The shelves in pit No. 5 were altered so as to hold evaporating materials, and the results have been so satisfactory that I trust the alteration may be extended to the other pits.

Pits Nos. 4 and 5 were painted outside.

Upper and lower pits are in good order.

Outdoor Department.

It has been a year of heavy and continuous work in the grounds. The disastrous gale of 26th February, 1903, left the garden in such disorder that only the heaviest and most obstructive timber could be got away

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during the period in which extra men were employed. The additional and heavy work was greatly impeded by continuous rainfall, which left the ground in a sodden and unworkable condition. From January 1st to December 31st, 1903, 32.98 inches of rain fell on 237 days.

As soon as the timber had been removed, the walks, which had been much damaged by the heavy traffic, were repaired, and several were re-made. The road leading from the new entrance from the added field has been completely re-made. It has been most serviceable, and much heavy traffic has been taken from the main entrance, and front walk. The holes left by the trees which were blown down were not filled up, but by degrees the gravel near the surface was excavated and screened, and the holes are being filled up with good soil. This process has been in progress all the year, and sufficient gravel has been got to re-make the walks. No gravel was purchased. Much of this work still remains to be done.

The river bank, where large gaps were made by the falling trees, has been re-made and strengthened. The alterations in the rock-work, rendered necessary by the loss of the large Mount Parnassus Fir, have been taken in hand, a new walk is being made through part of it, which will form a direct continuation of the Yew walk, and which will lead to portions of rock-work recently made.

The special classes of agricultural plants made last year proved a great success. They were largely frequented by students, and by those interested in agriculture, especially so on Saturday afternoons, and Sundays. They are being further extended so as to be thoroughly representative.

Further changes have been made in the new field, an additional portion has been devoted to nursery work, and the coarser plants were moved from the nursery border to it in the autumn. All the plants in the nursery border were lifted, the ground was trenched, and the bad subsoil carted away, and replaced with fresh soil. The upper portion of the new field has been ploughed and manured. It will now be cropped and cleaned, and then re-sown with grass seed. At present it is in very bad condition and full of weeds.

The meteorological instruments have been moved to a corner of this field, where they will be away from the public, and free from interference.

Further quantities of bulbs, some purchased, and some from the nursery stock, have been planted through the grass, where they are much admired, and form a great attraction to visitors. Several minor changes have been made in the grounds. All the seats have been put back into recesses made for them in the grass, as they were greatly in the way when standing on the walks. Some of the shrubberies have been re-made, and some duplicate hollies have been moved from the Holly class to fill vacancies at the gate. The most important change is the alteration in the water supply, which is now being carried out. A hydraulic ram is being placed in the old ram-house, and a new service of water-pipes is being laid, which will be independent of the Vartry water-pipes and supply. Water will be pumped from the river to a tank fifteen feet above the ground level at back of large Palm-house. This is one of the highest parts in the gardens, and from here water will gravitate to all parts. Thus water will be brought to the rock-work, the agricultural classes, the new field, the nursery garden, the pleasure grounds, the frame yards, and generally through the grounds, giving a supply where formerly there was no supply, or was woefully insufficient. This work is now in progress.

Arboretum.—Work in the Arboretum has been mostly confined to endeavours to get things in order after the gale. All the trees that lay across the river were got away safely, a troublesome and tedious job, as they had to be cut into small pieces to get them up the steep banks. Of the trees mentioned in last year's report as lost, I succeeded in getting six back into position again—three large Yews in the Yew-walk, the Service tree, a weeping Lime, and a Horn-beam. These were large trees, but they have stood erect all this year, and made new growth, so that I think they are now quite safe, which is particularly fortunate in the case of the Yew trees, the loss of which would have ruined the Yew-walk. It would have been impossible to accomplish any but a small portion of this

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heavy work without the extra labourers which I was enabled to employ during March. I have now again extra men at work, who are employed getting up gravel to make holes for new trees. A heavy storm in September caused further losses. A large Beech tree near the greenhouses, which had been injured in February, snapped across. Fortunately it got caught in a Horse-chestnut, and so escaped falling on the houses. I had great difficulty in getting it safely down. Two willows were blown into the river. A large and fine specimen of the Stone Pine, *Pinus pinea*, was also blown down. It fell into the pond. All the young trees in the Arboretum were carefully pruned and tended. Trees in parts of the garden where the soil is poor were given a liberal dressing of well-decayed manure.

Purchase of Plants and Seeds.

The amount expended on purchase of plants and seeds considerably exeeeds that expended in the previous year. The purchases made by me in the Belgian nurseries entailed a considerable increase, and further, I purchased some large specimen Cycads for the Palm-house, which I was fortunate in being able to get at the prices I paid for them, and which are a great acquisition to the collections. It is now very difficult to get these plants to buy, as owing to the small demand for them, they are not kept in stock. Also a larger amount than usual was spent in purchasing bulbs to plant through the grass. The large spaces under the trees had been planted with cheap varieties of Narcissus, and last year I got more expensive varieties to plant along the walks. The plan at which I am working is, by planting a little each year eventually to have a complete circuit of the Garden, through the arboretum, planted on both sides with Narcissi, which will be in flower during March and April. I also purchased a large number of young trees to nurse on, to replace those destroyed by last year's gale.

The number of plants purchased was 2,116.

The amount expended on them was £318 7*s.* 4*d.*, as follows:—

Orchids, Ferns, Palms, and Indoor plants, . .	£190	14	8
Hardy plants, trees, and shrubs, ...	74	4	4
Seeds, bulbs for pots and beds, and for planting in grass, ...	53	8	4
	£318	7	4

Amongst the rarer plants purchased are the following:—*Alsophila hirta, Areca Cæsiana, Batemannia Colleyi, Billbergia Chantinii, Brahea Rœzlii, Bulbophyllum tremulum, Chrysophyllum macrophyllum, Cirrhopetalum Andersonii, Cyathea Burkei, Dichopsis Gutta* ("Gutta Percha"), *Dendrobium Harveyanum, Encephalartos Caffer, Encephalartos Hildebrandtii, Encephalartos Lehmanni, Encephalartos Vroomi, Heliamphora nutans, Ilex aquifolium "Gold King," Ione scariosa, Iris Haynei, Iris Sieheana, Iris Sprengeri, Ligustrum Yunnanense, Melinonia rubiginosa, Monardella villosa, Nidularium Mooreanum, Pinanga maculata, Pinus patula, Platycerium angolense, Rhododendron parviflorum, Schizocodon soldanelloides, Tulipa dasystemmon, Tulipa primulina.*

Exchange of Plants and Seeds.

It is difficult to add as many plants to the collections by exchange as was formerly done. The collections are becoming more complete, and the available space for additional plants less, therefore I am frequently obliged to decline offers of plants already in the collections. Also the nursery stocks have been gradually changing, as in most of the large

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establishments, where formerly large and varied collections were kept, groups of ordinary decorative plants now occupy the houses. In Orchids, fine and showy hybrids have largely replaced the collections of species, and I do not feel justified in giving too much attention to these, as the function of a botanic garden is surely to make the geographical representation of species as complete as possible. Although the number of plants added by exchange diminishes, the labour, trouble, and correspondence necessary to get them has largely increased. With reference to the donations from Garden, I have to draw attention to the great labour and inconvenience connected with the annual distribution of seeds. Last year 2,825 packets were made up, and forwarded to various botanic gardens all over the world. My foreman's time, at a season when he should be constantly in the Garden, is largely given to this work for about two months each spring, and I would urge that reasonable facilities should be allowed me to carry on this important branch of work of a botanic garden.

I desire to convey special thanks to the following, who have been most generous in their contributions:—

The Director, Royal Gardens, Kew; Messrs. J. Veitch & Sons; Messrs. F. Sander & Co.; Messrs. H. Low & Co.; Messrs. Hogg & Robertson; J. T. Bennett Poe, Esq., V.M.H.; W. E. Gumbleton, Esq., J.P.; Major Prain, M.D., Calcutta; Professor Sargent, Arnold Arboretum, United States.

The number of donations to Garden was 150, coming from 100 donors residing in the following countries:—Ireland, 32; England, 25; Germany, 6; France, 5; India, 5; Belgium, 2; Italy, 2; Holland, 2; Spain, 2; Africa, 2; Scotland, 1; Wales, 1; Sweden, 1; Servia, 1; Switzerland, 1; Portugal, 1; Denmark, 1; Austria, 1; Russia, 1; Ceylon, 1; Sierra Leone, 1; British Columbia, 1; America, 1; Jamaica, 1; Brazil, 1; Japan, 1; Australia, 1.

Donations to Garden:—Plants, 595; seeds, 2,446 packets.

Donations from Garden:—Plants, 1,467; seeds, 2,825 packets.

Amongst the rarer plants received were:—*Abies amabilis, Ærides linearis, Astilbe Davidii, Buddleia variabilis Veitchii, Caraluma ramosa, Cirrhopetalum makoyanum, Crocus Scharojani, Cycas celebica, Cypripedium insigne var. Ballæ, Cyripedium insigne var. Cobbianum, Cyrepedium insigne var. Harefield Hall, Davidia involucrata, Eucryphia pinnatifolia, Jasminum primulinum, Lælia anceps var Hillii, Listrostachys Montieræ Lysichitum camtschatcense, Mertensia primuloides, Myrmecodia Antonii, Narcissus Brigadier, Narcissus Flambeau, Narcissus Flamingo, Narcissus King Alfred, Narcissus Lady Margaret Boscawen, Narcissus Sea Gull, Narcissus Weardale Perfection, Nepenthes Sanderiana, Odontoglossum Adrianæ, Ptychosperma Teysmanniana, Tulipa nitida, Tulipa præstans, Vriesia violacea.*

Journeys.—In April I went to London, Belgium, and Holland. A separate report of this trip has been furnished by me. In September I visited gardens at Falcarragh, Carrablagh, Castlewellan, Narrow-water, and Mr. Smith's nursery at Newry. At the last-named establishment there is a very complete collection of hardy plants, trees, and shrubs, well named, and well cultivated. This nursery has grown to be one of the best hardy plant nurseries in existence. I purchased a large number of plants at it.

In September, Patrick Pope, the indoor foreman, was enabled to visit Kew Gardens, and some of the leading London nurseries. In the same month Michael Conway, the propagator, visited Glasgow and Edinburgh, and saw the principal public gardens and parks, as well as some good private collections. I consider it a matter of great importance that the heads of departments, on whose skill and knowledge of plant-growing so much of the success of the Garden depends, should have opportunities of seeing what is being done in other well-managed gardens, and of noting the varions systems adopted.

General.—A strong and commodious galvanised iron shed for storing hay, carts, &c., has been erected. This has long been a desideratum, and

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already it has been of great service. It is very useful for packing and unpacking plants. In some respects this garden is very badly equipped, and much behind the Botanic Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh.

F. W. MOORE.

APPENDIX IX. TO DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

REPORT OF THE HEADMASTER, METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART.

The total number of students who attended the School during the session 1902-3 has been 565. Of these 331 attended the day classes, and 234 the evening class. In addition to this total there were also 19 Manual instructors, who attended the Modelling Class during the month of July. The total number of works sent to South Kensington for the examination was 348.

In the Art examinations held under the Board of Education, the following successes were obtained in the subjects named:—

Freehand in Outline,	55
Drawing on the Blackboard,	26
Model Drawing,	47
Drawing in Light and Shade,	28
Geometrical Drawing (Art),	26
Perspective,	19
Memory Drawing of Plant Form,	15
Architecture,	1
Design (Elementary),	27
Design (Advanced),	4
Anatomy,	4
Drawing from the Antique,	4
Drawing from Life,	1
Painting Still Life,	3
Principles of Ornament,	8
Historic Ornament,	1
Modelling from the Antique,	2
Modelling Design,	2
Modelling the Head from Life,	1

Of these 75 obtained the mark "1st class"; the remainder were awarded "2nd class."

The total number of works accepted for certificates was 21. Of these 20 were for Art Class Teacher's Certificate, and one for Art Master's, Group II.

The results of the Science class examinations are as follows:—Descriptive Geometry, 1; Building Construction, 1; Machine Drawing, 1. Two of these were "1st class."

The School was awarded one Bronze Medal and one Book Prize in the National Competition at South Kensington.

The local prize scheme, by means of which prizes were awarded to students for works done during the session, for works accepted for Art Master's Certificate, and for passing elementary examinations, was abolished by the Department, and a new prize scheme was sanctioned, by means of which:—

Section I.—Prizes are given to the students who obtain the greatest number of awards (1st class) in the May examinations.

Section II.—A prize for obtaining the Irish Teacher's Drawing Certificate.

Section III.—A prize on obtaining the Honours certificate.

Section IV.—Three prizes to each of the four craft classes.

These prizes to be awarded for excellence of workmanship and design combined.

Under this scheme the following were successful:—

Section I.:

Ernest Corr, 1st prize; Daniel Fitzgibbon and Nora Dowdall (2nd), equal.

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Section II.—Prizes of £1 each:

George Brunner, Hildegarde I. Cooke, Daniel Fitzgibbon, James Hoey, Meave O'Byrne, Anna L. Graham, and Henrietta Healy.

Section IV.—Craft Classes.

Enamel Class.—William Whelan, 1st prize; Alice Brittain, 2nd prize; Renée Kane, 3rd prize.

Mosaic Class.—Ethel Rhind, 1st prize; James Crowley, 2nd prize; Philip Donovan, 3rd prize.

Metal Class.—Francis Rigney, 1st prize; Effie Luke, 2nd prize; Alice Brittain, 3rd prize.

Stained-glass Class.—Catherine O'Brien, 1st prize; George Magill, 2nd prize; Olive Burton and Dorothy Courtney, 3rd prize (equal).

The Royal Dublin Society's Scholarship of £10 each were awarded to the following students:—James Golden, Nina Rossiter, Catherine Scott, Ernest Corr, and Norah Murphy.

The following students have been granted 'Free Studentships" by the Department:—James Golden, William Whelan, Ernest Corr, Nora Dowdall, Henrietta Healy, Elizabeth Johnstone, Norah Murphy, and Meave O'Byrne.

A competition for three "Teacherships-in-training" was held in the month of September. Fourteen candidates from various parts of Ireland presented themselves for examination. The successful candidates were:—Miss Effie Luke, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; Miss Margaret Blacklay, Londonderry School of Art; and Miss Elizabeth Kelly, Kinsale Art Class.

The Taylor Scholarship of £50 was again awarded to Miss Beatrice Moss Elvery, for a modelled figure; this is the third time in succession in which Miss Elvery has gained the Scholarship. Prizes were awarded to two former students of this School.

The Design-class has been steadily engaged throughout the session. Many designs for lace have been made for various centres, notably for the Congested Districts Board's lace classes; also for the Presentation Convent, Thurles; Convent of Mercy, Gort; Convent of Mercy, Longford; Convent of St. Louis, Carrickmacross; Bath and Shirley Schools; Carrickmacross, Crossmaglen Schools, and others.

Students compete from time to time for prizes offered by the Art magazines. Miss Brittain gained one offered by the *Connoisseur*, and Miss Draper one offered by the *Studio*. Miss E. Ross has accepted a position as permanent lace designer to the Irish Lace Depôt.

During the past session two lace workers, Mary Brennan and Cecilia Nealan, have been sent from Benada Abbey, Sligo, to pass through a course of Drawing and Design, a grant being made by the Congested Districts Board for that purpose. A lace teacher from Tuam, Miss Hynes, came up for a similar purpose; in her case the grant was made by the Committee of the Branchardiére Fund. These three students distinguished themselves by their assiduity, and the very considerable advance made by them during their period of study in the School.

The Craft classes are now four in number, namely, Stained Glass, Mosaic, Enamelling, and Metal-work. The class for Stained Glass is still under the direction of Mr. A. E. Child. One of the scholars, Miss K. O'Brien, resigned her Scholarship in order to take up regular employment in Miss Purser's studio. A special class for Drawing from the Life in connection with this craft has been started this session. Since the commencement of the present session, the Mosaic class has been placed in charge of Miss Hollway, whose work in the new Cathedral at Westminster quite warrants her appointment. There are three scholars in this class—one from Cork, one from Belfast, and one from Dublin. They are at present engaged on important pieces of work which it is proposed to send to the St. Louis Exhibition.

The class for Enamelling is in charge of Mr. Percy O. Reeves, A.R.C.A., and a very marked improvement has taken place in the work under his careful supervision. Specimens of work in Champlevé and Limoges

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enamel were exhibited with the students' work last Christmas. They ars mainly from the students' own designs. In connection with this class it may be mentioned that the Lewis testimonial, which attracted attention last year, was designed, and executed in silver and enamel, by Mr. William Whelan, a student of this class. Mr. Rigney, a scholar in this class, gained a National Award for a sheet of designs for enamel and metal-work combined.

The class for Metal-work is under the able tuition of Mr. F. Miller. Very good and careful work has been turned out by the students; it is proposed to send specimens of their works in this craft, as well as in Enamelling, to the St. Louis Exhibition.

It was originally intended to finish the course of craft teaching on the 30th April, but in reply to a very generally expressed desire on the part of the students, the Department has allowed the classes to be continued up to the 30th June.

The summer course for teachers of Secondary schools was held in the month of July. It was attended by 118 teachers from various parts of Ireland. In addition to these, nineteen Manual instructors from Kevin-street Technical Schools attended a course of instruction in Modelling. In order to deal with this large number of students, we had to obtain the assistance of Miss M. G. Houston, of Camberwell School of Art; Mr. W. M. Orpen, and Mr. Atkinson, of the Cork School of Art. Our own staff consisted of Mr. Luke, Miss Jacob, Miss Emerson, Mr. Sheppard, and Mr. W. Whelan. The attention and diligence exhibited by ths students were most praiseworthy. An examination in Elementary Modelling was held at the termination of the course by the Department's Inspector, Mr. O'Sullivan.

Miss J. Cruise was appointed teacher of Drawing in schools in Co. Galway under the County Council. Her appointment has been renewed for a second year.

A class for thirty-four students from the Royal College of Science was held throughout the session, on Wednesday mornings; they received instruction in Freehand and Model Drawing. Examinations were held in these subjects both during and at the termination of the course.

The students gained twenty prizes for designs for lace and embroidery in the competition held in connection with the Art Industries Exhibition of the Royal Dublin Society. Of these fifteen were first prizes. In ths new subject of Enamelling, two students gained ths 1st and 3rd prizes; and one gained a prize in the section for silversmith's work.

The course of lectures on Anatomy was given by Dr. Fraser, and was attended by forty-three students. Ten of the twenty lectures given were illustrated by demonstrations on the living model.

The course of lectures on Architecture was given by Mr. G. P. Sheridan, and was attended by twenty-six students.

The annual exhibition of students' works was held at Christmas, and was attended by 2,304 persons.

Mrs. Blackburne, of Rathfarnham Castle, very kindly gave permission to a section of the Landscape class to meet, for the purposes of study, during the months of June and July in her demesne. The section consisted of fourteen students. The other section of the class, numbering twenty-nine students, worked as usual in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin.

It is with much pleasure that I again bear testimony to the unwearying attention to duty exhibited by my assistants. They never spare themselves in endeavouring to advance the interests of the School.

JAMES BRENAN.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

OF THE

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION, AND THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN,

For the Year ending 31st March, 1904.

To the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland

SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM

The Visitors, in their last Report, repeated with pleasure the expression of satisfaction conveyed in former Reports as to the general condition of the Museum of Science and Art, which they regard as highly creditable to those who have charge of it. They also expressed a hope that at a time when the value to a country of scientific and technical instruction is becoming better appreciated, the claims of this Institution, and the work that it is doing would receive from the State due recognition and adequate support. They cannot say that the hope which they then expressed has been fully realised.

The Visitors then called attention to the fact that of the very small staff on which the Director must rely for the multifarious duties connected with the Museum Collections, two (Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Alabaster) were taken away for other duties during a considerable portion of the year. They urged upon His Majesty's Government that only very strong reasons would seem to justify the interrupting of the very important work of classifying and cataloguing the Museum Collections, by taking away men who have been specially trained for these duties for the purpose of pushing on other work which might seem for a time to be more urgent, or of facilitating the working of other institutions. No attention appears to have been paid to this representation. Mr. Carpenter's salary of £250 remains on the Estimates for the Museum, while he is generally employed on other work.

In noting with pleasure the great success which attended the introduction of the "Halfpenny Guide," they described this Guide as a boon to the ordinary visitors, which was not, so far as was known, to be met with in any other museum in the world. Since then they have been gratified to find that the idea, and the

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method embodied in this Guide, have been adopted by the authorities of the British Museum in the preparation of the Guides which they distribute for the use of the public. The Visitors are pleased to find that considerable progress has been made in printing various portions of the General Guide, especially in the parts dealing with Metal Work, and that on Mediæval and Renaissance Sculpture and Decoration. Greater progress would be made if the Director were in a position to employ more paid assistants in this work, to the extent usual in other museums. Several of these Guides are the result of services gratuitously rendered by him. The Visitors repeat an expression of their hope that the Department will give the Director the assistance necessary in order to complete this work within a reasonable time. In connection with these Guides they note with satisfaction the assistance given to students by the printed lists of books procurable in the National Library dealing with the special subjects.

The arrangements for bringing to the notice of the public the Guide Books and the publications of the Museum are of hardly less importance than the provision of the books themselves, and the Visitors are, therefore, glad to see that all the Guides are now displayed just inside the entrance doors in such a manner that no person of ordinary intelligence can enter the building without having his attention directed to them.

The Visitors note with satisfaction the wide range of subjects dealt with in the course of lectures delivered in the Museum, in the presence of the objects spoken about, to small groups of persons who, as the Visitors are informed, are most attentive and eager to acquire information, and who, after the lecture, are enabled to ask questions on points which they have not fully understood. They regard the lectures as a valuable adjunct to the Museum, and they look forward to the continuation and development of these useful and interesting demonstrations.

The Visitors must express their surprise that no attention has been paid by the Department to a request conveyed by a resolution of 6th December, 1901, that they might be allowed to see the plans for the new College of Science and other buildings contemplated. To this request they received a reply that it would be kept in view, but they have not since received any further communication on the subject, though they believe that the plans have been exhibited to members of the Houses of Parliament. In their Report last year the Visitors pointed out that the rebuilding of the temporary annexe is urgently required, and they urged that the provision of additional space for the Museum Collections, now so greatly overcrowded, should be taken into consideration before the plans for the adjacent buildings are decided upon, in order that nothing may be done to interfere with the ample space and light on which the adequacy of the Museum extension must depend. They conceive it to be their duty to the public to repeat these representations, although past experience suggests the improbability of attention being paid to them.

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Still more surprising is the neglect which has been paid to their repeated recommendations that arrangements should be made as soon as possible to remove the workshops to a site where an accidental fire would not cause imminent risk of the destruction of the Museum. A visit to these workshops will show the extreme danger from fire to which the valuable collections contained in the Museum, including the priceless collection of Irish Antiquities, are exposed. The Visitors do not believe that there is any other museum which would be allowed to continue in such a position of peril after attention had been called to the matter. The Visitors have discharged the duty cast upon them, and responsibility must rest upon those who neglect their warning.

The Visitors note with satisfaction the increased amount of work that has been done with satisfactory results, in the way of visiting places where monuments of some of the great periods of decorative art abound. The result of the Director's visits to sales held in London, to Zurich, to the north of Italy, Innsbruck, and Munich will be to enrich the collections with specimens, objects of interest for the collection of silver and pewter, and with casts and reproductions of various articles, among which are to be noted casts of Byzantine ornament illustrating the relation of this style to the Irish Romanesque. The visits of Dr. Scharff to the principal dealers in London, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Hanover, Halle, Cologne, and Antwerp, of Professor Johnson to Botanical Collections on the Continent, of Mr. Brenan, Miss Jacob, Mrs. Barden, Mr. Moore, and Mr. White to various places where information can be obtained, are likely to prove useful in their several departments.

In connection with the procurement of reproductions of works of art, we observe that casts of bronze objects are no longer left untouched, but have been rendered more faithful reproductions for educational purposes, by being skilfully bronzed.

It is impossible to examine the collections without having forced upon one's notice the faulty structural arrangements of the building, which render it impossible to arrange the contents upon a satisfactory system. It appears to them that, as advocated by the Director, the right system of exhibiting objects illustrating applied or decorative art is to arrange them according to countries, periods, and schools, and to allot one section of the building to each of these. In order that the progress and development of any one branch of art in every country and period might be readily followed, each section would be sub-divided into spaces allotted to the several branches of decorative art, and as the collections illustrating each branch would be found in the corresponding sub-division of every one of the sections a visitor interested in a certain kind of work could easily follow its history in different countries and at different periods. It is, however, evident that if a Museum be not originally designed with a view to the systematic arrangement of the collections it is to hold, it must be difficult and often impossible to introduce such a system, and all that can be done is to adopt the best compromise possible under the circumstances. This has been

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done by grouping together where possible the chief examples of each style, such as, for instance, the Byzantine, the Gothic, and the Renaissance Architectural Ornament, and hy dividing according to styles and countries such collections as the Porcelain and the Silversmiths' Work, and others wbich cannot be placed near the larger objects of the same periods.

Circulation Collections.

In their last Report the Visitors called attention to a kind of action recently introduced whicb seemed to them bighly interesting and important—namely, the preparation of cases containing sets of selected objects to be circulated to schools in different parts of tbe country. They observe, with pleasure, the large number of such cases wbich have been prepared within the past year. They will he most useful in diffusing some practical knowledge of Natural History and by exhibiting the successive stages in the manufacture of different products, in some instances the whole process being shown from the raw material to the finished article. Many industrial crafts are thus illustrated, as for example, carpentry, joinery, manufactures from the horns and bones of cattle, bicycle motors, the printing of wall papers, bookbinding, printing, and glass making, as also such artistic processes as tbe making of embossed leather work, copper repoussé work, enamelling, and embroidery. These will, certainly, be valuable in turning tbe attention of youths in provincial centres to such interesting handicrafts, and educating tbe public taste to appreciate and imitate them. In other cases are shown plants injurious to cattle and insects injurious to plants or products. Some, again, illustrate the Stone and Bronze Ages in Ireland, and these will not only awaken interest in the early history of our country, but may sometimes lead directly to the preservation of antiquities which might otherwise be overlooked.

Art Collections.

There have been several interesting additions to the Art Collections, and the Visitors note, with satisfaction, some changes iu the matter of arrangement. The new metal cases in the Pottery and Porcelain Room are well designed with a view to afford additional accommodation with the minimum of obstruction of ligbt, and they are glad to see that the Collections of Greek and Roman Antiquities have been completely re-arranged by Mr. Gutcb.

Among the additions to the Musical Instrument Room is to be noted a curious instrument like a zither, which is hung inside the doors of country houses in the Tirol to give warning of the approach of visitors, and which is said to be now very rare. In the Furniture Collection plaster casts, painted in imitation of wood, of stall ends and panels from the Cathedral of Genoa,

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and an excellent reproduction in carved walnut of a stall in the Palazzo del Comune at Pistoja will be found of practical value to wood-carvers and designers.

An excellent example of revived artistic enamelling will be found in an extremely beautiful triptych in enamel, depicting three scenes from the life of St. Patrick, executed by Mr. Alexander Fisher.

Another example of revival in artistic work is well deserving of careful attention. It is an imitation of an ancient Irish Fibula, executed in silver, by Mr. Francis F. Miller. Until examined, with the aid of a magnifying glass, the extraordinary accuracy and minuteness of detail with which this work has been executed cannot be justly appreciated.

Students of Architecture will find the series of photographs of English Norman Architecture, so generously presented by Mr. C. E. Keyser, interesting and instructive.

The specimens of Burano lace, in process of working, and a remarkable specimen of "blind point" lace are among the fruits of the Director's recent visit to Venice.

Industrial Collection.

As regards this portion of the collection, there is, practically, nothing to be said except to repeat the remarks in last year's Report, and to express regret that nothing has been done to relieve the congestion therein referred to.

The present state of this section of the Museum due, as it is almost entirely, to the totally inadequate accommodation provided, as pointed out in the Director's Report, is not creditable, and calls for the serious and immediate attention of the Department.

Irish Antiquities Collection.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the Museum, the spacious Room, No. I., still remains closed, being appropriated as an office for the Keeper of the Irish Antiquities Collections. A more suitably arranged office should be provided for him, with proper fittings for books and specimens and a second safe for the Registers and for valuable objects awaiting arrangement.

The series of photographs of Celtic crosses throughout Ireland, referred to in the Report of last year as in course of preparation and presentation by Mr. W. S. Crawford, has been now completed, and forms a truly valuable gift. When frames are provided and all the photographs are ready for exhibition, they will, doubtless, be much appreciated by the public.

The adjacent room, No. II. (the S.E. corner) is now in a satisfactory state. It has been so fully dealt with in previous Reports that it may suffice to notice the only important alteration, namely, a case exhibiting processes in the formation of stone implements.

The principal gallery, known as the "Long Room," No. III., has undergone considerable change as to the exhibits during the

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past year, and shows evidence of a creditable amount of work on the part of the management.

The most notable addition, and one of the greatest interest, archæologically and artistically, as well as from the circumstances under which it was acquired, is the collection of gold objects unearthed in 1896 by a man ploughing near Limavady, County Londonderry. They were taken to London, and there exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, and were fully described and illustrated in a paper by Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A., published in *Archæologia*. They were also the subject of a paper by Mr. Cochrane in the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland in 1903. They include a highly ornamented hollow collar, probably the finest of its kind, a small gold model—a boat with oars and other accessories—a solid torc of wire, a necklace, formed of three remarkable chains, with a few other articles, all different in character and of remote antiquity. This collection was offered to and purchased by the authorities of the British Museum, who fixed the price at £600. The Royal Irish Academy asserted that the find was treasure trove, and pressed upon the Government the claim of Ireland to retain it under the regulations which secured such objects for the Academy's Museum. Lengthened negotiations followed. A Treasury Commission, under the presidency of Lord Rathmore, took evidence and reported on the subject, and it engaged the attention of Parliament on several occasions. Eventually the Government instituted legal proceedings in the Court of Chancery in England to determine the question of ownership, and, after a memorable trial, involving an outlay of over £4,000, Mr. Justice Farwell decided, on the 13th of June, 1903, that the objects were treasure trove, and "belonged, by virtue of the prerogative royal, to His Majesty the King." This trial gave useful publicity to the law relating to treasure trove, under which the Museum had largely been formed, with the aid of a fund to compensate finders bringing suitable objects to the Academy. His Majesty was graciously pleased freely to present the important collection in question to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and, accordingly, it was transferred from the British Museum, just after the recent Royal visit to Dublin, on the 28th of last July. The hope expressed by the visitors in a former Report has thus been happily realized, and they have now only to express their satisfaction and gratitude that the precious remains now, at last, have "a permanent and appropriate resting-place in our National Museum."

An important set of casts from the carved stones of the tumuli of Newgrange and Dowth, in the County Meath, has been supplied, and will facilitate the study of these remarkable rude scribings. Considering the difficulty of access to most of the originals in the subterranean passages, it is not to be wondered at that the many representations hitherto published differ widely. The guesses at the probable meaning intended to be conveyed by them have not as yet been very satisfactory.

In the Report for last year reference was made to a cast of a sculptured stone from Castle Strange, County Roscommon, which

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added a most ancient novelty to this room, exhibiting late Celtic ornament of striking peculiarity of design. It was then undescribed, but recently the Royal Irish Academy has published in its Proceedings (Vol. xxiv., sec. c., No. 14, with several plates) a paper by Mr. Coffey, under the title "Monuments of the La Tene Period," wherein he fully describes this strange boulder, and two similar ones, one of which, together with a cast of the other, have been placed in the Museum.

The Pavilion Room at the N.E. corner, containing Christian Antiquities, is now in a satisfactory state and proves very attractive. The series of Irish coins is well displayed, as are also the seals, but there is still room for more labelling. Irish medals will soon need fuller attention and display.

The outer gallery has been somewhat re-arranged. A few good pieces of old Dublin Silversmiths' work have been added, and they help to fix the years indicated by the date letters in Irish Hall Marks, with the aid of Mr Dudley Westropp's researches.

Casts of the north doorway of Cormac's Chapel, of the beautiful and well-preserved Gothic Shrine at Holy Cross Abbey, and the second of the large Crosses at Monasterboice, are valuable additions to the illustrations of Irish Art contained in the Museum.

The portions of the General Guide on Gold and Silver afford valuable aid towards the intelligent study of part of this collection, and it is to be hoped that they may soon be followed by other parts dealing with Irish Antiquities. Perhaps the Christian Antiquities, which Sir William Wilde's great catalogue did not extend to, would be the best to supply next.

The need of an assistant in this Department is very evident. Apart from the impossibility of one officer—even so zealous as Mr. Coffey—being able to deal single-handed with the entire National Collection of Antiquities, it is desirable to give him some young helper who would, under his training, become familiar with the exhibits and their history, so as to establish some continuity of system. Considering that the Museum was formed without much aid from Government, it is not too much to expect it to supply such help as is adequately provided for similar Museums elsewhere.

Natural History Collections.

The Visitors regret that no attention appears to have been paid to their repeated requests for additional assistance in the Natural History Museum. The state of affairs described in last year's Report remains unimproved. The staff has not been increased during the past twenty-six years; on the contrary its efforts have been seriously crippled by the continuous withdrawal of Mr. Carpenter, the loss of whose services to the Museum is most serious.

Owing to the want of additional assistance, it has not been possible to prepare or even to commence the preparation of

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guides or catalogues for this branch of the Museum; this is a grave defect. It is, moreover, most disappointing to learn that for the same reason the specimens presented to the Museum by the Fauna and Flora Committee of the Royal Irish Academy, in particular the finds in the cave explorations, remain unclassified and unidentified. From time to time that Academy has provided grants to enable the Committee to carry on their researches on the Natural History of Ireland. The value of this work is greatly diminished by the neglect of the specimens when deposited in the Museum.

The Visitors again ask the attention of the Department to the disparity in the salaries of officials in the Natural History Departments of the Dublin and of the British Museum.

Botanical and Economic Collections.

In connection with this portion of the Museum the Visitors must again call attention to the urgent need which exists for the appointment of a trained permanent assistant. This point has been referred to on various former occasions in the Annual Reports, and the much greater demands which have of late been made upon the time of Professor Johnson in teaching at the College of Science and in investigating plant diseases, and in seed testing for the Department, has intensified the necessity for the appointment of such an Assistant. Moreover, the number of students who make practical use of the collections as a means of assisting them in the study of Botany is increasing, and their work would be much facilitated if a permanent officer were appointed.

The De Tahley Collection, to which reference was made in former Reports, has now been completely arranged and is being utilised as the nucleus of a British Collection. A commencement has also been made in the arrangement of a Foreign Collection. Some of the cases in this room are not sufficiently dust-proof, but a small sum of money would remedy this defect.

In Room No. I. wall cases have been added and they now contain specimens of the common flowering plants, with coloured illustrations shown in connection with each.

In Room No. II. the remodelled cases have been re-arranged. The maps which have been introduced into this room, showing the distribution of the Natural Orders of Plants throughout the world have proved of great use to those interested in Scientific Botany.

In Room No. IV. the case accommodation has been completed and the specimens to be exhibited in them are in course of arrangement.

Room No. V. is at present used as a store-room, but it ought, as soon as possible, to be made available for the exhibition of flowerless plants, and, for this purpose, it must be furnished with suitable cases. The lighting of this room is, at present, very defective, but it is capable of considerable improvement.

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GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

Little, if anything, has been done within the year in the Geological and Mineralogical Departments, chiefly in consequence of the absence of Professor Cole, who, it is presumed, has been occupied in the College of Science, and the eye is struck in the Geological Room by cases supplied long since, which are, as yet, entirely vacant.

An important operation has been carried out in another part of the Museum, namely, the arrangement in the curved corridor of the Collections of the Geological Survey of Ireland. This has been completed on one side of the Gallery, in which the objects are now admirably exhibited, glass shelving being introduced, which prevents the specimens from being obscured by shadow. Another advantage secured in the re-arrangement is that of a large economy of space.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

The Visitors inspected these Gardens on Friday, March 25, 1904.

The Fern House has been painted throughout and renovated, and is in good order.

The small intermediate spaces between it and the Victoria Regia House are filled with Todeas and Killarney and other ferns, which appear to be in luxuriant health, as are also the plants in the Victoria Regia House, and in the adjacent Cactus House, which is filled with a very remarkable collection of these curious plants.

The new Hydraulic Ram in the river at the back of these houses is in course of erection, and will give an ample supply of water for outside purposes to the whole of the Gardens, the water being pumped into a tank at the great Palm House, from whence it is to be distributed all over the Gardens as far as the Rockery and all the buildings up to the end of the various ranges of houses. This is a very important improvement. The stone tower to support the water tank is nearly complete, so that all will soon be ready for the tank to be placed in position. This water will be of the greatest use for outside work, but is too full of lime to be used inside the houses for watering plants.

The Curvilinear range has been repainted as far as the central portion, called "the Old Palm House." The staging has also been changed, being now supported by wrought-iron rests under the new corrugated iron shelving, which has an edging of L iron that keeps the evaporating material (gravel in a moist condition) from falling off.

The other end, however, of the range, called the "Stove" end, has not yet been painted, and this is urgently required, as the old paint has mostly peeled off and the iron-work is becoming very much injured by corrosion. The Visitors hope that this completion of the painting will soon be attended to.

The Orchid House and the great Palm House appear to be in good order, as also the Camelia House beyond. Some of the plants are potted in pots composed of slabs of teak, bound

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together with corrugated iron boops, whicb are said to he very strong, and are ornamental as well.

The rockery has been much enlarged and contains now a great variety of plants suitable to such a situation; and the water supply will be able to keep sufficient moisture ready in time of dry weather.

The new Arboretum in the open part at the further end of the Gardens is in a very good state, and the various clusters of limes, beeches, oaks, and other deciduous trees, as well as coniferae, hollies, and otber evergreens, are growing as well as can be expected in a soil which, being a limestone one, is not perhaps as favourable as it might be.

Various water plants, lilies and otbers, are planted in the ponds, and bamboos and various kinds of reeds in tbe low-lying valley by tbe river, and all seem to thrive.

In tbe stable range a great improvement has been effected by the covering-in of the passages between the glass bouses, so tbat these structures are all joined together and are most useful for supplying plants to the otber parts of the Gardens.

The main requirements are as follows:—The end of the passages mentioned above requires a small continuation of the covered-in space. A room should be provided wbere the men employed in tbe Gardens could have tbeir meals; at present they take their dinners, &c., while going about througb the glass-bouses, which is not conducive to tidiness or to tbeir comfort. A commodious Tool and Implement House sbould also be provided for the ordinary tools, such as spades, rakes, &c., as well as for sucb larger implements as mowing macbines, watering-pots &c., whicb sustain injury by exposure to weatber. The House, for tropical ferns so often asked for has not yet been supplied.

Another matter whicb bas been often asked for in former years, is a Refresbment Room for the public outside the principal entrance, where tea, coffee, and ligbt refreshments could be supplied by a contractor; this Refreshment Room should be provided with a room or shed for storing bicycles belonging to visitors.

The Visitors cannot conclude their Report witbout expressing their great satisfaction that at last the new field at tbe back of the cottages on the Glasnevin-road has been enclosed with a high stone wall, provided with an entrance gate from the road by which materials, such as soils, gravel, bricks, pots, &c., can be brought in or removed without passing over the ornamental walks. This is a very great improvement, and the purchase baving been effected in good time has prevented tbat field from being appropriated to other purposes.

In conclusion, they wish again to express tbeir satisfaction with the manner in which the Gardens are managed and the work carried on under tbe able conduct of Mr. Moore, the Keeper.

15th *April*, 1904.

JOHN K. INGRAM,
President.

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REPORT

OF

THE COUNCIL OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND

For the Year 1903-1904

To the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland

Sir,

As Chairman of the Council of Trustees, I have the honour to submit the following Report of that body for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1904.

During this period the Library was open on 293 days, the twelve months having included four days of the Easter Recess of 1903.

The attendance of readers for the 293 days on which the Library was open numbered 181,385, a record exceeding that of 1902-3 (297 days) by 6,599 :—

	Total.	Daily Average
Gentlemen, Morning Attendance (10 to 6),	124,772	
,, Evening ,, (6 to 10),	45,671	
Ladies, Morning and Evening, (10 to 10),	10,942	
	181,385.	619

The daily average of the attendances of the year 1902-3 was 588·5, of the year 1901, 518·14; of the year 1900, 506·5 ; of the year 1899, 528·9.

During the year ending March, 1904, the number of volumes catalogued, and made accessible to readers, has been 4,209, of these 717 are folio, 283 quarto, and 3,209 octavo and smaller sizes. A classification of these books by their general topics is given in the Appendix I., where also will be found the usual statistics as to the binding of the books of the Library, as well as to the borrowing by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Science and Art Institutions, and also lists of donors, and of societies, institutions and public bodies which made presentations to the Library.

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The following are some of the more noteworthy special gifts received during the year:—

Mr. E. R. McC. Dix presented—*Cork Mercantile Chronicle*, April-December, 1902; *Cork Gazette*, February-December, 1793; *Cork Advertiser*, January 29th and 31st, 1799, and September—November, 1801; *Cork Herald*, November 3rd to December, 1798; *Weekly Freeman* for 1830, '34, '35, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40; *Kilkenny Journal*, 1830-1851; *Nation*, 1842, '43, '44; *Kilkenny Moderator*, December, 1832—November, 1837; *The Comet*, June, 1831, to April, 1832; *The Irishman*, 1840-1841; *The Dublin Observer*, 1832-1834; *Dublin Weekly Register*, 1826, '27, '31–'35, '37; *Farmer's Gazette*, 1842; *Saunders' News-Letter*, 1852, 1853; *Dublin Evening Post*, 1826-1833, 1836, 1839. *Christophorus Clavius's Euclidis posteriores Libri IX.; a list of books, pamphlets, etc., printed at Cork in the 17th and 18th centuries*, Part VIII.; *a list of Irish Towns and dates of earliest printing in each*; *Catalogue of the William Blades Library*; a number of 18th century Dublin-printed novels; a map of ye Strand of ye North side of ye channel of ye River Anna Liffe, 1717; Momonia, Hiberniae Regnum vulgo Ireland, apud Blaeu; *The Patriot's Calendar for the year* 1794.

Miss Gore-Kelly, Ballinrobe, presented the *Ballinrobe Chronicle* for the years 1867 to 1876, 1878, 1879, 1902, and 1903, also September-December, 1866; *Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 2 vols., 1837; Lewis's *Atlas of Ireland*.

Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe, B.Sc., presented a collection of Breton Tracts.

Mr. E. Gordon Duff, M.A., presented a copy of his privately printed book on the *Printers, Stationers*, and *Bookbinders of London and Westminster in the fifteenth century*.

The Council of University College, Liverpool, presented through its Librarian, Mr. John Sampson, a set of *Otia Merseiana*, Vols. I.–III., the publication of the Arts Faculty. These contain a number of hitherto inedited Old and Middle Irish texts, with translations, by Professor Kuno Meyer, and are a valuable acquisition.

Mrs. Maxwell Close presented a number of pamphlets by the late Rev. M. H. Close, M.A., F.G.S., contributions to geological science.

The Governors of the Linenhall Library, Belfast, presented the *Belfast News Letter*, 1804, 1805, January-November. 1806. 1807, 1808. March-December, 1809. January-October, 1810. January-October, 1812. 1816, 1817. January-September, 1819. March-December, 1822. March-November, 1823. 1870, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1877. The *Northern Whig*, 1842-1847, 1850, 1861, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1881-1884, 1886, 1889, 1891-1894. The London *Courier*, 1829, 1831. The London *Morning Chronicle*, 1824, 1825. All these volumes not only filled blanks, but helped to complete sets already partially represented in the Library.

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Miss Moore, 10, Upper Merrion-street, presented a number of late eighteenth century volumes, educational and general, many of them printed in Dublin.

Mr. Arthur Griffith presented *An Attempt at a Catalogue of the library of the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte* by Victor Collins, 1894, which is, practically, a valuable bibliography of philology.

The Society of Friends, London, presented a number of volumes, biographical and otherwise, by members of their Society, including *Christian discipline of the Society of Friends*, Seebohm; *Memoirs of William Foster*, 2 vols.; *Essays on the Principles of Morality*, Dymond; *Journal of George Fox*, 2 vols.

The Co. Tipperary Monthly Meeting of Friends presented *Balm from Gilead*, by William Smith, 1675; *The Way of life and death*, Isaac Penington, 1680; Penn's *Christian Quaker*, 1674; *The dawning of the Gospel Day*, Francis Howgil, 1676; Edward Burrough's *Memorable Works*, 1672; *Anguis Flagellatus, or a switch for the snake*, by Joseph Wyeth, 1699; *An Apology for . . . Quakers*, Robert Barclay, 1703.

The Rev. C. T. M'Cready, M.A., presented among other works volumes 1 to 10 of the *Cornhill Magazine*, in fine condition, with uncut edges and original covers.

The Earl of Annesley presented a copy of his *Beautiful and Rare Garden Plants*, [1903].

The Lord Powerscourt presented a copy of his *A description and history of Powerscourt*, 1903.

Mr. James Brenan, R.H.A., presented a large collection of art exhibition catalogues.

Mr. W. G. Strickland, of the National Gallery, presented an interesting collection of Sale and Exhibition Art Catalogues—Dublin, English, French, German, and Spanish.

Mrs. William Osborne presented a very large collection, formed by the late Mr. Walter Osborne, R.H.A., of catalogues of Art Exhibitions at the Royal Academy, Royal Hibernian Academy, the Salon, and other galleries and exhibitions of Fine Arts.

Lady Meux presented two volumes of the Meux Ethiopic Manuscripts, translated and edited by E. A. Wallis Budge, viz.:—*The Lives of Maba Seyon and Gabra Krestos; The Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, etc.; also a *Catalogue of the Egyptian Antiquities* of Theobald's Park.

The publisher of the *Revue Celtique*, Madame Veuve Bouillon, kindly presented the scarce Index to volumes 7 to 12 of that valuable publication.

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Miss Mary Bateson, of Cambridge, presented "Vocabularies illustrating the condition and manners of our forefathers . . . from the tenth century to the fifteenth," edited . . . by Thomas Wright, in 2 vols.

Sig. Leo. Olschki, *Bibliopola*, Florence, presented *Monumenta Typographica, Catalogue* LIII, 1903, and *La Bibliofilia*, Dec. and Jan., 1903–1904.

The Library was also enriched by a generous bequest during the year. In the will of Mrs. Sarah Thom, of Donnycarney House, occurs the following passage:—

> "I direct that all my books, which belonged to my late husband Alexander Thom, be presented to the National Library of Ireland, to be placed together in said Library, and called 'The Alexander Thom Collection.'"

This Collection contains over 3,900 volumes. These are, in general, good editions of standard works, with some rarities, such as the Fourth Folio of Shakespeare's Plays, 1685; Barnabe Rich's Description of Ireland, 1610; a fifteenth-century black-letter book, the *Sermones quadragesimales* of Robertus Caracciolus, Bishop of Aquino, 1479, Lyons and Strasburg; De Burgo's *Hibernia Dominicana*, Cologne, 1762; a splendid tall copy of the first edition of Owen Jones's *Grammar of Ornament*, and others. The books were removed from Donnycarney House to the National Library, on Wednesday and Thursday, December 30 and 31, 1903, and placed in the new Architecture Room in parcels, where they await in safety the structural alterations in the building necessary to their final arrangement in accordance with the terms of the bequest.

The Trustees received a Treasury letter (dated January 4 1904), which sanctioned the appointment of a Third Assistant Librarian, and an increase of the Library attendants to twenty, accompanied by a decrease of the number of hours daily worked by the senior attendants. The letter established a classification of the staff of attendants, and substituted for the system of payment by hours a system of payment by annual salary in the case of those above twenty years of age, and of payment by weekly wages for the boy attendants.

In their reply the Trustees stated their sense of the great advantage for the Library which will result from the carrying out of the improvements which the letter sanctions.

At their meeting on March 25, 1904, the Trustees elected Mr. R. I. Best to be Third Assistant Librarian, and sent up his name to the Department for confirmation.

The staff of the Library at the beginning of April, 1904 consists of a Librarian, three Assistant Librarians, and twenty Library attendants, of whom twelve are technically boy attendants—*i.e.*, under twenty years of age. When the new scheme has come to full development there will be fourteen permanent

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Library attendants, and six boy-attendants whose appointments terminate at the age of twenty, unless there be a vacancy in the permanent staff, or a prospect of one within two years.

In response to a statement made by the Trustees in December, 1898, the Treasury granted £200 per annum for four years to pay for the writing of catalogue titles. The Treasury in response to a resolution of the Trustees of November 14, 1902, agreed to continue the payment of £200 per annum for a fifth year. During the past year the cataloguers wrote titles for 9,110 volumes. It is very important that the services of these highly trained and skilful cataloguers should be retained.

The completion of the Library building continues, as the Trustees have already stated, an urgent necessity. Elaborate reports and statements have already been furnished by the Trustees to show that owing to the curtailment of the originally accepted design, the building intended to house the National Library of Ireland is destitute of adequate provision for the Newspaper Department, the Map Department, and the Patents Department, while there is no fire-proof room for manuscripts or book rarities, no room fitted up for unpacking of large consignments of new books and no Cataloguers' Room. The last communication received from the Treasury on this subject is the letter of January 4th, which contains the following passage:

> "My Lords are not indisposed to assent to the appointment of a committee to consider the question of accommodation, but before doing so they would be glad if the Librarian could be instructed to draw up a report showing (1) how far the existing space is utilised in the most economical way; (2) whether some of the books, periodicals, or newspapers now in the Library could not be dispensed with, so as to turn the existing space to better account; and (3) what additional space is likely to be required for accessions to the Library in the next few years."

The Trustees have directed the Librarian to prepare such a report for submission to their lordships.

The Librarian was authorised to attend the annual meeting of the Library Association held at Leeds, September 8–12, 1903. The Trustees have more than once stated their conviction that the Librarian's attendance at those meetings is of much advantage to the Library.

The Trustees have pleasure in noting that valuable additional shelving has been placed on the walls of the Book-stores during the year.

The Trustees would again call attention to the need for improving the lighting of the General Reading Room. They have stated in the reports of recent years that it is found unsatisfactory. Nothing has yet been done. The lighting of the Book-store is also much in need of improvement, but it is at present found

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impossible by the Board of Works to add lamps, because the dynamos which supply the Institutions of Science and Art are taxed to the uttermost. However the Trustees again urge that the lamps now in position are inadequate.

The ventilation of the Reading Room is in the judgment of the Trustees not entirely satisfactory.

The Trustees have the pleasure of stating that many minor improvements too small for specific mention, but of much value cumulatively, such as shelving and convenient cuphoards, have been executed by the Board of Works during the year.

The overcrowding of the Reading Room during the past year has at times been a difficulty, and the Trustees again draw the attention of the Department to this important subject, repeating their words of last year that "study is hampered by the conditions under which not infrequently it must be pursued in our Reading Room."

The Trustees desire to append the Librarian's Annual Report on the affairs of the Library (see Appendix II.)

EDWARD DOWDEN,
Chairman.

22*nd April*, 1904

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APPENDIX I

Statistics and Lists

Subjoined is a brief general statement of the attendances of readers since the Library was founded in 1877:—

Year.	Attendance.	Note.
1878	27,452	The first complete year of the Library.
1889	51,325	The latest year of lodgment in Leinster House.
1893	113,888	The first reliable record after the transfer, in 1890, to the present building.
1894	119,500	
1895	125,500	
1896	136,365	
1897	137,832	
1898	142,218	
1899	154,878	
1900	148,405	

Three months, January—March, 1901,	40,763
Year, April 1, 1901—March 31, 1902,	150,780
Year, April 1, 1902—March 31, 1903,	174,786
Year, April 1, 1903—March 31, 1904,	181,385

The volumes catalogued, and made accessible, during the year 1903–4 may be grouped as follows:—

Bibliography, Library Economy, Book Rarities, and Cyclopædic works,	188
Newspapers,	504
Philosophy,	79
Religion, Theology, Ecclesiastical History,	189
Sociology, Statistics, Political Science,	56
Political Economy,	72
Law,	60
Parliamentary Papers,	552
Administration,	68
Associations,	6
Education,	64
Commerce,	28
Amusements, Customs, and Manners,	45
Philology,	52
General Science,	48
Mathematics,	33
Astronomy,	25
Physics, Light, Heat, Electricity,	31
Chemistry,	39
Geology,	41
Palæontology,	7
Biology, Anthropology, &c.,	20
Botany,	39
Zoology,	160
Useful Arts in General,	27
Patent Office Publications,	128
Medicine,	102
Engineering,	36
Agriculture,	40
Domestic Economy,	5
Communication, Commerce, Railway Guides, &c.,	45
Chemical Arts, Manufactures, and Trades,	17

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Fine Arts in General, ...	55
Landscape Gardening, ...	10
Architecture, ...	39
Sculpture, ...	27
Drawing and Design, ...	28
Painting, ...	38
Engraving, ...	8
Photography, ...	4
Music, ...	9
Archæology, ...	48
General Literature, ...	11
English Literature (Essays, Poetry, Periodicals, &c.), ...	426
German, ...	21
French, ...	65
Italian, ...	15
Latin, ...	5
Greek, ...	9
Other Literatures, ...	52
General History, ...	12
Geography and Travel, ...	145
Biography, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c., ...	157
Ancient History, ...	14
History of Europe, ...	177
,, ,, Asia, ...	12
,, ,, Africa, ...	4
,, ,, America, ...	12
Total, ...	4,209

Subjoined is the return as to Binding done for the Library during 1903:—

In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1902, ...	450	vols.
Sent to the binder during 1903, ...	4,275	,,
	4,725	,,
Returned by the binder during 1903, ...	4,095	,,
In the binder's hands, Dec. 31st, 1903, ...	630	,,

Snbjoined is the account of books borrowed from the Library during twelve months ending March 31, 1904, by members of the Royal Dublin Society, and by certain officers of the Institutions of Science and Art:—

In borrowers' hands, March 31st, 1903, ...	168
Lent between April 1, 1903, and March 31, 1904, to members of the Royal Dublin Society, ...	1,345
Lent to officers of the Institutions of Science and Art,	322
	1,835
Returned during tbe twelve months, ...	1,688
In borrowers' hands March 31, 1904, ...	147
With members of the Royal Dublin Society, ...	112
With officers of the Institutions of Science and Art,	35
	147

The number of Members of the Royal Dublin Society entitled to borrow, according to the last official list publisbed by tbe Society, is 475.

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Gifts have been received between April 1, 1903, and March 31, 1904, from the following personal donors:—

Abbott, Rev. T. K., D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
His Excellency the American Ambassador.
Anderson, P J., M.A., the University Library, Aberdeen.
Anderton, Basil, B.A., Public Librarian, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Andrews, James, B.A., Auditor, College Historical Society.
Annesley, the Earl of.
Anthony, Mrs. Susan B.
Antrobus, Lady, Amesbury Abbey, Salisbury.
Archdale, Edward Mervyn, B.L.
Atkinson, F. M., 11, Temple-street.
Baird, Messrs, W. and G.
Ball, Francis Elrington.
Ballinger, John, Cardiff Public Library.
Bateson, Miss Mary, Cambridge.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Bewley, Sir Edmund, M.A., LL.D.
Brenan, James, R.H.A.
Burlington, J. C.
Byrne, Mrs. (Elizabeth), Omagh.
Cassell and Co.
Chicken, Rupert Cecil, F.R.C.S.
Close, Mrs. Maxwell.
Cobden-Sanderson, T. J., Hammersmith.
Cochrane, Robert, F.S.A.
Cole, Professor Grenville A. J.
Conmee, P. J., 33, Gardiner's-place.
Crooks, Major J. J., Ratbgar.
Crookshank, Rev. C. H., M.A., Roscrea.
Daly, James.
Day, Robert, J.P., F.S.A.
Dix, E. R. M'C.
Delany, Rev. William, S.J., D.D.
Dillon, Sir Martin, K.C.B.
Dodgson, Edward Spencer.
Dowden, Edward, LL.D.
Dowson, Walter, M.A., M.D.
Duff, E. Gordon, M.A., Llangollen.
Duguid, John, Bray.
Elliott, G. H., Chief Librarian, Belfast Borough.
Faxon, F. H., Dorchester, U.S.A.
Fitzpatrick, S. A. O., Terenure.
Fournier d'Albe, E.E., B.Sc.
Garstin, John Ribton, M.A., D.L., Braganstown.
Gore-Kelly, Miss, Ballinrobe.
Guppy, Henry, M.A., Librarian, John Rylands Library, Manchester.
Green, J. A., Librarian, Moss Side Public Library.
Greenwood, Mrs., Doninga, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny.
Griffith, Arthur.
Groves, Tenison A., Monkstown.
Haslam, Mrs., 125, Leinster-road.
Head, Brandon.
Hely and Co., Dublin.
Hickson, Ward and Co., London.
Hime, Maurice Charles, M.A., LL.D.
Holinsworth, C. B., 49, Rupert-street, London.
Hutton, H. D., 19, Ormond-road.
Larrabure y Unanue, Don E., Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peru.
Letchworth, William Pryor, New York.
Macdonald and Co., William, Edinburgh.
MacNeill, John, B.A.
Madeley, Charles, The Museum, Warrington.

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Magee, William Kirkpatrick.
Mathews, Norris, Bristol Central Library.
Mayo, the Earl of, and Ambrose Lane, Esq.
Mellor, C. J., Kendal.
Meux, Lady, Theobald's Park, Herts.
Meyer, Professor Kuno, Liverpool.
Milward, Jones, and Cameron, Solicitors.
Monaco, S.A.S. Prince Albert de.
Moore, Miss., 10, Upper Merrion-street.
Moore, F. W., F.L.S.
Moore, Robert, M.D., 29, Merrion-square.
Mullan, Rev. David, B.A., Kingstown.
M'Cready, Rev. C. T., M.A., Howth.
M'Walter, J. C., M.A., M.D., 19, Earl-street.
Olschki, Leo. S., Bibliopola, Florence.
O'Reilly, J. P., C.E., M.R.I.A.
O'Reilly, P. J., 7, North Earl-street.
Osborne, Mrs. William, 5, Castlewood-avenue.
Patterson, Sir R. Lloyd, D.L., F.L.S.
Plunkett, Lt.-Colonel G. T., C.B.
Poe, J. W., 1, Longfield-terrace, Dublin.
Powerscourt, the Lord, K.P.
Praeger, Robert Lloyd, B.A., B.E.
Revue Celtique, the Publisher.
Scharff, R. F., B.SC., PH.D.
Shaw, His Honor Judge.
Smith, General John Corson, Chicago.
Smith, Miss Pamela Colman.
Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, London.
Strickland. W. G., National Gallery.
Stubbs and Co.
Sullivan, T. D.
Sweet, Henry, M.A., PH.D., Oxford.
Victory, Louis H.
Webb, Alfred, Orwell-park, Rathgar.
Welch, R., 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
Westropp, T. J., M.A., Sandymount.
White, Miss, Lady Principal, Alexandra College.
Wright, Edward Perceval, M.D.

Gifts have been received between April 1, 1903, and March 31, 1904, from the following Public Departments, Public Bodies, Public Institutions, and Learned or Literary Societies:—

Municipal Council of the City of Dublin.
Belfast Harbour Commissioners.
His Majesty's Stationery Office.
Lords Commissioners, H.M. Treasury.
The Education Department.
Patent Office.
Office of the Registrar-General of Scotland.
Ordnance Survey of England and Wales.
,, ,, ,, Ireland.
Geological Survey of Great Britain.
,, ,, ,, Ireland.
,, ,, ,, Canada.
,, ,, ,, India.
,, ,, ,, United States of America.
Agency General of Tasmania.
,, ,, ,, New South Wales.
,, ,, ,, Western Australia.
Cape Colony, Office of Secretary of Agriculture.
Imperial Institute.
India Office, Whitehall.

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Bengal Government.
Office of the Agent-General for Queensland.
Department of the Interior, U.S.A.
Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.
Labour Department, U.S.A.
Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, U.S.A.
British Museum.
Library of Congress, U.S.A.
Smithsonian Institution.
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Royal Dublin Society.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Society.
Cobden Club.
Liberal League.
Unionist Free Food League.
Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language.
Cambridge University Syndicate for Higher Local Examinations.
Public Library, Victoria.
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.
Dublin Sanitary Association.
Society of Arts.
Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.
Indian National Congress.
London—the Corporation of London.
London—Guildhall Library Committee.
London County Council.
London School Board.
Birmingham Free Libraries Committee.
Central Library, Hampstead.
Public Free Library, Cardiff.
Manchester Free Libraries Committee.
John Rylands Library: The Governors.
Public Library of Boston, Massachusetts.
Pennsylvania University.
Harvard University.
Library of Harvard University.
Yale University.
University of Illinois.
Catholic University, Washington.
Canterbury Town Council and Chamber of Commerce.
Cambridge University Press.
University Library, Cambridge.
Aberdeen University.
Library of the University of Aberdeen.
St. Andrews University.
Glasgow University.
Melbourne University.
Sydney University.
Durham University.
Owens College, Manchester.
University College, Liverpool.
Board of Trinity College, Dublin.
College of Science, University of Tokyo, Japan.
College of Preceptors, London.
College Historical Society, Trinity College, Dublin.
Royal Holloway College.
Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland.
General Medical Council, London.
Cork Free Public Library.
Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.
Board of Education, South Kensington.
Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.

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Archæological Survey of India.
Institute of Bankers in Ireland.
Society of Friends, London.
Liverpool—The Corporation of Liverpool.

The following Societies present publications annually:—

The Royal Society: *Proceedings.*
The Royal Dublin Society: *Proceedings,* and *Scientific Proceedings and Transactions.*
The Royal Irish Academy: *Proceedings and Transactions.*
Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland: *Journal.*
The County Kildare Archæological Society: *Journal.*
Waterford Archæological Society: *Journal.*
Belfast Naturalists' Field Club: *Report and Proceedings.*
Cremation Society: *Journal.*
Royal Institute of British Architects: *Journal* and *Calendar.*
Society of Chemical Industry: *Journal.*
Sanitary Institute: *Journal.*
Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language: *Report.*
Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland: *Transactions.*
Institute of Bankers in Ireland, 3, Kildare-place, Dublin: *Journal.*
Limerick Field Club.

The following periodical publications have been presented to the National Library of Ireland, either by the publishers, or by private donors, or by public bodies:—

Alliance News.
Author.
Board of Trade Journal.
Board of Agriculture Journal.
British Medical Journal.
Bulletin, Department of Labour, U.S.A.
Buddhism.
Child's Guardian.
Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette.
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, "Journal."
Drapers' Record.
Free Russia.
Gentlewoman.
International Theosophist (formerly *The Irish Theosophist*).
Irish Military Guide.
Kew Bulletin.
Land and Water.
Library Association Record.
New Century.
New Church Magazine.
Propriété Industrielle.
T.C.D.
Travel.
Visitor.

The following Irish newspapers were presented free of charge, and are filed for reference when bound:—

Athlone News.
Ballinrobe Chronicle.
Belfast News-Letter.
Cork Constitution.
Cork Examiner.
Clare Journal (Ennis).
Drogheda Independent.
Dungannon News.
Evening Herald (Dublin).
Evening Telegraph (Dublin).
Galway Observer.
Ireland's Own (Wexford).
Irish Cyclist.
Irish Field.
Irish Figaro.
Irish News (Belfast).

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Irish Weekly (Belfast).
Kildare Observer (Naas).
Leinster Express (Maryborough).
Leinster Leader (Naas).
Limerick Chronicle.
Londonderry Standard.
Meath Chronicle (Kells).
Mid-Ulster Mail (Cookstown).
Northern Whig (Belfast).
Portadown News.
Rathmines News.
Roscommon Messenger.
Skibbereen Eagle.
Saturday Record (Ennis).
Sligo Independent.
Tuam Herald.
United Irishman.
Tyrone Constitution (Omagh).
Waterford News.
Wexford People.
Wexford Independent.

The Royal Dublin Society continues its generous gift of daily papers and weekly papers enumerated in the reports of preceding years.

The following newspaper published in the West Indies was presented during 1903-4:—

Federalist [Grenada].

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND
May 13, 1904.

To the Council of Trustees of the National Library of Ireland

GENTLEMEN,

This is the fifth report of a new series, which, in accordance with your order of January 26, 1900, are from year to year to deal with such matters of interest in the internal administration of the National Library as are not too trivial for formal statement, or perhaps unsuited for publicity.

During the past year we proceeded with the insertion in large folio ledgers of subject references, cut from Mr. Archer's annual catalogues 1874-1893, the appointment of two additional temporary boy-attendants in the summer of 1903 having rendered it possible to resume this very important task, begun in 1900, but reluctantly postponed for two years through the pressure of other work.

Much progress has been made in another task which supplements that just described. For some years we have been type-writing on cards a copy of the subject-references written from day to day in cataloguing for the Press. By this means a subject-catalogue of recently acquired volumes is provided for immediate use. Often interrupted during the past few years, yet this has now advanced far enough to be of great practical service.

During the fortnight of August, 1903, when the Library was closed for dusting and arrangement, a minute classification into periods of the sections "English Drama" and "English Prose Fiction" was carried out, and a useful working index written. A careful revision of the sections "War," "Army," "Navy" was also made. The sections "Bibliography" and "Library Economy" had grown disorderly from rapid accession of books. These sections were re-arranged carefully. All necessary labels were printed and affixed.

A very great improvement also took place during this fortnight in the section which contains the numerous and long files of our weekly journals, whose size and weight made it a very laborious task to shift and re-arrange them. They are now placed in alphabetical order with room for their expansion during some years, and not only are the shelves on which they stand labelled, but there is a list of the contents of each press attached to the end of that press.

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Very useful "finding" index lists of many sections of the Library have been made during the past year, and copied out in ledgers supplied for the purpose, each of which lies on a table in close neighbourhood to the section to which it relates.

Cleaning, re-arrangement, and shelf-labelling have, at various times throughout the year, introduced a better order in the following sections:—"Archæology," "Asiatic Travel," "African Travel," "Engraving." But much has still to be done; only brief intervals, frequently interrupted, have been, in general, available for these truly indispensable efforts to order and organize the collections. Of course the Trustees will realise that revision and development of classification is from time to time rendered necessary in each section by the arrival of new books. The growth in size of a section compels the more minute ramifying of its classification. So extraordinary is the mnemonic aid afforded by a rational arrangement of books that no practical inconvenience, even temporarily, comes of these alterations—on the contrary, their result is not only increased speed and ease in finding each book, but the great aid to specialists of showing cognate books, and cognate groups of books, in close proximity.

A list on cards has been begun of all the newspapers of the last two centuries which the library possesses. The Irish newspapers, both fairly complete, and fragmentary, are very numerous, and very important to the student of history, biography, customs, and manners.

All the books of the Scriven gift have been impressed with a stamp identifying them.

A schedule of the Thom Bequest books for business purposes was demanded by the executors. This was hurriedly made on slips by some of the Library attendants at Donnycarney House before the books were transferred, and H.M. Stationery Office is printing the schedule, which, although quite inadequate as a library catalogue, will be of use until a library catalogue can be made.

A room in which to place the Alexander Thom Bequest is now needed. Above the newly-fitted Architecture Room, in that fragment of the East Wing which has been built, there is a large well-lighted chamber, at present inaccessible and without flooring or plaster. It is suggested that this chamber, if fitted up and made accessible by stairs, would serve to contain the 3,900 volumes of the Thom Bequest.

Some very necessary furniture of the Large Books Room has not yet been supplied. The Board of Works had been asked to supply for this room certain large dust-proof drawer-cases for the lodgment of great volumes which cannot stand upright with safety on ordinary book-shelves. Though provision was originally made on the annual estimates for these cases, they have not yet been supplied.

The sections of the library upon which the special cataloguers worked were:—Engineering (the concluding portion), Agriculture and Fisheries (some very difficult volumes of pamphlets were included in these two sections), Printing, Chemical Technology, Metallurgy, Manufactures, Mechanic Arts and Trades, Building, Shipbuilding, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Music, Engraving, Numismatics, Metaphysics, Psychology, Logic, Ethics, History of Philosophy, Archæology, Bibliography, and Library Economy. The cataloguers have also catalogued part of the Library's extremely valuable general collection of bound pamphlets.

Considerable progress has been made in arranging the collection of maps. All the separate unbound maps in the Library, to the number of several hundred, have been brought together and classified preparatory to binding and cataloguing. The general catalogue of maps has been revised. Progress has also been made in an index by which all Irish maps existing in various books throughout the Library may be found.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS W. LYSTER,

Librarian.

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THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Dean and Council for the Session 1902–1903.

To the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Council of the Royal College of Science.

During the Session 1902-3 there were four Royal Scholars and five Royal Exhibitioners, nine Science Scholars, two Technical Scholars, and twenty-three Agricultural Scholars, all undergoing a three years' course of education, as well as two students in special subjects receiving free instruction. The total number of individual students was 128.

Sessional examinations were held in all subjects, and in many cases conjointly with Co-examiners appointed by the Department. The awarding of the Diplomas, Scholarships and Prizes was undertaken by the Department, instead of, as in previous years, by the Council.

During the vacation, summer courses of practical work were given to teachers in Physics, Chemistry, Mechanical Science, and Botany.

The amplification of the curriculum in the Faculties of Applied Chemistry, Engineering, and Agriculture, made by the Department at the commencement of the Session, necessitated the appointment of several additional members of the staff as Lecturers and Assistants.

The more thorough study of the different branches of Science, and particularly the increase in practical work, entailed a complete alteration in the time-table. This being a complicated matter, always difficult to arrange, and especially so to the greatest advantage of all students, the Council devoted much earnest attention and careful consideration to the subject. Their deliberations, which were latterly materially facilitated by the assistance of the Registrar, led finally to an admirable system being adopted, by which all the lectures are delivered in the mornings, in order that the rest of the day may be devoted to uninterrupted practical instruction in the Drawing School and Laboratories. It was found that the work of all students of the first year, as laid down by the Department, and of students of the Faculties of Applied Chemistry, and of all teachers in training in their second and third year, could not be carried out with the existing Chemical

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Laboratory. It became necessary to provide accommodation for the students of the first year in another part of the College. The only sufficiently large room for the purpose was that portion of the Museum called the North Gallery, in which specimens of ores, minerals, and samples of metals, and apparatus used in the lectures, also models of metallurgical furnaces were exhibited. These were all used in the department of Applied Chemistry. Though some of the models were obsolete, this collection was a very valuable one, and it is much to be regretted that it became necessary to displace and remove it, store it away, and render it for the most part unavailable for teaching purposes. In the same room there were minerals used by the Professor of Mineralogy, which had more recently been placed there after removal from elsewhere. Much apparatus, and a large number of ores and specimens of metals were placed in a temporary store room of corrugated iron erected in the yard, in order to make room for the new Laboratory fittings.

The Chair of Zoology, rendered vacant by the resignation of Professor Haddon, in the Session 1901-2, has not yet been filled by the appointment of a successor. The duties attached to this professorship were temporarily undertaken by Mr. G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc., in 1901-2, and again in 1902-3. The Council regrets that the Department has not seen its way, as yet, to make a permanent appointment, and would point out that the conspicuous ability with which Mr. Carpenter has discharged these duties is especially deserving of commendation.

Mr. J. A. Cunningham, M.A., a former distinguished student of the College, has been appointed to the Professorship of Physics in the University of Calcutta.

The Registrar of the College entered upon his duties on the 10th of November, 1902.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. N. HARTLEY,

Dean.

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture
and Technical Instruction.

DIVISION :—CHEMISTRY :

Professor W. N. HARTLEY, D.Sc., F.R.S.

The numbers of students attending the courses of Chemistry were : 43 of the first year, 25 of the second year, 1 of the third year, and 5 students of Assaying. To the students of the first year 55 lectures were delivered by the Professor on General Chemistry, and 18 lectures on Elementary Organic Chemistry by Dr. Donnan. To the students of the second year 12 lectures on Organic Chemistry were delivered by the Professor, and 23 on Organic Chemistry by Dr. Donnan. In the Laboratory there were 41 students of the first year, 13 of the second,

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and 1 student of the third year, besides 5 students in the Assaying Laboratory; in all, 60 individual students. Owing to courses overlapping, and there being only one lecture room available for Chemistry, the work had to be distributed in the manner indicated. The difficulty occurred chiefly in the third term.

The practical instruction of the first year was given to 41 students, under Mr. Pollok; in the second year, to 13 students, under Professor Hartley and Mr. Pollok; in the third year, to 1 student, under Professor Hartley; and to 5 students of Assaying under Mr. Manders.

Dr. F. G. Donnan, M.A., formerly Junior Fellow of the Royal University, a graduate of the University of Leipzig, and Assistant-Professor of Chemistry in University College, London, and Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry of the University of London, was appointed by the Department Lecturer on Organic Chemistry. He commenced his duties on March 2nd. Demonstrations and tutorial instruction were given to students of the first year by Mr. J. Holms Pollok, B.Sc.

A vacation course, in the College Chemical Laboratory, was undertaken by Dr. Donnan and Mr. Pollok, with Mr. W. J. Wren, A.R.C.Sc.I., as Assistant. The students were Science teachers in Secondary schools.

Owing to the serious illness and absence of Mr. A. E. B. Manders, the Demonstrator of Chemistry and Assaying, it was found necessary to appoint some one temporarily to render assistance to the Professor of Chemistry. Accordingly, Mr. G. H. Delf, Associate of the Royal College of Science, was appointed lecture assistant, and junior assistant in the Laboratory. The special instruction in Assaying, which was the principal part of Mr. Manders' duty, was voluntarily undertaken for him by Mr. Holms Pollok, in addition to his other work, until the return of Mr. Manders.

Research work published during the last Session, by Professor Hartley :—

The Absorption Spectra of Metallic Nitrates. Part II. —*Transactions of the Chemical Society, Vol.* 83, *p.* 221, 1903.

An Investigation into the Composition of Brittle Platinum.—*Philosophical Magazine*, 1902.

The Absorption Spectra of Nitric Acid in various states of concentration.—*Transactions of the Chemical Society, Vol.* 83, *p.* 658, 1903.

Note on the Spectrum of Pilocarpin Nitrate.—*Proceedings of the Chemical Society, April*, 1903.

Report to the British Association, in conjunction with Messrs. Dobbie and Lauder, on the relation between the Absorption Spectra and Chemical Constitution of the Alkaloids. *Southport*, 1903.

Presidential Address to the Chemistry Section of the British Association.

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Professor Hartley attended the Third International Congress on Applied Chemistry, at Berlin, and wrote a report for the Department on the First and Second Chemical Institutes of the University, the Chemical Institutes of the Technical High School of Charlottenhurg and of the University of Bonn, also an account of the Brewery School and Institute for Research in Berlin, in connection with the fermentation industries.

He also reported on the technical uses of alcohol.

DIVISION :—PHYSICS : Professor W. F. BARRETT, F.R.S.; Lecturer on Electro-Technology, Mr. BROWN, B.SC., A.M.I.E.E.

Under the new curriculum courses of lectures and practical work on Electro-Technology have heen organised as part of the Physics course. Mr. W. Brown, B.SC., who has for many years heen Assistant Physicist in the College, was appointed Lecturer, with Mr. R. G. Allen, A.R.C.SC.I., as assistant. Previous to Mr. Brown's appointment he was enahled, hy the aid of the Department, to visit various Technical Colleges and electrical engineering works in different parts of Scotland and England during the month of Septemher, 1902. A valuable report of this visit, recording the recent developments of electrical engineering and of higher electrical instruction in certain works and Colleges in Glasgow, Edinhurgh, Manchester, Birmingham, and London, was furnished by Mr. Brown, and forwarded to the Department.

The courses of instruction in Experimental Physics and Electro-Technology, as given in the detailed syllahus in the Directory of the College, were carried out during the past session. There was, however, great difficulty occasioned by the overcrowded state of the lahoratory, and much additional lahour was caused thereby.

(1.) To students of the *first year* a course of 60 lectures on Physics was delivered hy the Professor; these were supplemented by a course of 26 tutorial classes taken hy Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.S.I., who has heen appointed assistant to the Professor. These classes were attended by 41 students, 34 of whom had entered for the full associate course; 9 of these were teachers in training, and 8 were agricultural students. All the associateship students also received laboratory instruction in Practical Physics throughout the session, a course of 62 lessons of 3 hours each heing given, under the direction of the Professor, assisted hy Mr. W. J. Lyons and Mr. R. G. Allen. At the end of each term an examination in theoretical and in practical Physics was held, Prof. Reinold, F.R.S., acting as Co-examiner in the final sessional examination. Thirty-seven first-year students entered for these examinations, of whom 29 passed both in theory and practical work, 22 of these passing with credit.

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In addition to the foregoing, special courses of Laboratory instruction in Practical Physics were given to 8 non-associate students; 3 of these were teachers, and attended the 100 hours course specified by the Department for teachers of the Preliminary Science course for schools.

(2.) In the second year there were 26 students; of these 23 were associate students. These attended a course of 35 lectures on Heat and Light, given by the Professor, as well as the courses on Electro-Technology, referred to below. A course of Laboratory instruction in Practical Physics was also given to other students, consisting of 78 lessons, of some 3 hours each. This course was under the direction of the Professor and Mr. W. J. Lyons. An examination was held at the end of each term; Prof. Reinold being Co-examiner at the final sessional examination.

(3.) In the third year there were three students, all being teachers in training for Physics. These were engaged daily during the whole of the session in advanced work in Practical Physics. All gained Diplomas in Applied Physics at the final examination. In all there were 71 individual students working in the Physical Laboratory during part or the whole of the session.

Electro-Technology Section.

The Lecturer reports that he has been, and is still, greatly handicapped in his work by the want of proper accommodation, apparatus, and electrical machinery, especially with the *third year* students in the Faculty of Engineering.

Among the more important pieces of apparatus recently added to this section is a Crompton Potentiometer with accessories.

The following courses of instruction were given during the session in this subject:—

(1.) A course of 62 lectures on Electro-Technology was delivered by the Lecturer to *second year* students, viz., 26 lectures to students in the Faculties of Engineering, Chemistry, and Teaching, and 36 lectures to students in the Faculty of Engineering.

A course of practical Electro-Technology was given by the Lecturer and Mr. Allen, consisting of 64 lessons of 2 hours each, to students in the Faculty of Engineering, and 22 lessons of 2 hours each, to students in the Faculties of Chemistry and Teaching. Also 57 lessons of about 2 hours each were given to three non-associate students in Electro-Technology. There were two term examination papers set by the Lecturer during the session, and the sessional examination was held in June, when Prof. F. G. Baily, M.A., acted as Co-Examiner.

(2.) Owing to the change of curriculum and other causes, an additional number of lectures were given in the Third Year, 69 lectures being given by the Lecturer. These students also

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attended a Laboratory course on practical Electro-Technics, given by the Lecturer in conjunction with Mr. Allen, which included 108 hours' practical work and 75 hours' dynamo-design. An examination was held at the end of each term, as well as a sessional examination in June.

Summer Courses to Teachers.

Two courses on Physics were given during the month of July to Science teachers in Secondary Schools, viz. :—

(1.) A course on Heat, Light and Sound, adapted to the requirements of the third year in the Department's scheme, was given to 46 teachers. This course consisted of daily lectures given by Professor Barrett, together with tutorial lectures by Mr. Edser, A.R.C.S.L., and twenty days' practical work in the laboratory. At the close an examination was held in both theory and practical work. In this course Professor Barrett was ably assisted by Mr. Edser, and also had the assistance of Mr. Lyons and three junior assistants. The course was an extremely arduous one, owing to the insufficient accommodation in the laboratory, and to the course being the first of its kind.

(2.) A first year's course on General Physics and Heat was taken by Mr. Brown, assisted by Mr. Allen and Mr. Crook. This course was attended by 29 teachers, and consisted of 19 lectures and 20 days' practical work, followed by a theoretical and practical examination.

Research.

Owing to the fact that the only available space for carrying on original research had to be devoted for the use of advanced students, and also the absorption of all available time by official duties, the investigation on the physical properties of the alloys of iron, which the Professor, in conjunction with Mr. Brown, has been engaged upon for many years past, had to be suspended during the past session. However, Mr. S. A. Edmonds, A.R.C.S.I., who was awarded a Research Bursary by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners, continued the investigation on the thermal conductivity of some of these alloys in the physical laboratory of the College under the direction of the Professor and Mr. Brown. Mr. Edmonds embodied the result of his work during the past session in a paper, which was forwarded to the Commissioners, and who thereupon awarded him a Research Scholarship, which enabled Mr. Edmonds to proceed to the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge.

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Mr. W. G. Smith and Mr. Donegan, students in Physics in the third year, carried on an investigation on the "Moving-coil Ballistic Galvanometer." Their results were of considerable interest, and were communicated to the Dublin section of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and appeared in full in "The Electrical Engineer" for May, 1903.

Division :—Engineering : Professor James Lyon, m.a.

The courses of instruction laid down in the Programme for the Engineering department were carried out so far as was possible, but not in their entirety, owing to the want of a laboratory and workshops. It is to be hoped that before the next session passes the scheme for supplying the deficiencies will be carried through, as this department has always suffered a great disability from having to teach Engineering without adequate means for doing so.

Division :—Applied Mathematics and Mechanics .

Professor W. McF. Orr, m.a.

In the department of Mathematics, &c., the following lectures were delivered :—

To first year students, 106 lectures in Pure Mathematics, by Professor Orr, to an upper division, and 108 by Dr. Johnston to a lower division; and 59 lectures on Mechanics by Professor Orr.

To second year students, 80 lectures in Pure Mathematics, 47 being by Professor Orr and 33 by Dr. J. P. Johnston; and 74 lectures in Mechanics, 44 being by Professor Orr and 30 by Dr. Johnston.

To third year students, 60 lectures on Applied Mechanics, by Professor Orr; 43 lectures on Thermodynamics, by Professor Orr; 82 lectures on Mathematical Physics, by Dr. J. P. Johnston; and 25 lectures on Mechanism, by Dr. Johnston.

The usual exercise classes were also held.

In addition to the above, 45 lectures, not appearing on the time table, were also given by Professor Orr to advanced second and third year students, on Partial Differential Equations, with Applications to Physical Problems.

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DIVISION :—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY : Professor GRENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.G.S., M.R.I.A.

Under the revised curriculum, four students in the Faculty of Chemistry attended the second year's course of Mineralogy, while ten students, including Teachers-in-Training and Agricultural Scholars, attended a joint course of Mineralogy and Geology. The holders of Agricultural Scholarships received an extended course of practical work, including the physical examination and analysis of soils. In this division of his duties the Demonstrator, Mr. T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.I., proved of exceptional assistance, and introduced both new methods of observation, and simplifications of accepted methods.

The field-work in Geology was carried out in conjunction with that in Agricultural Botany; and, with the sanction of the Department, a tour of six days was undertaken in the West and North of Ireland in May, distinct types of country being selected as illustrations of the general structure of the island.

The Mineralogical lectures in the Faculty of Chemistry were delivered in the Laboratory, which serves also as a passage to the Biological Preparation-room. This is only one of the inconveniences resulting from the crowded state of the present building. During the summer vacation the whole of the mineral collection was moved into a position where it can no longer be consulted, in order to make way for a new Chemical Laboratory. Under such conditions, teaching becomes increasingly difficult.

A valuable gift of rock-specimens, illustrating the Scotch Highlands, has been received from the Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. An exchange of specimens has been effected with the Department of Mines of New South Wales. Mr. Frederick Hovenden, F.G.S., has presented a large specimen of shelly limestone from Swanage.

Research Work.

In addition to the usual smaller economic enquiries, the Professor has commenced, in conjunction with Professor Wilson, the study of the soils of the experimental barley-plots selected by the Department and Messrs. A. Guinness and Sons, Ltd. He also examined the alleged petroleum spring in Summerhill, Dublin, and ultimately, with the consent of the Department, summarised the results in the *Irish Naturalist* (vol. xii., 1903, p. 141). He was associated, as one of the authors, with the report on the exploration of the caves of Kesh, in Co. Sligo (Trans. R. Irish Acad., vol. xxxii., sect. B, p. 171), and published, in addition, a paper on "The intrusive Gneiss of Tirerrill and Drumahair" (Proc. R. Irish Acad., vol. xxiv., sect. B., p. 361). A second edition of "Open-air Studies in Geology" was issued in December, 1902.

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Division :—Agriculture :

Professor James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.

The Professor of Agriculture entered upon his duties in the College on the 3rd November, 1902, and continued till the end of the session, when he took the third year students to certain places of agricultural value in England, Belgium, Denmark, and Scotland.

In regard to the students' curriculum it is suggested that an improvement would be effected if the Veterinary Lecturer could come to the students instead of the students having to go to the Veterinary College.

The efficacy of the Professor's work and also that of Mr. Houston, who is in the same position, could be increased if there were a good agricultural analyst on the premises.

Agricultural Biology :—David Houston, Esq., F.L.S., Lecturer.

A course of practical instruction in Agricultural Bacteriology was given to the third year agricultural students during the first term. The class met four days a week, working five hours each day. There were ten students. Through the courtesy of the Professor of Botany and the temporary Lecturer on Zoology, the Biological laboratory was placed exclusively at the disposal of the class.

This was the first course given in Bacteriology at the College, and although the students worked with much industry and great enthusiasm, yet the time available was much too short for the prescribed course, and, in consequence, parts of the syllabus had to be abandoned. It is very desirable that the time allotted to this subject by agricultural students be substantially increased in future courses.

During the third term a course of practical instruction in Agricultural Botany was given to the second year Agricultural students. All the physiological work was performed at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, where there was the necessary laboratory-greenhouse accommodation for such work. One day a week was spent in field-work, associated in most cases with geological work under the direction of the Professor of Geology. Another feature of the course was a six days' combined geological-botanical excursion through certain districts in Ireland, in order to enable the students to become acquainted with the broad relationships existing between the physical peculiarities of a country, its natural flora, and systems of cropping.

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Agricultural Chemistry :—GEORGE STEPHENSON, ESQ., Lecturer.

The class originally consisted of ten students, but was early in the course reduced to nine, one having to cease work owing to ill health. It would he almost impossible to find a more earnest or industrious set of pupils. Each seemed conscious of the importance of the work for which he was heing trained, and of the hopes entertained of him hy the Department. Moreover, the majority of them had such a thorough practical experience of the details of farm work and needs as lent a constant interest to their studies in Chemistry as applied to agriculture. An attempt was made to cover as wide a field as possihle, consistent with the attainment of a fair degree of accuracy in quantitative determinations, the objects being to enahle the future county lecturers in agriculture to appreciate the meaning of analysis and analytical data, to extend the application of Chemistry and Physics to the many prohlems of the farm, and to equip them as the agents on whom the Department rely for the scientific conduct of field and feeding experiments. As few of the class had any experience as teachers, and as all were soon to take their part in the carrying out of the Department's programme of agricultural education, it was necessary at every turn to direct their attention to educational defects and methods. Each student was furnished with a copy of Sir Horace Plunkett's Memorandum of July, 1901, to which constant reference was made.

The chief difficulties in the way of making this course the success it should have been were :—

(1.) The lack on the part of several students of a good groundwork of principles of general chemistry ;

(2.) The hahit of slavish devotion to the printed word and to note-making and the consequent dearth of original thinking.

DIVISION :—BOTANY : Professor T. JOHNSON, D.SC., F.L.S., M.R.I.A.

In the session 1902-3 there was considerahle rearrangement in the courses of instruction in Botany, necessitated by the developments in connection with the Faculty of Agriculture and the course for Science teachers. In the first term 64 practical lessons in Structural Botany were given to 11 students, 32 practical lessons in Systematic Botany to 7 students. In the second term 25 lessons were attended hy 5

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Agricultural students. In the third term 19 lessons were devoted to Systematic Botany, attended by 5 students, field lessons forming a prominent feature in the course. The instruction, especially in the first two terms, suffered considerably from difficulties as regards accommodation, apparatus, and utilisation of teaching specimens, owing to the want of suitable provision for the extra courses of Agricultural Botany and Bacteriology introduced into the College.

In October, 1902, Mr. J. Adams, B.A. (Cantab), was appointed Demonstrator of Botany.

During the session the Professor of Botany spent his available time in the investigation of plant diseases, and as Director of the Seed-testing Station reported on 712 samples of seed. The report on the Botanical Division of the Museum appears elsewhere.

In July four students attended the summer course, with a view to teaching, subsequently, the third year course of Botany laid down by the Department. The course was given almost entirely in the field, the microscope not being used.

Papers published by Professor Johnson :—

1. Phellomyces sclerotiophorus Frank; A Cause of Potato-scab, &c.—*Econ. Procs. R.D.S., Vol.* 1.
2. Tyloses in the Bracken Fern.—*Scienti. Procs. R.D.S., Vol.* 10, *N.S.*

DIVISION :—ZOOLOGY : GEORGE H. CARPENTER, B.SC., M.R.I.A., Temporary Lecturer.

Zoological teaching was carried on during the first and second terms of the Session 1902-3. The course for second year students of the Agricultural Faculty was similar to that given in the preceding session, and lasted through both terms, seventy half-day's Laboratory lessons, being illustrated by forty lectures and demonstrations. This course was attended by five Associate students and a lady member of the Royal University. During the second term a new second year course for Science teachers was also given. This course, comprising thirty-six practical lessons illustrated by eighteen short lectures or demonstrations, was attended by four Associate and one Non-associate (University of London) student.

It is regretted that Mr. W. F. Lanchester found himself unable to continue his services as Assistant. Mr. John A. Clarke, who was appointed to succeed him, worked throughout the session with the greatest energy, and showed himself to be an excellent practical teacher. During the College vacation Mr. Clarke conducted, at the request of the Department, a class in Animal Physiology, at the Kildare-street School of Cookery. He has also done valuable work by preparing microscopic slides, and by continuing the arrangement and classification of the Zoological collections of the College. For the reception of some of these an old case has been erected in the Professor's

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room, but some new cases, with properly fitting doors, are urgently needed if the dry preparations and specimens are to be preserved from destruction by dust.

Research.—During the session the following papers were published by the Lecturer in Zoology :—

"On the Insect-fauna of some Irish Caves."—*Report British Association*, 1902.

"Injurious Insects, and other Animals observed in Ireland, during the year 1902."—*Econ. Proc. R. Dublin Soc.*, vol. 1, 1903.

"The Mediterranean Flour-moth."—*Journ. Dept. Agric. and Tech. Instr.*, vol. 3, 1903.

"The Relationship of Vespa austriaca to Vespa rufa." *Irish Naturalist*, vol. 12, 1903. (In collaboration with D. R. Pack-Beresford.)

"On the Relationships between the Classes of the Arthropoda."—*Proc. R. Irish Acad.*, vol. 24, 1903.

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REGISTRAR'S REPORT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR THE SESSION 1902-1903, AND FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1903.

The number of students who attended the College during the session 1902-03 was 128. Of these 48 were non-associate students, and 80 associate students undergoing a three years' course.

The entries for the four last sessions were as follows :—

Session	1898-1899,	22	Associates,	75	Non-Associates.
,,	1899-1900,	28	,,	70	,,
,,	1900-1901,	41	,,	76	,,
,,	1901-1902,	60	,,	63	,,

The 80 associate students were divided as follows :—

First year	40
Second year	22
Third year	18

The following third year associate students passed their final examinations and were awarded Diplomas as follows :—

Mr. M. J. Jamison, Diploma in Agriculture.
Mr. D. MacLurg, Diploma in Agriculture.
Mr. M. D. O'Donovan, Diploma in Agriculture.
Mr. D. O. Smyth, Diploma in Agriculture.
Mr. A. Steedman, Diploma in Agriculture.
Mr. W. J. Wren, Diploma in Applied Chemistry.
Mr. A. Baker, Diploma in Engineering.
Mr. R. D'Arcy, Diploma in Engineering.
Mr. C. A. King, Diploma in Engineering.
Mr. A. P. Landy, Diploma in Engineering.
Mr. E. P. O'Dowd, Diploma in Engineering.
Mr. J. J. H. Dowling, Teacher's Diploma (Physics).
Mr. M. Donegan, Teacher's Diploma (Physics).
Mr. W. G. Smith, Teacher's Diploma (Physics).

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The following have taken out the second and third year's course, and passed the corresponding examinations in the Faculty of Agriculture :—

Mr. R. E. Alexander.
Mr. J. Johnston.
Mr. T. A. Rudd.
Mr. O. W. H. Roulston.

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition each year to associate students of the first year, who are not Scholars or Exhibitioners, were awarded to Mr. A. Neale and Mr. J. Clifford, these two students having obtained the highest marks at the term and sessional examinations of the first year's course.

The Silver Medal offered for competition to all first year associate students was awarded to Mr. I. Swain, but in consequence of the equally brilliant answering of Mr. G. F. Harrison, the latter was also awarded a Silver Medal.

The opening of the College Library from 7 to 10 o'clock on two evenings of the week continues to be much appreciated, large numbers of readers availing themselves of the opportunity of thus using the extensive collection of scientific books, periodicals, and reports which the Library contains.

A summer course of lectures and laboratory work, for teachers engaged in Secondary Schools, was held during the month of July. Forty-six teachers attended the course on Third Year Physics, which was given by Professor Barrett, F.R.S., assisted by Mr. E. Edser, A.R.C.S.L. ; Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.S.L. ; Mr. George Hanlon, B.A. ; Mr. Edmonds, A.R.C.Sc.I., and Mr. Donegan, A.R.C.Sc.I.

Thirty attended the course on First Year's Physics, which was given by Mr. Brown, B.Sc., assisted by Mr. Allen, A.R.C.Sc.I., Mr. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.I., and Mr. King, A.R.C.Sc.I.
Thirty-three attended the course on Third Year's Chemistry, which was given hy Dr. Donnan, M.A., assisted by Mr. Holms Pollok, B.Sc.

Six attended the course on Mechanical Science, which was given hy Professor Lyon, M.A., assisted by Mr. Le Flufy, B.A.

Four attended the course on Botany, which was given by Professor Johnson, D.Sc.

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The following is a list of the Medals, Scholarships and Prizes awarded at the Sessional Examinations held in June, 1903 :—

FIRST YEAR.

First Silver Medal,		Mr. I. Swain.
Second Silver Medal,		Mr. G. F. Harrison.
First Royal Scholarship,		Mr. A. Neals.
Second Royal Scholarship,		Mr. J. Clifford.
Mathematics,	1st Prize,	Mr. C. H. Alexander.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. R. H. Grant.
Mechanics,	1st Prize,	Mr. W. W. Jones.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. I. Swain.
Geometry,	1st Prize,	Mr. F. W. Warwick.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. G. Moore.
Physics,	1st Prize,	Mr. G. F. Harrison.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. J. Mahony.
Chemistry,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. G. G. Leonard.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. J. Clifford.
Freehand and Model Drawing.	1st Prize,	Mr. J. Mahony.
	2nd Prize,	Mr. I. Swain.

SECOND YEAR.

Mathematics,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. H. Flemming.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. R. G. D. Addey.
Mechanics,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. H. Flemming.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. R. G. D. Addey.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. G. E. Piper.
Machine Construction and Drawing.	1st Prize,	Mr. F. C. S. Robinson.
	2nd Prize,	Mr. G. E. Piper.
Physics,	1st Prize,	Mr. J. J. Foster.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. A. H. Flemming.
Electro-Technology,	1st Prize,	Mr. J. J. Foster.
" "	2nd Prize,	Mr. A. H. Flemming.
Chemistry,		
Mineralogy,	2nd Prize,	Mr. E. P. Hedley.
Organic Chemistry,	1st Prize,	Mr. T. Hallessy.
Agricultural Zoology,	2nd Prize,	Mr. M. Horgan.
Agricultural Geology,	1st Prize,	Mr. T. Hallessy.
Agricultural Biology,	1st Prize,	Mr. J. Black.
Agricultural Botany,	2nd Prize,	Mr. T. Hallessy.

THIRD YEAR.

Applied Mechanics,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Baker.
Electrical Engineering,	1st Prize,	Mr. C. A. King.
Surveying,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Baker.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. C. A. King.
Engineering,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Baker.
Mechanism,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Baker.
Thermodynamics,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Baker.
"	2nd Prize,	Mr. W. G. Smith.
Mathematical Physics,	1st Prize,	Mr. J. J. H. Dowling.
Electricity,	1st Prize,	Mr. W. G. Smith.
Veterinary Science,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Steedman.
" "	2nd Prize,	Mr. D. MacLurg.
" "	2nd Prize,	O. W. H. Roulston.
Agricultural Engineering,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Steedman.
" "	2nd Prize,	Mr. M. J. Jamison.
Agricultural Surveying,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Steedman.
" "	2nd Prize,	Mr. M. J. Jamison.
Agricultural Bacteriology,	1st Prize,	Mr. A. Steedman.
" "	2nd Prize,	Mr. R. E. Alexander.
Agricultural Chemistry,	1st Prize,	Mr. O. W. H. Roulston.
" "	2nd Prize,	Mr. A. Steedman.
Agriculture,	1st Prize,	Mr. R. E. Alexander.
"	2nd Prize.	Mr. D. MacLurg.

P. A. E. DOWLING.

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